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P R E F A C E

EDUCATION IN INDIA, 1951-52 surveys the progress of education in the country during the year. The report is based on the data supplied by the State governments and is predominantly factual. All-India statistical tables and appendices are being published in a separate volume.

I wish to express my appreciation of the co-operation and help received from the State Directorates and other educational authorities as well as my colleagues in the Ministry of Education. I would like to make special mention of Mr. C.N. Chak for his assistance in wiping out the arrears in the publication of these Reports.

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NEW DELHI,

The 4th April, 1955.

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EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic year**—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, *i.e.*, from 1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1952.
2. **Recognised Institutions** are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.
3. **Unrecognised Institutions** are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.
4. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institution on 31st March of the year in question is taken.
5. **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds all payments or contributions from fees and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.
6. **Local Boards** include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as, Town Area Committees and *Janpad Sabhas*.
7. **Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the current year. These include results of private candidates also.
8. **Indirect Expenditure** represents the amount incurred on direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships, hostels and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.
9. All statistics refer to Recognised Institutions only, except where side-headings for Unrecognised Institutions are provided.
10. *Statistics relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have not been included in the report as the same were not available in complete form. The main statistics are, however, given in the Appendix.*

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1951-52 marks the end of the first quinquennium after independence. Freedom brought with it partition of the country and resultant dislocation and disruption of the life of millions. Education also suffered a temporary set-back, but it is evidence of the resilience and vitality of the people that the set-back was temporary and was succeeded by a period of rapid development and expansion. The year under review may well be regarded as a turning point in the history of Indian education. Not only was lost ground retrieved but large scale measures of consolidation and improvements taken in hand.

One of the outstanding events of the year under review was the preparation of a draft outline of the Five-Year Plan. Education in the Plan is viewed as part of the total national effort to improve the condition of life of the people. With the limited funds that could be provided, it was not possible to plan for all round educational expansion and development. The Plan, therefore, seeks to strengthen education in certain selected fields and devote the available resources mainly to the execution of Pilot Projects which would permit a much more rapid educational advance when larger resources become available. So far as the Government of India is concerned, the Plan, therefore, proposes that, in addition to meeting special responsibilities in the field of higher and technical education, the Centre will during the plan period assist only selected programmes of national importance in the field of elementary, secondary and social education.

The Five-Year Plan provided about Rs. 156 crores for expansion of education. This included Rs. 39 crores for the Centre and about Rs. 117 crores for the States. Out of the central allocation, a sum of Rs. 4 crores was for assisting voluntary social welfare organisations. As a major portion of the Central provision was to be spent in the States, this meant that the States' expenditure on education would be further increased as a result of the Plan.

The Plan contains recommendations for improving the existing system of primary education and expanding the basic system. It is proposed that each of the Part A and B States and Delhi among Part C States should develop at least one centre of intensive education with a set of model basic institutions established in a compact area. These would comprise some pre-basic and basic schools, a post-basic school, a teachers' training school and a teachers' training college. These institutions would not only serve as pilot projects but would also help to develop a spirit of self-help and cooperation in the school community. This would also permit the use of the school as a base for the reconstruction of the local community. Since basic education cannot in the immediate future be introduced

throughout the country, it is proposed to help the States in the introduction of crafts in the existing primary schools as a first step towards their conversion into basic schools. This also calls for large-scale programmes for training craft teachers.

In view of the decision to appoint a Commission to consider fully the present system of secondary education, the Plan does not go into this subject in much detail. It, however, stresses the need for offering diversified educational courses to suit different aptitudes and to enable the large majority of persons to fit into some vocation after completing their school career. The Plan, therefore, envisages the establishment of multi-purpose secondary schools in which special stress should be laid on agriculture and allied activities as well as on cottage and small-scale industries.

The Plan offers some suggestions to meet the problem of overcrowding in universities. The need to apply suitable tests for selecting those who should receive university education and to draw as large a proportion of students as possible into gainful occupations before they reach the university stage is stressed. The fact that the possession of a university degree has long been an essential qualification for entering into many grades of public service has been an important factor in creating overcrowding in colleges and universities. It is, therefore, recommended that recruitment to the public services should be made by competitive tests and non-possession of a degree should not be an absolute bar for taking such examinations. The Plan also recommends the establishment of one rural university both for experimental purposes and for meeting the requirements of higher education in rural areas.

The Centre's share of expenditure for social education is Rs. 7.5 crores according to the Plan. Several States also have their own programme. The Plan suggests that all forms of group activity such as work done by village *panchayats*, by co-operative societies or by trade unions should offer opportunities for social education.

In the field of professional education specific recommendations are made in the Plan in regard to :

- (i) development of facilities for research and post-graduate work ;
- (ii) provision of courses in printing technology, woollen textiles technology, silk textile technology, etc., and also for business management and industrial relations ;
- (iii) reorientation of some of the existing institutions so as to train students for the national certificate courses of the All-India Council for Technical Education ;
- (iv) expansion of training facilities at the artisan and craftsman level and provision of apprenticeship schemes ;
- (v) organisation of refresher courses ; and
- (iv) establishment of rural training centres for raising the skills of village artisans.

Problems concerning women's education receive considerable attention in the Plan. It is recommended that while women should have equal opportunities with men in various fields of education, special attention should be given to those in which they have marked aptitudes. The organisation of short-term courses for women in general education and in crafts is also recommended.

The Plan recommends that some manual work should be encouraged as a daily routine for all students. In addition, at some stage during the course of education, a period which may extend from six months to a year should be spent on manual activity. An amount of Rs. one crores has been provided for youth camps and labour service for students.

In the field of elementary education, the programmes for the gradual conversion of existing primary schools into basic schools and of introducing crafts were continued. The question of the relationship between the State government and local bodies in respect of the administration of primary education was examined by a committee set up by the Government of India. The committee came to the conclusion that it would be an advantage to associate local bodies with the administration of primary education in some form or other and made detailed recommendations regarding types of local bodies to be associated, the division of authority and the provision of finance.

The outline and assignment of production and educational work in basic education was further considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The self-supporting aspect of basic education was also investigated by a committee with the help of two senior officers of the Government of India who made on-the-spot investigations of some of the institutions in Bihar. The Committee recommended that due importance should be given to the economic possibilities of the system, while taking care to safeguard the educational interest of the pupils.

In the field of secondary education, the most important event during the year was the decision to appoint a Commission to survey the problems of secondary education on an all-India basis. The Commission, which will include foreign experts, was expected to start work sometimes during the middle of the next financial year. In the meanwhile, constructive efforts continued to be made in various parts of the country to remove some of the manifest defects of the existing system by the introduction of diversified courses and by the establishment of technical or vocational high schools. In many secondary schools, the curriculum was greatly improved by the inclusion of such subjects as civics, music, crafts, agriculture and various types of educative and recreative activities.

Visva Bharati, founded by Rabindranath Tagore in 1921 as an international university, was constituted during the year as the fourth Central University and acquired statutory recognition by an Act of Parliament in May, 1951. In pursuance of the University Education

Commission's recommendations, the Government of India amended the Aligarh Muslim and 'Banaras Hindu University Acts. The Delhi University Act (1922) was also modified. Under the amended Act, Delhi has been made a teaching and affiliating university, with both constituent and affiliated colleges. The Government of India gave during 1951-52 grants amounting to Rs. 66.48 lakhs to the four Central universities. In Bihar State, two Acts, viz., the Patna University Act and the Bihar University Act were passed resulting in the bifurcation of the previous Patna University.

With a view to reorganising university syllabuses in different subjects, the Central Government had decided to convene a series of conferences of university teachers in different subjects. The second of these conferences, which met in New Delhi from 21st to 23rd September, 1951, considered the teaching of Philosophy in Indian Universities and made important recommendations for improvement in the courses.

The most important event in the field of technical education was the inauguration of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharag-Pur (West Bengal), the first of the four higher technical institutes intended to provide facilities of the highest order for training and research in engineering and technology. When fully established, the Institute will cater for 1,200 undergraduate students and 600 post-graduate students and research workers. The Delhi Polytechnic, another Central Government institution, was recognised by the Delhi University for the Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Textile Engineering, Architecture, Chemical Engineering and Commerce. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore continued to receive liberal grants from the Centre for the development of technological education and research.

The problem of co-ordination and standardisation of technical education on an all-India basis continued to engage the attention of the All-India Council for Technical Education. A joint committee of the Council and the Inter-University Board laid down in detail the pattern and structure of technical education and training at the university first degree level. The Council with the assistance of its various Boards of Technical Studies made further progress in the finalisation of courses. Under the Council's scheme for the improvement and development of selected institutions in the country, 14 universities and 7 institutions offering courses in the various branches of engineering and technology received grants amounting to Rs. 63.38 lakhs. The Council had earlier recommended that Regional Committees be set up to bring about proper liaison between educational institutions on the one hand and industry and government technical departments on the other. The Ministry of Education accordingly set up the Eastern and Western Regional Committees at Calcutta and Bombay respectively and propose to set up two more regional committees in due course.

The Ministry of Education's schemes of Practical Training Stipends, Research Training Scholarships and Development of Research Facilities in Universities were continued during the year.

The scope of the latter scheme was, however, enlarged to include technological education and research at the university level. The implementation of the schemes cost the government Rs. 22.63 lakhs.

The shortage of training facilities for teachers continued to be felt both at the primary and secondary levels. Appreciable efforts were, however, made to improve the quality of teaching. In-service training and refresher courses received greater emphasis. The Central Institute of Education under the Ministry of Education continued to expand. Besides training graduate teachers and preparing students for the higher degrees of M.Ed. and Ph.D., the Institute had a well staffed Research Wing, a Visual Education and School Equipment Unit and Experimental Nursery and Basic Schools attached to it.

In the field of social education, further progress was made in the projects sponsored by the Government of India in the previous years. The scheme for the intensification of literacy work in rural areas of Delhi State was extended to 149 new villages during the year. The Janata College, established for providing training for rural leaders, turned out three more batches.

The production of suitable literature for neo-literates was discussed by the Committee on Social Education Literature appointed by the Government of India. As recommended by the Committee, preparation of a 'Teachers' Handbook of Social Education' was taken up towards the close of the year. Under the sponsorship of the Central Ministry of Education, the Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi (Jamia Millia) published another set of 55 pamphlets in simple Hindi on topics of general interest to adults.

A Conference on Audio-visual Aids to Education was convened by the Government of India in New Delhi on 5th and 6th October, 1951. The Conference, in which Prof. T.L. Green, Unesco expert on audio-visual education participated, discussed various problems connected with the production of audio-visual aids and training of personnel. It laid down certain principles and a programme of development.

As reported last year, a common Braille code for Indian languages known as Bharati Braille has been evolved in accordance with the recommendations made by three international conferences convened by Unesco to study the possibility of evolving a single Braille script for the world. The new Braille code will replace all the existing Braille codes at present in use in the country. It has achieved a large measure of uniformity with similar codes in other countries. The charts for Bharati Braille were finalised during the year.

The Central Braille Printing Press at Dehra Dun for producing Braille literature in Indian languages started functioning during the year. The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun continued to provide free vocational training, free board and lodging and other amenities to blind adults. Two new trades, plastics and poultry farming, were introduced in the Centre during the year.

The Government of India awarded, during 1951-52, 2,834 scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes for post-matriculation studies at a total cost of Rs. 15.41 lakhs. Under the scheme of cultural scholarships for students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and indigenous students of certain Asian, African and other Commonwealth countries, 53 scholars joined various institutions of higher education. Two awards for studies abroad were made to scholars from Part C States. No fresh selections could, however, be made in the Modified Overseas Scholarship Scheme. Some foreign countries, organisations and institutions also offered a number of scholarships to Indian nationals to undertake study or research in those countries for the specialised fields in which facilities were available. To reciprocate this gesture of goodwill, the Government of India instituted a scheme for the award of scholarships to nationals of these countries for post-graduate study in India.

With a view to encouraging the development of Art in the country, 4 Presidential awards were made to outstanding musicians. Five art scholarships (each of the value of Rs. 3,500) for the survey of and research in selected local arts was initiated in co-operation with the State governments of the regions concerned.

The Central Ministry of Education prepared a co-ordinated Five Year Plan for the development and propagation of Hindi. A Committee of Philologists and 10 Committees of Experts were set up. The newly created Hindi Section in the Ministry undertook preparation of provisional list of technical terms in Hindi for secondary schools.

During the year under review, India participated in all important projects of Unesco. Special mention may be made of the symposium on the 'Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West' held at New Delhi from 13th December to 20th December, 1951, under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Education and the Indian National Commission for Unesco. Fourteen leading thinkers from countries of East and West participated in this symposium. This has since led to the publication by Unesco of an important book under the title. Another important event was the holding of the first Asian Youth Welfare Seminar at Simla from 1st to 21st November, 1951. The seminar discussed problems of Youth Welfare and prepared a comprehensive programme. The Indian delegation at the Sixth General Conference of Unesco held at Paris was led by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and played an important role in its activities. The Government of India obtained the services of Unesco experts who rendered valuable assistance in preparing social education literature and establishing the Janata College at Alipur (Delhi).

The Central Advisory Board of Education in their nineteenth meeting held at New Delhi in March, 1952, reviewed the progress made in the various Central and State development schemes in the different fields. The Board made important recommendations regarding the expansion of education at all levels.

brief account of main developments in the different States is given below :

Assam

A number of schools in the tribal and backward areas of the State were taken over by the government. There was further extension of areas under the compulsory primary education scheme.

Bihar

The State government initiated a scheme for replacing untrained teachers in primary schools by trained hands. The government announced a comprehensive plan for the reorganisation of secondary education in the State. A revised syllabus with diversified groups of subjects was introduced at the high school stage. It was decided to set up the Bihar School Board for conducting the Matriculation examination. The Patna University was bifurcated and the new University of Bihar started functioning towards the close of the year.

Bombay

Ninety eight more primary schools were opened in the schoolless villages in the merged areas. The Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1951, provided for the utilisation of a part of the provident fund accumulations of teachers for better housing of primary schools. The service conditions of secondary teachers were revised in so far as the discharge of teachers was concerned. Seven new full-fledged vocational high schools were established. Four more primary training colleges were converted into basic training institutions. A reform in the system of examinations was introduced by Baroda University by reserving 20 per cent of marks in written papers and 25 per cent in practicals for tutorial and class work.

Madhya Pradesh

The Nagpur University introduced certificate and diploma courses in Journalism.

Madras

Diversified courses were introduced in 32 more schools. Thirty-four senior basic schools were started. These were the first senior basic schools in the State. Eight basic training schools (4 new and 4 converted) were also established. The two-year Overseer's course in the Polytechnics of the State was abolished and replaced by a three-year diploma course. The Andhra University started courses of study leading to B. Pharm. and M. Sc. (Statistics). The Annamalai University introduced post-graduate courses in Public Health Engineering, Agricultural Engineering and Structural Engineering. The Madras University started a Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance scheme for its employees.

Orissa

A number of new primary schools were opened in partially excluded and ex-State areas. It was decided to introduce mobile training squads to train primary school teachers in basic education.

Punjab

A new series of books written according to the new syllabii was introduced in classes I and II. The government decided to abolish the Middle School Examination for Boys and the Middle Standard Examination for Girls.

Uttar Pradesh

The Aligarh University introduced a post-graduate diploma course in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and a diploma course in Foreign Affairs. The Banaras University also started new courses for diplomas in Indian Philosophy and Culture and Clinical Psychology.

West Bengal

There was further expansion of compulsion for children of the age-group 6-11 under the ten-year plan. An important organisational change in the structure of secondary schools was effected resulting in three alternate types of secondary schools, viz., the junior high school, the senior basic school on an experimental basis and the multilateral secondary schools providing bifurcated courses. The West Bengal Secondary Education Board started functioning during the year. The Calcutta University Act was amended so as to provide for a whole time Vice-Chancellor.

Hyderabad

About 1,400 new primary schools and 2 basic training centres were started. Schemes for opening 4 training classes and 200 new adult schools were sanctioned.

Madhya Bharat

A scheme of compulsory primary education was introduced in all district headquarters.

Mysore

The State established for the first time 3 senior basic schools. The Mysore University started a post-graduate diploma course in Indology.

Pepsu

The State Advisory Board of Education was constituted.

Saurashtra

The Technical Institute, Morvi, was upgraded to the status of an engineering college.

Travancore-Cochin

With the introduction of compulsory primary education in 2 more taluks, the scheme was extended to Cochin Area for the first time.

Ajmer

The schemes of basic and social education were further extended.

A. and N. Islands

Two primary schools for refugee children were opened. Hindi was introduced as medium of instruction for those children whose mother tongue was Hindi.

Bhopal

A special syllabus committee to make the courses of study more practical was set up.

Bilaspur

Four primary schools were upgraded to middle standard.

Coorg

Twenty adult literacy centres were opened. New type of attainment tests were introduced in secondary schools.

Delhi

Revised syllabus was introduced in primary classes and teaching of Hindi was made compulsory.

Himachal Pradesh

One hundred and twenty seven primary schools were opened under the Gram Panchayat Scheme. For the training of teachers in basic education, the State started a basic primary school.

Vindhya Pradesh

Provision for teaching of science subjects in intermediate classes was made in the Maharaja Degree College, Rewa.

Table I--Number of Institutions by Type

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Recognised							
Universities	26	28	1	1	27	29	+ 2
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	7	9	...	...	7	9	+ 2
Research Institutions	18	20	...	...	18	20	+ 2
Arts and Science Colleges	429	476	69	76	498	552	+ 54
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education							
Agriculture	16	16	...	...	16	16	...
Commerce	26	22	...	...	26	22	- 4
Education (Teachers' Training)	39	41	14	14	53	55	+ 2
Engineering	27	31	...	...	27	31	+ 4
Forestry	4	4	...	...	4	4	...
Law	19	22	...	...	19	22	+ 3
Medicine	36	39	3	3	39	42	+ 3
Physical Education	7	7	...	...	7	7	...
Technology	6	4	...	...	6	4	- 2
Veterinary Science	10	10	...	...	10	10	...
Others	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	191	197	17	17	208	214	+ 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colleges for Special Education							
Home Science ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...
Music, Dancing and							
Other Fine Arts ...	...	11	12	3	2	14	14
Oriental Studies ...	...	71	47	2	2	73	49
Sociology ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
Total ...	85	62	7	6	92	68	- 24

Schools for General Education

High/Higher Secondary ...	6,224	6,920	1,064	1,143	7,288	8,063	+ 775
Middle ...	11,922	12,856	1,674	1,720	13,596	14,576	+ 980
Primary ...	1,95,770	2,01,068	13,901	13,968	2,09,671	2,15,036	+ 5,365
Pre-Primary ...	222	259	81	71	303	330	+ 27
Total ...	2,14,138	2,21,103	16,720	16,902	2,30,858	2,38,005	+ 7,147

Schools for Vocational and Technical Education

Agriculture ...	34	36	1	1	35	37	+ 2
Arts and Crafts ...	150	163	149	189	209	352	+ 53
Commerce ...	547	577	2	6	549	583	+ 34
Engineering ...	31	27	...	...	31	27	- 4
Forestry ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Marine Training ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Medicine ...	17	23	22	22	39	45	+ 6
Physical Education ...	175	181	7	7	182	188	+ 6
Teachers' Training ...	567	589	215	213	782	802	+ 20
Technical and Industrial	356	363	64	64	420	427	+ 7
Total ...	1,879	1,961	460	502	2,339	2,463	+ 124

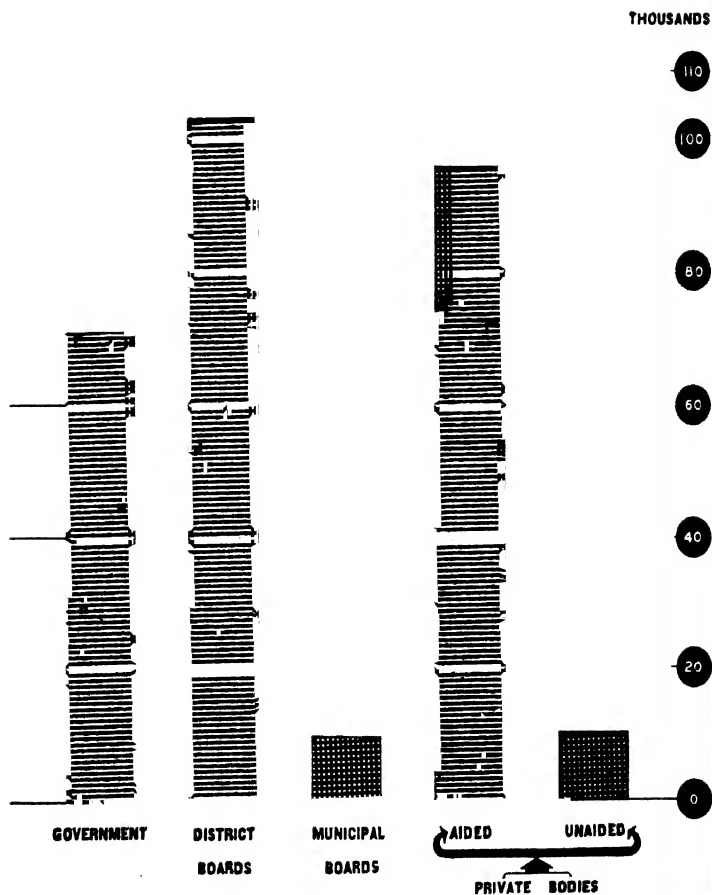
Table I—Number of Institutions by Type—(Contd.)

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for Special Education							
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	46	76	44	55	90	131	+ 41
Oriental Studies	3,298	3,332	21	26	3,319	3,358	+ 39
For the Handicapped	78	80	5	4	83	84	+ 1
For Social Workers	5	10	5	4	10	14	+ 4
Social (Adult) Education...	41,115	37,497	7,441	5,966	48,556	43,463	- 5,093
Reformatory	19	20	2	1	21	21	...
Others	697	875	37	48	734	923	+ 189
Total	45,258	41,890	7,555	6,104	52,813	47,994	- 4,819
Total (Recognised) ...	2,62,031	2,65,746	24,829	23,608	2,86,860	2,89,354	+ 2,494
Total (Unrecognised) ...	7,847	6,619	661	545	8,508	7,164	- 1,344
Grand Total	2,69,878	2,72,365	25,490	24,153	2,95,368	2,96,518	+ 1,150

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

BY MANagements

1951-52



Institutions

During the year under report recognised institutions numbered 2,89,354, as compared to 2,85,860 in 1950-51. The 1951-52 figure consisted of 29 universities, 9 boards, 572 arts and science colleges (including research institutions providing teaching facilities), 214 professional and technical colleges, 68 special education colleges (fine arts, oriental studies, etc.), 22,639 secondary schools, 2,15,366 primary and pre-primary schools, 2,643 vocational and technical schools, 4,531 special education schools and 43,463 social education centres. Besides these, there were 7,164 unrecognised schools and colleges. Further details with comparative figures for the previous year are given in table I.

The increase in numbers extended to all types of institutions, except special education colleges and social education centres. In the former, the decrease was due to the reclassification of some oriental institutions in West Bengal as schools during the year, while in the latter, it resulted mainly from the closing of a large number of centres due to financial stringency. Arts and science colleges registered an increase of 10.8 per cent—the highest among the different types. Secondary schools followed with a rise of 8.4 per cent. The number of vocational and technical schools advanced by 5.3 per cent, the corresponding increase for colleges being 2.9 per cent. In the case of primary schools, the increase was 2.6 per cent.

The classification of recognised institutions, according to managements, for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52, is given in table II.

Table II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Managements

Management	1950-51		1951-52	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	74,940	26.1	71,074	24.6
District Boards	1,00,886	35.2	1,02,945	35.6
Municipal Boards	9,288	3.2	9,603	3.3
Private Bodies :				
Aided	92,650	32.3	95,596	33.0
Unaided	9,096	3.2	10,136	3.5
Total	2,85,860	100.0	2,89,354	100.0

If will be seen that the government managed 24.6 per cent of the institutions, as compared to 38.9 per cent controlled by local boards and 36.5 per cent by private bodies. The corresponding percentages for 1950-51 were 26.1, 38.4 and 35.5 respectively.

Table III—Number of

State	Recognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	11,918	12,432	1,536	1,451	13,454	13,883	+ 429
Bihar	27,718	27,790	2,320	2,443	30,038	30,233	+ 195
Bombay	40,273	42,265	4,829	4,850	45,102	47,115	+ 2,013
Madhya Pradesh	25,925	21,910	5,185	3,295	31,110	25,205	- 5,905
Madras	41,394	43,275	460	441	41,854	43,716	+ 1,862
Orissa	11,399	11,250	273	278	11,672	11,528	- 144
Punjab	4,731	4,933	1,233	1,261	5,964	6,194	+ 230
Uttar Pradesh	35,581	34,727	3,284	3,278	38,865	38,005	- 860
West Bengal	18,009	18,814	1,204	1,269	19,213	20,083	+ 870
Hyderabad	8,573	10,055	1,180	1,193	9,753	11,248	+ 1,495
Madhya Bharat	4,458	4,800	381	439	4,839	5,239	+ 400
Mysore	12,858	12,890	1,014	985	13,872	13,875	+ 3
Pepsu	1,148	1,259	158	172	1,306	1,431	+ 125
Rajasthan	5,005	4,987	496	569	5,501	5,556	+ 55
Saurashtra	2,530	2,716	246	251	2,776	2,967	+ 191
Travancore-Cochin	5,267	5,593	266	274	5,533	5,867	+ 334
Ajmer	417	540	106	113	523	653	+ 130
A. and N. Islands	20	22	...	...	20	22	+ 2
Bhopal	268	335	37	38	305	373	+ 68
Bilaspur	35	35	1	1	36	36	...
Coorg	135	160	3	3	138	163	+ 25
Delhi	859	1,190	356	730	1,215	1,920	+ 705
Himachal Pradesh	479	588	34	39	513	627	+ 114
Kutch	257	250	44	38	301	288	- 13
Manipur	533	649	29	32	562	681	+ 119
Tripura	455	475	21	23	476	498	+ 22
Vindhya Pradesh	1,786	1,806	133	142	1,919	1,948	+ 29
India	2,62,031	2,65,746	24,829	23,608	2,86,860	2,89,354	+ 2,494

Institutions by States

Unrecognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
For Boys		For Girls		Total			
1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,248	699	81	74	1,329	773	- 556	Assam
1,295	1,297	120	105	1,415	1,402	- 13	Bihar
383	382	16	7	399	389	- 10	Bombay
806	751	56	69	862	820	- 42	Madhya Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
1,588	1,832	4	4	1,592	1,836	+ 244	Orissa
135	...	130	67	265	67	- 198	Punjab
915	645	41	38	956	683	- 273	Uttar Pradesh
338	296	59	38	397	334	- 63	West Bengal
546	302	1	1	547	303	- 244	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
...	13	...	...	...	13	+ 13	Mysore
8	2	12	...	20	2	- 18	Pepsu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saurashtra
182	39	11	7	193	46	- 147	Travancore-Cochin
2	...	...	...	2	...	- 2	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
13	...	...	...	13	...	- 13	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi
40	..	...	...	40	...	- 40	Himachal Pradesh
345	355	130	135	475	490	+ 15	Kutch
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manipur
...	6	...	...	...	6	+ 6	Tripura
3	...	...	...	3	...	- 3	Vindhya Pradesh
7,847	6,619	661	545	8,508	7,164	- 1,344	India

The agencies mainly responsible for the control of primary and secondary education were local boards and private bodies. In colleges for general education and schools for vocational and special education, private enterprise predominated. Out of every 5 professional and technical colleges, 3 were managed by the government and 2 by private bodies.

The number of recognised institutions in rural areas rose from 2,05,864 to 2,24,874. Their proportion to the total number of institutions also increased from 71.6 to 77.7. The distribution of institutions, according to the main types, is shown below :

		1950-51	1951-52
Universities	...	...	2†
Colleges	...	58	58
Secondary Schools	...	13,240	14,461
Vocational and Technical Schools		293	472
Primary (including Pre-Primary)		1,76,027	1,89,751
Social Education Centres	...	13,803	17,480
Other Special Education Schools		2,443	2,650
Total	...	2,05,864	2,24,874

Table III gives the number of institutions, recognised as well as unrecognised, in the different States for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. The recognised institutions increased everywhere, except in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Kutch. The decrease was mainly on account of reduction in the number of social education centres. But for this there would have been a rise. Bombay led all the States in recording the highest increase of 2,013 and was followed by Madras (1,862), Hyderabad (1,495), West Bengal (870) and Delhi (705).

Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased during the year by nearly 10 lakhs or 4.0 per cent to 266 lakhs. The corresponding rise in 1950-51 was nearly 16 lakhs or 6.5 per cent. Of the total, colleges and universities reported 4,50,701 pupils, secondary schools 56,79,828, primary and pre-primary schools 1,90,23,265, vocational and technical schools 1,85,950, special education schools 1,70,551 and social education centres, 10,61,280. In addition, 3,72,872 pupils were on the rolls of unrecognised institutions.

The enrolment in arts and science colleges (including university departments) increased by 12.0 per cent, as compared to 12.5 per cent in the case of professional and technical colleges. Secondary schools enrolled 8.6 per cent more pupils than in the previous year, while the primary school enrolment went up by 3.9 per cent. The fall in the strength of colleges and schools for special education was due to the

†The Viswa Bharati University which was granted charter in 1951-52 and the Annamalai University at Annamalai Nagar which was declared a rural area in the 1951 Census.

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions

Type	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Recognised							
Arts and Science Colleges (including Research Institutions and University Departments) ...	3,01,234	3,35,142	40,754	47,800	3,41,988	3,82,942	+ 40,954
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education							
Agriculture ...	2,936	3,156	20	17	2,956	3,173	+ 217
Commerce ...	9,811	8,895	145	120	9,956	9,015	- 941
Education (Teachers' Training) ...	2,600	3,063	1,344	1,478	3,944	4,541	+ 597
Engineering ..	10,612	13,887	21	14	10,633	13,901	+ 3,268
Forestry ...	313	263	...	...	313	263	- 50
Law ...	7,364	9,564	179	213	7,543	9,777	+ 2,234
Medicine ...	12,433	13,948	2,325	2,506	14,758	16,454	+ 1,696
Physical Education ...	502	508	97	109	599	617	+ 18
Technology ...	1,928	1,567	25	19	1,953	1,586	- 367
Veterinary Science ...	1,446	1,522	6	9	1,452	1,531	+ 79
Others ...	43	35	...	5	43	40	- 3
Total ...	49,988	56,408	4,162	4,490	54,150	60,898	+ 6,748
Colleges for Special Education							
Home Science ...	...	...	347	383	347	383	+ 36
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	1,244	1,240	1,115	1,322	2,359	2,562	+ 203
Oriental Studies ...	4,302	3,557	245	220	4,547	3,777	- 770
Sociology ...	78	99	50	40	128	139	+ 11
Total ...	5,624	4,896	1,757	1,965	7,381	6,861	- 520

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions—(Contd.)

Type	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for General Education							
High/Higher Secondary ...	26,09,345	28,62,425	5,50,156	5,84,561	31,59,501	34,46,986	+ 2,87,485
Middle ...	16,75,461	18,10,118	3,97,047	4,22,724	20,72,508	22,32,842	+ 1,60,334
Primary ...	1,31,55,593	1,35,93,917	51,38,374	54,06,574	1,82,93,967	1,90,00,491	+ 7,06,524
Pre-Primary ...	11,833	12,664	9,807	10,110	21,640	22,774	+ 1,134
Total ...	1,74,52,232	1,82,79,124	60,95,384	64,23,969	2,35,47,616	2,47,03,093	+ 11,55,477
Schools for Vocational and Technical Education							
Agriculture ...	1,845	1,960	9	24	1,854	1,984	+ 130
Arts and Crafts ...	6,059	5,594	8,747	11,013	14,806	16,607	+ 1,801
Commerce ...	34,106	40,234	3,280	4,282	37,386	44,516	+ 7,130
Engineering ...	5,538	4,831	1	...	5,539	4,831	- 708
Forestry ...	27	27	...	...	27	27	...
Marine Training ...	116	97	...	...	116	97	- 19
Medicine ...	1,982	3,050	1,362	1,560	3,344	4,610	+ 1,266
Physical Education ...	18,743	15,410	3,851	1,533	22,594	16,943	- 5,651
Teachers Training ...	51,523	46,055	17,893	19,187	69,416	65,240	- 4,176
Technical and Industrial ...	26,367	25,499	5,745	5,596	32,112	31,095	- 1,017
Total ...	1,46,306	1,42,755	40,888	43,195	1,87,194	1,85,950	- 1,244
Schools for Special Education							
For the Handicapped ...	2,770	2,969	845	926	3,615	3,895	+ 280
For Social Workers... ..	227	1,493	130	549	357	2,042	+ 1,685
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	5,567	5,227	4,773	5,219	10,340	10,446	+ 106
Oriental Studies ...	86,702	90,204	5,368	7,460	92,070	97,664	+ 5,594
Reformatory ...	3,918	4,024	520	331	4,438	4,355	- 83
Social (Adult) Education ...	10,55,983	9,02,660	2,00,028	1,58,620	12,56,011	10,61,280	- 1,94,731
Others ...	31,458	43,188	6,154	8,961	37,612	52,149	+ 14,537
Total ...	11,86,625	10,49,765	2,17,818	1,82,066	14,04,443	12,31,831	- 1,72,612
Total (Recognised) ..	1,91,42,009	1,98,68,090	64,00,763	67,03,485	2,55,42,772	2,65,71,575	+ 10,28,803
Total (Unrecognised) ..	3,01,888	3,11,380	77,340	61,482	3,79,228	3,72,872	- 6,356
Grand Total ...	1,94,43,897	2,01,79,470	64,78,103	67,64,977	2,59,22,000	2,69,44,447	+ 10,22,447

decrease in the number of oriental colleges and social education centres respectively. The vocational and technical school enrolment also declined partly on account of lesser number of teachers trained by mobile squads in Uttar Pradesh and partly due to the decrease in the number of pupils in schools for physical education.

The number of girls attending all types of recognised institutions was 67,03,585—an increase of 4.7 per cent over the 1950-51 figure. The rate of increase for boys was 3.8 per cent. Of the total number of girls, nearly two-thirds were studying in boys' institutions. The proportion of girls in the total enrolment was 25.2 per cent—a slight increase over the 1950-51 figure.

The break-up of enrolment for different classes of institutions during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given in tabe IV.

The distribution of enrolment in recognised institutions, according to their managements, is shown below :

**Table V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions
by Managements**

Management		1950-51		1951-52		Increase	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
Government	...	52,21,414	20.4	53,45,523	20.1	1,24,109	2.4
District Boards	...	95,75,855	37.5	98,28,781	37.0	2,52,926	2.6
Municipal Boards	...	19,80,790	7.8	21,42,124	8.1	1,61,334	8.1
Private Bodies :							
Aided	...	78,68,707	30.8	83,13,508	31.3	4,44,801	5.7
Unaided	...	8,96,006	3.5	9,41,639	3.5	45,633	5.1
Total	...	2,55,42,772	100.0	2,65,71,575	100.0	10,28,803	4.0

Table VI—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction

Stage	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
General Education							
Pre-Primary	15,002	15,302	13,307	13,344	28,309	28,646	+ 337
Primary	1,34,06,282	1,37,91,507	52,71,359	55,07,114	1,86,77,641	1,92,98,621	+ 6,20,980
Secondary	40,06,363	44,39,081	8,10,148	9,04,755	48,17,011	53,43,836	+ 5,26,825
Intermediate	1,94,921	2,22,877	26,416	28,978	2,21,337	2,51,855	+ 30,518
B.A./B.Sc.	75,032	85,671	11,636	13,800	86,668	99,471	+ 12,803
M.A./M.Sc.	14,401	14,348	2,127	2,329	16,528	16,677	+ 149
Research	1,051	1,335	139	155	1,190	1,490	+ 300
Total	1,77,13,552	1,85,70,121	61,35,132	64,70,475	2,38,48,684	2,50,40,596	+ 11,91,912
Professional and Technical Education (Collegiate)	85,595	93,423	4,668	5,381	90,263	98,804	+ 8,541
Special Education (Collegiate)	5,573	5,137	1,767	1,628	7,340	6,765	- 575
Vocational and Technical Education (School)	1,49,445	1,48,768	41,123	43,852	1,90,568	1,92,620	+ 2,052
Social (Adult) Education	10,55,983	9,02,660	2,00,028	1,58,620	12,56,011	10,61,280	- 1,94,731
Special Education (School)	1,31,961	1,47,981	18,045	23,529	1,49,906	1,71,510	+ 21,604
Grand Total	1,91,42,009	1,98,68,099	64,00,763	67,03,485	2,55,42,772	2,65,71,575	+ 10,28,803

It will be seen that (a) 20.1 per cent of the total number of pupils were reading in government institutions, as compared to 45.1 per cent in local board schools and colleges and 34.8 per cent in private institutions and (b) the increase in enrolment was shared by institutions under all managements.

Table VI gives the number of pupils boys and girls—separately in recognised institutions, classified according to stages of instruction for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. The enrolment increased at all stages, except special education of both school and college standards. Of the total number of pupils, 94.2 per cent were receiving general education, 0.4 per cent professional and special collegiate education and 5.4 per cent vocational and special school education. The pupils for general education were further distributed as : pre-primary 0.1 per cent, primary 77.1 per cent, secondary 21.3 per cent and collegiate 1.5 per cent.

The number of pupils from rural areas increased from 1,82,27,317 to 1,84,08,744 and constituted nearly 69.3 per cent of the total enrolment, as against 71.4 per cent in 1950-51. Their proportion in different types of institutions was : primary schools 75.6 per cent, secondary schools 51.9 per cent and colleges and universities 28.7 per cent.

The Statewise figures of enrolment in recognised, as well as, unrecognised institutions for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 are given in table VII. The rise in the number of pupils was reported by all States, except Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. The fall in Madhya Pradesh was due to closing of social education centres. In Madras, the increase amounted to more than two and a half lakhs. On percentage basis the rise was highest in West Bengal (7.6 per cent) and least in Assam (1.0 per cent) among Part A States. The intermediate positions were occupied by Punjab (6.5 per cent), Madras (5.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (4.7 per cent), Orissa (3.6 per cent), Bihar (2.3 per cent) and Bombay (1.1 per cent). In the case of Part B States, the increase varied from 0.3 per cent in Saurashtra to 15.1 per cent in Madhya Bharat. Most of the Part C States reported substantial increases in their enrolments.

Figures in col. (18) of table VII show the percentage of enrolment to estimated population in the different States. Travancore-Cochin, as usual, reported the highest proportion of population under instruction (17.9 per cent). Next to follow were Delhi (12.1 per cent), Bombay (11.9 per cent) and Coorg (10.5 per cent). In the remaining States it varied from 2.8 per cent in Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh to 9.9 per cent in Assam and Mysore.

Expenditure

During 1951-52, the total expenditure, direct as well as indirect, on education in recognised institutions increased from Rs. 114.38 crores to Rs. 124.56 crores at the rate of 8.9 per cent, as against 11.9 per cent in the preceding year. As stated earlier, the increase in the number of pupils for these two years was 4.0 and 6.5 per cent

Table VII—Number of

State	In Recognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Number	Per- centage
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,83,592	7,91,311	92,844	93,568	8,76,436	8,84,879 +	8,443 +	1.0
Bihar	18,41,661	18,77,458	1,13,308	1,22,758	19,54,969	20,00,216 +	45,247 +	2.3
Bombay	37,40,587	37,96,571	5,79,304	5,70,365	43,19,891	43,66,936 +	47,045 +	1.1
M. Pradesh	12,66,993	12,04,324	2,24,600	1,76,410	14,91,593	13,80,734 -	1,10,859 -	7.4
Madras	47,71,730	50,18,045	99,723	1,07,596	48,71,453	51,25,641 +	2,54,188 +	5.2
Orissa	5,80,403	5,99,935	16,985	18,845	5,97,388	6,18,780 +	21,392 +	3.6
Punjab	7,07,592	7,52,813	1,44,826	1,55,133	8,52,418	9,07,946 +	55,528 +	6.5
U. Pradesh	33,07,949	34,59,198	3,33,665	3,52,788	36,41,614	38,11,986 +	1,70,372 +	4.7
W. Bengal	19,19,668	20,64,192	1,73,779	1,89,200	20,93,447	22,53,392 +	1,59,945 +	7.6
Hyderabad	6,24,209	7,20,736	1,08,442	1,16,326	7,32,651	8,37,062 +	1,04,411 +	14.3
M. Bharat	2,68,434	3,17,212	48,334	47,481	3,16,768	3,64,693 +	47,925 +	15.1
Mysore	8,14,796	8,17,339	1,04,564	1,08,921	9,19,360	9,26,260 +	6,900 +	0.8
Pepsu	1,33,530	1,45,118	18,255	20,573	1,51,785	1,65,691 +	13,906 +	9.2
Rajasthan	3,51,132	3,81,014	44,382	53,036	3,95,514	4,34,050 +	38,536 +	9.7
Saurashtra	2,30,201	2,28,893	53,000	55,203	2,83,201	2,84,096 +	895 +	0.3
Trav.-Cochin	13,80,878	15,35,185	1,35,797	78,778	15,16,675	16,13,963 +	97,288 +	6.4
Ajmer	41,787	47,317	9,970	10,838	51,757	58,155 +	6,398 +	12.4
A.&N. Islands	1,665	1,945	...	...	1,665	1,945 +	280 +	16.8
Bhopal	15,878	17,193	3,005	3,515	18,883	20,708 +	1,825 +	9.7
Bilaspur	4,766	5,516	216	243	4,982	5,759 +	777 +	15.6
Coorg	22,640	23,765	1,345	1,384	23,985	25,149 +	1,164 +	4.9
Delhi	1,36,159	1,60,836	53,684	67,227	1,89,843	2,28,063 +	38,220 +	20.1
H. Pradesh	31,686	38,286	3,197	4,011	34,883	42,297 +	7,414 +	21.3
Kutch	19,051	19,401	3,154	3,611	22,205	23,012 +	807 +	3.6
Manipur	40,775	49,355	2,667	3,331	43,442	52,686 +	9,244 +	21.3
Tripura	29,983	33,011	1,857	2,135	31,840	35,146 +	3,306 +	10.4
V. Pradesh	97,804	95,834	6,320	6,496	1,04,124	1,02,330 -	1,794 -	1.7
India	2,31,65,549	2,42,01,803	23,77,223	23,69,772	2,55,42,772	2,65,71,575 +	10,28,803 +	4.0

Pupils by States

In Unrecognised Institutions

For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Pupils to Esti- mated Popula- tion	State
1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	Number	Per- centage		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
54,197	32,456	3,760	3,409	57,957	35,865	- 22,092	- 38.1	9.9	Assam
70,641	65,722	3,929	3,702	74,570	69,424	- 5,146	- 6.9	5.1	Bihar
16,748	15,879	813	546	17,561	16,425	- 1,136	- 6.5	11.9	Bombay
41,965	38,992	2,754	3,532	44,719	42,524	- 2,195	- 4.9	6.6	M. Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	Madras
42,777	43,959	137	111	42,914	44,070	+ 1,156	+ 2.7	4.5	Orissa
9,374	...	12,343	8,155	21,717	8,155	- 13,562	- 62.4	7.2	Punjab
31,528	94,495	2,731	2,139	34,259	96,634	+ 62,375	+ 182.1	6.1	U. Pradesh
19,868	18,320	3,732	3,915	23,600	22,235	- 1,365	- 5.8	9.0	W. Bengal
17,917	11,961	207	30	18,124	11,991	- 6,133	- 33.8	4.5	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	M. Bharat
...	873	...	...	...	873	+ 873	...	9.9	Mysore
1,785	716	935	...	2,720	716	- 2,004	- 73.7	4.8	Pepsu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	Saurashtra
18,419	450	398	86	18,817	536	- 18,281	- 97.2	16.9	Trav.-Cochin
83	...	...	...	83	...	- 83	- 100.0	8.2	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	A.&N.Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	Bilaspur
598	...	...	...	598	...	- 598	- 100.0	10.5	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	Delhi
680	...	...	...	680	...	- 680	- 100.0	4.3	H. Pradesh
13,786	14,489	7,038	8,000	20,824	22,489	+ 1,665	+ 8.0	7.8	Kutch
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.9	Manipur
...	935	...	...	...	935	+ 935	...	5.5	Tripura
85	...	...	...	85	...	- 85	- 100.0	2.8	V. Pradesh
3,40,451	3,30,247	38,777	33,625	3,79,228	3,72,872	- 6,356	- 1.7	7.3	India

respectively. Of the total, Rs. 111.02 crores were spent on boys' institutions and Rs. 13.54 crores on those for girls.

The various sources of income for educational purposes in this country are government funds, local board funds, fees, endowments, subscriptions and contributions from the general public. Table VIII gives the total expenditure, classified according to these sources, for the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Table VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources

Source	1950-51		1951-52	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds ...	65,26,77,976	57.1	70,39,12,656	56.5
District Board Funds ...	7,86,01,729	6.9	8,53,36,383*	6.9
Municipal Board Funds ...	4,63,84,783	4.0	5,38,30,367†	4.3
Fees ...	23,32,71,665	20.4	26,96,25,961	21.6
Endowments ...	2,46,27,983	2.2	4,69,14,531	3.8
Other Sources ...	10,82,57,423	9.4	8,59,99,527	6.9
Total ...	1,14,38,21,559	100.0	1,24,56,19,425	100.0

* Includes in this and succeeding tables Rs. 89,90,294 for primary education, Rs. 36,07,023 for secondary education and Rs. 2,956 for industrial education in middle schools and Rs. 51,99,105 as dearness allowance to school teachers as Bihar government grants to district boards, the distribution of which according to direct and indirect expenditure is not available. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 for the first three items were Rs. 77,41,076, Rs. 34,75,183 and Rs. 3,116 respectively.

† Includes in this and succeeding tables Rs. 7,57,896 for primary education, Rs. 1,56,553 for secondary education and Rs. 6,20,745 for dearness allowance to school teachers as Bihar government grants to municipal boards, the distribution of which according to direct and indirect expenditure is not available. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 for the first two items were Rs. 7,36,628 and Rs. 1,52,446 respectively.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

1951-52

RS. IN
CRORES

70

63

56

49

42

35

28

21

14

7

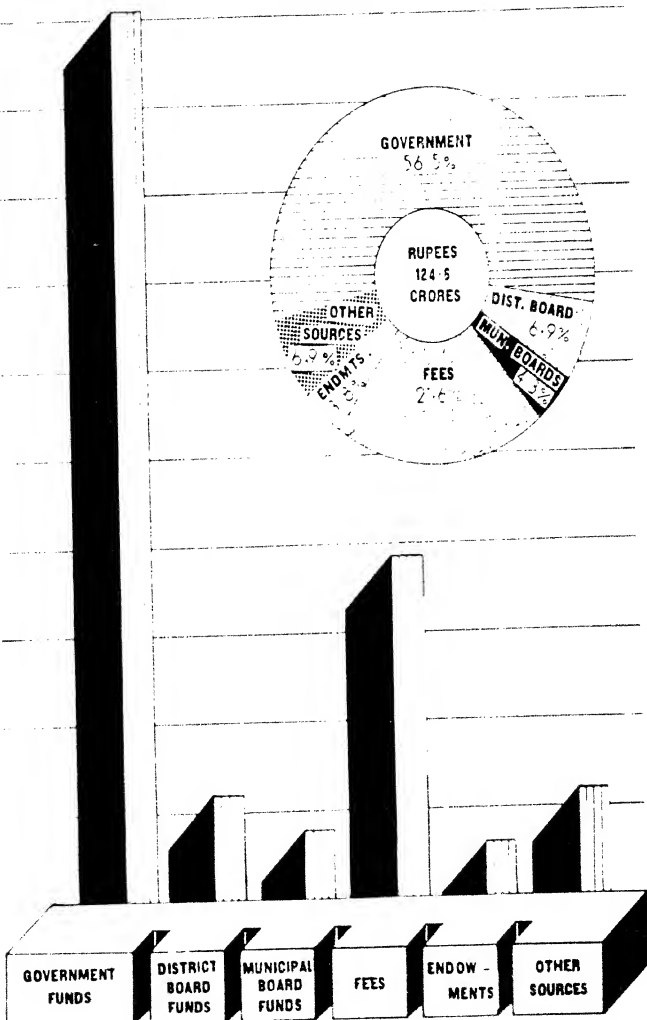


Table IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charge

Heads of Charge	1950-51	1951-52	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
			Amount	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5
Direct	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Universities	4,90,52,621	4,97,60,155	+	7,07,534 + 1.4
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	53,38,275	78,38,352	+	25,00,077 + 46.8
Research Institutions	62,56,008	64,22,223	+	1,66,215 + 2.7
Arts and Science Colleges	7,17,14,236	8,11,44,911	+	94,30,675 + 13.2
Professional Colleges	4,21,93,383	5,00,00,822	+	78,07,439 + 18.5
Special Education Colleges	22,24,192	22,27,633	+	3,441 + 0.2
High Schools ...	23,04,50,499	26,14,78,169	+	3,10,27,670 + 13.5
Middle Schools ...	7,69,89,998	8,71,57,312	+	1,01,67,314 + 13.2
Primary Schools ...	36,48,43,098	40,39,70,207	+	3,91,27,109 + 10.7
Pre-Primary Schools	11,98,319	14,88,306	+	2,89,987 + 24.2
Vocational and Technical Schools ...	3,69,43,140	3,96,05,964	+	26,62,824 + 7.2
Social Education Schools	72,48,931	57,40,645	-	15,08,286 - 20.8
Special Education Schools ...	1,60,86,368	1,99,05,251	+	38,18,883 + 23.7
Total	91,05,39,068	1,01,67,39,950	+	10,62,00,882 + 11.7
Indirect				
Direction ...	58,95,178	65,99,766	+	7,04,588 + 12.0
Inspection ...	2,14,69,282	2,42,17,745	+	27,48,463 + 12.8
Buildings ...	9,92,70,058	9,79,59,807	-	13,10,251 - 1.3
Scholarships ...	3,44,56,070	3,70,45,303	+	25,89,233 + 7.5
Hostel Charges ...	1,82,64,355	2,15,99,776	+	33,35,421 + 18.3
Miscellaneous ...	5,39,27,548	4,14,57,078	-	1,24,70,470 - 23.1
Total	23,32,82,491	22,88,79,475	-	44,03,016 - 1.9
Grand Total	1,14,38,21,559	1,24,56,19,425	+	10,17,07,866 + 8.9

expenditure on direction, inspection, hostels and scholarships increased by 12.0, 12.8, 18.3 and 7.5 per cent respectively, while that on buildings and miscellaneous items decreased by 1.3 and 23.1 per cent respectively. The decline was more apparent than real and was caused by the correct classification of certain items of expenditure under the heads 'direct' and 'indirect'. Of the total indirect expenditure, 13.5 per cent was incurred on direction and inspection, 42.8 per cent on buildings, 9.4 per cent on hostels, 16.2 per cent on scholarships and 18.1 per cent on other miscellaneous items.

It will be observed that (a) the government met 56.5 per cent of the expenditure, fees accounted for 21.6 per cent, while the local boards and other sources (including endowments) contributed to the extent of 11.2 and 10.7 per cent respectively, (b) the expenditure from fees increased by 15.6 per cent, from local board funds by 11.3 per cent and from government funds by 7.8 per cent and (c) there was no substantial increase in the share of the various sources in the total expenditure.

The break-up of the total direct and indirect expenditure is shown in table IX. The former increased during the year by Rs. 10.62 crores or 11.7 per cent to Rs. 101.67 crores. Of this amount, 18.6 per cent was devoted to universities and colleges, 0.8 per cent to boards, 34.3 per cent to secondary schools, 39.9 per cent to primary and pre-primary schools, 3.9 per cent to vocational and technical schools and 2.5 per cent to special education schools. It may be noted that the actual expenditure on primary education was much more as the figures excluded the expenditure incurred on primary departments of secondary schools. The increase of expenditure, though shared by all types of institutions, was unevenly distributed. The universities and colleges spent 10.6 per cent more in 1951-52. The secondary, primary, vocational and technical and special education schools reported an increase of 13.4, 10.7, 7.2 and 9.9 per cent respectively.

The source-wise distribution of expenditure on different types of institutions will be dealt with in detail in the chapters specially devoted to them. The following points are significant :

(a) As much as 68.7 per cent of the total expenditure on primary schools was contributed by the government. Local boards followed with 25.0 per cent ;

(b) Fees accounted for 43.7 per cent of the total expenditure on secondary schools, the next major source being government funds, which met 39.7 per cent of the cost. In university and collegiate education the position was reversed, government meeting 49.1 per cent of the expenditure and fees 38.4 per cent ; and

(c) The government met nearly three-fourths of the total expenditure on vocational and technical schools.

The indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 22.89 crores and formed 18.4 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

BY HEADS OF CHARGE

1951-52

EACH FULL SYMBOL = RS . 4 CRORES

RUPEES
IN
CRORES

UNIVERSITIES
AND BOARDS



5.8

ARTS AND SCIENCE
COLLEGES



8.8

COLLEGES FOR
PROFESSIONAL & SPECIAL
EDUCATION



5.2

SECONDARY
SCHOOLS



34.9

PRIMARY
SCHOOLS



40.5

VOCATIONAL AND
SPECIAL SCHOOLS



6.5

INDIRECT
EXPENDITURE



22.9

According to sources of income, 65.2 per cent of the total indirect expenditure was borne by the government, 6.4 per cent by local boards, 8.9 per cent by fees and 19.5 per cent by endowments and other sources. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 65.9, 6.0, 7.1 and 21.0. respectively. Separate figures for the various items constituting the indirect expenditure are shown below :

Table X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources

Percentage of Expenditure met from

Item		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Direction	(1950-51) (1951-52)	96.1 100.0	3.9...	......	......	......
Inspection	(1950-51) (1951-52)	95.1 95.9	4.5 4.0	0.0 0.1	... ...	0.4 ...
Buildings	(1950-51) (1951-52)	58.0 60.5	8.4 7.9	5.0 4.9	4.6 13.1	24.0 13.6
Scholarships	(1950-51) (1951-52)	79.8 82.0	3.3 1.7	2.1 2.4	3.7 4.4	11.1 9.5
Hostel Charges	(1950-51) (1951-52)	42.0 45.1	1.2 1.5	29.4 34.4	4.4 9.3	23.0 9.7
Miscellaneous	(1950-51) (1951-52)	64.3 49.6	6.1 12.0	10.1 16.3	2.1 1.8	17.4 20.3
Total	(1950-51) (1951-52)	65.9 65.2	6.0 6.4	7.1 8.9	3.3 7.5	17.7 12.0

The distribution of the direct expenditure according to managements of the institutions is shown in table XI. It will be seen that 26.5 per cent of the total expenditure was accounted for by government institutions, as against 28.8 per cent incurred on local board institutions and 44.7 per cent on private institutions. The share of these managements in the number of institutions was 24.6, 38.9 and 36.5 per cent respectively. A comparison of the figures in cols. (3) and (5) would show that there were no marked variations in the proportion of expenditure incurred on institutions under different managements.

Table XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Managements

Management	1950-51		1951-52		Percentage Increase
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government	23,11,35,703	25.4	26,94,11,817	26.5	16.6
District Boards	19,94,65,054	21.9	21,32,88,214	21.0	6.9
Municipal Boards	6,90,29,514	7.6	7,98,06,295	7.8	15.6
Private Bodies :					
Aided	36,81,04,335	40.4	40,54,18,259	39.9	10.1
Unaided	4,28,04,462	4.7	4,88,15,365	4.8	14.0
Total	91,05,39,068	100.0	1,01,67,39,950	100.0	11.7

Table XII gives the break-up of Rs. 70.39 crores expended from government funds during 1951-52. To facilitate comparison figures for the preceding year have also been tabulated.

On an average, the annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 46.9 --Rs. 2.1 more than that in 1950-51. The cost to government funds was Rs. 26.5, as against Rs. 5.2 to local board funds, Rs. 10.2 to fees and Rs. 5.0 to endowments and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil in primary schools, secondary schools and arts and science colleges was Rs. 21.3, Rs. 61.4 and Rs. 233.1 respectively.

The cost per capita of population on education also increased from Rs. 3.2 to Rs. 3.4, of which a little more than a half was met from government funds.

Table XIII gives the details of expenditure on education in the different States during the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52. Bombay reported an expenditure of Rs. 22.62 crores—the highest in the country. The second and third places in this respect were occupied by Madras (Rs. 22.48 crores) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 18.13 crores) respectively. All the States, except Orissa and A. and N. Islands, reported increased educational expenditure during the year.

Among Part A States, Assam showed the highest increase of 17.7 per cent and Madras the least (2.0 per cent). In between came West Bengal (13.4 per cent), Punjab (11.8 per cent.) Uttar Pradesh (11.0 per cent); Bihar (10.9 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (5.4 per cent) and

Table XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education

Item	1950-51		1951-1952	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Institutions for Men	58,52,30,472	89.7	63,00,45,938	89.5
Institutions for Women	6,74,47,504	10.3	7,38,66,718	10.5
Total	65,26,77,976	100.0	70,39,12,656	100.0
Universities	1,99,71,174	3.1	2,13,16,209	3.0
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	2,33,540	0.0	2,95,465	0.0
Research Institutions	56,66,477	0.9	58,05,654	0.8
Arts and Science Colleges	2,74,71,814	4.2	2,94,51,469	4.2
Professional Colleges	3,00,82,142	4.6	3,53,80,589	5.0
Special Education Colleges	10,88,256	0.2	12,18,295	0.2
High Schools	8,40,12,810	12.9	9,42,86,513	13.4
Middle Schools	3,92,31,291	6.0	4,41,35,378	6.3
Primary Schools	24,91,13,817	38.2	27,74,07,770	39.4
Pre-Primary Schools	3,11,310	0.0	3,34,216	0.1
Vocational Schools	2,78,24,354	4.3	2,98,91,925	4.3
Special Education Schools	1,39,73,171	2.1	1,50,75,085	2.1
Direction and Inspection	2,62,94,543	4.0	2,93,26,946	4.2
Scholarships	2,74,93,223	4.2	3,03,80,764	4.3
Hostel Charges	76,77,523	1.2	97,40,625	1.4
Buildings	5,75,58,194	8.8	5,92,94,891	8.4
Miscellaneous	3,46,74,337	5.3	2,05,61,862	2.9
Total	65,26,77,976	100.0	70,39,12,656	100.0

Table XIII—Expenditure on

State	On Institutions for Boys		On Institutions for Girls		Total	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	2,01,65,640	2,37,37,132	27,11,497	31,78,711	2,28,77,137	2,69,15,845
Bihar	6,60,55,767	7,33,19,551	44,61,083	48,53,830	7,05,16,850	7,81,73,381
Bombay	18,81,27,297	19,53,76,573	2,82,63,133	3,08,43,635	21,63,90,430	22,62,20,208
M. Pradesh	4,72,16,324	4,98,61,742	62,12,266	64,33,140	5,34,28,590	5,62,94,882
Madras	20,59,69,214	20,90,61,175	1,44,04,118	1,57,64,840	22,03,73,332	22,48,26,015
Orissa	2,15,44,224	2,02,42,999	9,97,376	9,72,410	2,25,41,600	2,12,15,409
Punjab	4,24,72,498	4,68,83,447	67,77,623	81,82,537	4,92,50,121	5,50,65,984
U. Pradesh	14,68,31,120	16,43,19,663	1,64,46,781	1,69,44,231	16,32,77,901	18,12,63,894
W. Bengal	9,69,49,290	11,03,56,249	1,32,26,062	1,45,42,889	11,01,75,352	12,48,99,138
Hyderabad	4,09,51,401	4,68,34,018	75,25,079	81,96,709	4,84,76,471	5,50,30,727
M. Bharat	1,25,80,091	1,58,67,853	19,65,022	23,09,880	1,45,45,113	1,81,77,733
Mysore	2,83,46,912	3,12,36,815	27,97,490	37,47,166	3,11,44,402	3,49,83,981
Pepsu	60,37,405	81,97,482	8,06,836	10,33,135	68,44,241	92,30,618
Rajasthan	2,38,37,258	2,49,32,852	15,46,958	21,90,258	2,53,84,216	2,71,23,110
Saurashtra	1,02,45,831	1,18,81,730	18,92,049	18,75,926	1,21,37,880	1,37,57,656
Trav.-Cochin	3,09,05,176	3,79,34,339	29,99,718	44,69,117	3,39,04,894	4,24,03,456
Ajmer	45,33,109	50,65,508	12,10,143	11,90,332	57,43,252	62,55,840
A.&N. Islands	1,47,936	1,25,429	...	...	1,47,936	1,25,429
Bhopal	10,86,297	13,88,737	1,57,255	2,16,062	12,43,552	16,04,799
Bilaspur	1,33,337	2,40,344	13,450	22,041	1,46,787	2,62,385
Coorg	11,52,468	14,50,753	1,21,779	89,906	12,74,247	15,40,659
Delhi	1,78,07,239	2,17,20,866	67,72,968	74,61,725	2,45,80,267	2,91,82,591
H. Pradesh	17,90,825	19,74,900	1,37,242	2,45,537	19,28,067	22,20,437
Kutch	8,22,646	10,42,319	1,07,078	1,31,185	9,29,724	11,73,504
Manipur	11,76,128	14,62,673	68,699	80,405	12,44,827	15,43,078
Tripura	9,74,232	14,55,826	69,944	1,08,755	10,44,176	15,64,581
V. Pradesh	40,06,693	42,61,543	2,63,501	3,02,544	42,70,194	45,64,087
India	1,02,18,66,418	1,11,02,32,518	12,19,55,141	13,53,86,907	1,14,3,8,21,559	1,24,56,19,425

Education by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Amount	Percentage	Percentage of Expenditure in (1951-52) met from					Average Annual Cost Per Pupil		Expenditure per Capita	States
			Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	1950-51	1951-52		
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
+	40,38,706	+ 17.7	60.1	8.0	20.4	0.8	10.7	26.1	30.4	2.9	Assam
+	76,56,531	+ 10.9	38.6	28.0	21.3	1.6	10.5	36.1	39.1	1.9	Bihar
+	98,29,778	+ 4.5	54.7	12.5	22.9	1.7	8.2	50.1	51.8	6.1	Bombay
+	28,66,292	+ 5.4	61.6	16.6	14.2	1.5	6.1	35.8	40.8	2.6	M. Pradesh
+	44,52,683	+ 2.0	55.2	15.1	19.4	10.0	0.3	45.2	43.9	3.9	Madras
-	13,26,191	- 5.9	68.8	5.4	16.0	0.7	9.1	37.7	34.3	1.4	Orissa
+	58,15,863	+ 11.8	42.0	13.6	32.8	3.1	8.5	57.8	60.6	4.3	Punjab
+	1,79,85,993	+ 11.0	47.0	11.1	26.5	2.9	12.5	44.8	47.6	2.8	U. Pradesh
+	1,47,23,786	+ 13.4	48.0	7.4	33.3	4.7	6.6	52.6	55.4	5.0	W. Bengal
+	65,54,256	+ 13.5	87.2	0.2	6.5	1.1	5.0	66.2	65.7	2.9	Hyderabad
+	36,32,620	+ 25.0	86.4	0.1	9.0	1.8	2.7	45.9	49.8	2.3	M. Bharat
+	38,39,579	+ 12.3	78.9	2.3	12.9	1.4	4.5	33.9	37.8	3.7	Mysore
+	23,86,377	+ 34.9	63.0	0.0	32.0	3.8	1.2	45.1	65.7	2.6	Pepsu
+	17,38,394	+ 6.9	84.5	0.7	5.5	5.0	4.3	64.2	62.5	1.7	Rajasthan
+	16,19,776	+ 13.3	84.2	0.0	8.1	1.2	6.5	42.9	48.4	3.3	Saurashtra
+	84,98,562	+ 25.1	64.8	0.0	23.0	0.1	12.1	22.4	26.3	4.4	Trav. Cochin
+	5,12,588	+ 8.9	72.7	4.1	17.5	4.8	0.9	111.0	107.6	8.8	Ajmer
-	22,507	- 15.2	94.7	...	5.3	...	...	88.9	64.5	4.2	A.&N. Islands
+	3,61,247	+ 29.0	92.1	...	3.6	1.4	2.9	65.9	77.5	1.9	Bhopal
+	1,15,598	+ 78.8	93.7	...	6.3	...	...	29.5	45.6	2.0	Bilaspur
+	2,66,412	+ 20.9	78.2	4.9	14.5	0.1	2.3	53.1	61.3	6.4	Coorg
+	46,02,324	+ 18.7	55.5	14.1	19.0	3.9	7.5	129.5	128.0	15.4	Delhi
+	2,92,370	+ 15.2	89.6	1.9	7.4	0.3	0.8	55.3	52.5	2.2	H. Pradesh
+	2,43,780	+ 26.2	67.2	...	4.5	5.1	23.2	41.9	51.0	2.0	Kutch
+	2,98,251	+ 24.0	42.3	...	21.7	30.1	5.9	28.7	29.3	2.6	Manipur
+	5,20,405	+ 49.8	83.2	...	11.7	...	5.1	32.8	44.5	2.4	Tripur a
+	2,93,893	+ 6.9	98.6	...	1.1	0.2	0.1	41.0	44.6	1.3	V. Pradesh
+	10,17,97,866	+ 8.9	56.5	11.2	21.6	3.8	6.9	44.8	46.9	3.4	India

Bombay (4.5 per cent). In the case of Part B States, the percentage increase varied from 6.9 per cent in Rajasthan to 34.9 per cent in Pepsu. As regards Part C States, the expenditure in Bilaspur went up by 78.8 per cent and in Tripura by 49.8 per cent. The least rise in this category of States was in Vindhya Pradesh (6.9 per cent).

The source-wise percentages of expenditure, as given in cols. (10) to (14) of table XIII, are interesting as they disclose the different financial systems of the several States. The government expenditure in the case of Part A States continued to be highest in Orissa (68.1 per cent). Madhya Pradesh and Assam followed with nearly three-fifths of their expenditure being met from government funds. The share of local boards was least in Orissa (5.4 per cent). Fees accounted for nearly one-third of the total expenditure in West Bengal and Punjab. The contribution from endowments and other sources varied from 7.6 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 15.4 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In most of the Part B and C States, the government met a major portion of the expenditure.

The figures in cols. (15) and (16) of table XIII reveal the variations in average annual cost per pupil in the various States. The cost continued to be highest in Delhi (128.0).

The per capita expenditure on education in the different States has been worked out in col. (17) of table XIII. It varied from Rs. 1.4 in Orissa to Rs. 6.1 in Bombay among Part A States, from Rs. 1.7 in Rajasthan to Rs. 4.4 in Travancore-Cochin among Part B States and from Rs. 1.3 in Vindhya Pradesh to Rs. 15.4 in Delhi among Part C States.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL

This chapter deals with the main changes or matters of importance that took place during the year 1951-52 under (a) Educational Organisation (b) Educational Services of Education Departments and (c) Education Directorate and Inspectorate.

Educational Organisation

There was no major change in the Educational Organisation in the States or at the Centre except in Bihar, where the Education Department transferred the control of all government colleges (except Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya Turki and Government College of Health and Physical Education, Patna) to the re-organised Patna University and the newly created Bihar University.

Educational Services

The Educational Services, wherever these existed, comprised of two broad categories, viz., (i) State Educational Services, generally divided into classes I and II, and (ii) Subordinate Educational Services divided into different classes with different scales of pay. In some States there were separate branches for men and women. An important feature of the year was the amalgamation of men's and women's branches Of Bombay Educational Service.

The total strength of the State Educational Service (including equivalent posts where no such services existed) decreased during the year from 4,908 to 4,579. The decrease was partly due to the non-inclusion of university teachers in Hyderabad in the State Educational Service and partly due to the reclassification of posts in Rajasthan. Of the total number of posts, 645 were in Class I and 3,765 in Class II, while 169 posts in Mysore, where there was no division into classes I and II, were returned as unclassified. Their distribution, according to the different branches, is shown below :

Table XIV—Distribution of State Educational Service according to Branches

Branches	Class I		Class II		Unclassified		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Direction and Inspection	164	16	541	80	26	1	828
Collegiate	400	17	2,125	209	85	14	2,850
School	24	6	536	186	31	12	795
Others	18	...	86	2	..	...	106
Total ...	606	39	3,288	477	142	27	4,579

Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II

State	Total Number of Posts			Direct Recruits			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands			Number of Posts held by		
	Men	Wo-	All	Men	Wo-	All	Men	Wo-	All	Men	Wo-	All	Men	Wo-	All
Assam	Class I	Class II	...	51	3	1	24	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Class I	Class II	...	51	3	48	299	171	15	2	1	11	51	2	...
Bombay	Class I	Class II	...	71	31	7	247	78	109	1	21	134	25	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Class I	Class II	...	47	3	44	405	214	25	10	1	49	54	4	...
Madras	Class I	Class II	...	46	...	52	241	44	5	26	34	78	26	...	...
Orissa	Class I	Class II	...	28	2	19	283	105	...	3	15	32	114	7	...

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Punjab	Class I	22	6	28	1	...	1	16	6	22	5	...	5	..	...	...
	Class II	73	21	94	2	...	2	35	20	55	36	1	37	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Class I	48	1	49	3	...	3	21	1	22	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Class II	107	23	130	30	2	22	47	12	59	26	9	35	4	..	4
West Bengal	Class I	79	8	87	33	6	44	31	2	33	8	...	8	2	...	2
	Class II	233	66	299	83	39	122	82	7	89	52	14	66	16	6	22
Hyderabad	Class I	28	3	31	2	...	2	26	3	29	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	127	46	173	5	...	5	105	40	145	1	1	2	16	5	21
Madhya Bhatt	Class I	9	1	10	2	...	2	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I	243	21	264	10	...	10	227	19	246	6	2	3	...	...	...
Mysore*	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	142	27	169	70	12	82	71	15	86	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pepsu	Class I	17	2	19	4	1	5	11	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Class II	134	25	159	27	6	33	94	8	102	12	9	21	1	2	3
Rajasthan	Class I	37	2	39												
	Class II	415	35	450	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Saurashtra	Class I	44	...	44	39	...	39	4	..	4	...	...	...	1	..	1
	Class II	24	4	28	3	1	4	20	3	23	1	...	1	...	...	...
Trav. Cochin	Class I	46	...	46	11	...	11	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	263	26	289	94	9	103	162	13	175	6	4	10	1	...	1

* Classification as to class I and II does not exist
† Details are not available.

Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II—(Contd).

State		Total of Posts						Name of Posts held by									Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abyeance		
		Direct Recruit			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands											
		Men	Wo-men	All Persons	Men	Wo-men	All Persons	Men	Wo-men	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Ajmer	Class I	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	57	2	59	14	...	14	43	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	Class I	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	37	4	41	28	3	31	8	...	8	...	1	1	1	...	1			
Bilaspur	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	Class I	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	5	1	6	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Himachal Pradesh	Class I	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	10	1	11	6	1	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...			

	Kutch		Manipur		Tripura		Vindhya Pradesh		India		Total
	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	
1	...	4	...	6	1	42	...	4	606	3,430	4,036
2	39	504	543
3	...	4	...	6	1	43	2	108	645	3,934	4,579
4	...	1	...	4	1	27	...	38	205	1,125	1,330
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	154	171
6	1	27	...	...	222	1,279	1,501
7	...	1	...	4	...	8	2	64	261	1,314	1,575
8	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	19	223	242
9	9	2	68	260	1,537	1,817
10	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	39	425	464
11	69	69
12	39	494	533
13	7	...	2	64	151	215
14	1	23	24
15	7	...	...	65	174	239
16

Of the '606 Class I posts, whose details are available, 222 were filled by direct recruitment, 280 by promotion and 39 by officiating arrangements, the remaining 65 posts being vacant or held in abeyance. The corresponding break-up of 3,484 Class II (including unclassified) posts was 1,279; 1,537; 494 and 174 respectively. Statewise details for both the classes are given in table XV.

The scales of pay of different Educational Services in the States did not record any change during the year under report.

Direction and Inspection

There was no remarkable expansion in the strength of the Education Directorate both at the headquarters and in the inspecting staff. A detailed description of the Direction and Inspection personnel showing the minimum educational qualifications required, scales of pay and duties in the different States, during 1951-52, is given in Appendix A of volume II of the report.

During the year under review, the total expenditure on Direction and Inspection increased by Rs. 34,53,051 to Rs. 3,08,17,511. This formed 2.5 per cent of the total expenditure on education, as against 2.4 per cent during 1950-51. The entire expenditure on Direction was borne by the government. The source-wise distribution of Rs. 2,42,17,745 incurred on inspection was : government funds 95.9 per cent, local board funds 4.0 per cent and fees 0.1 per cent.

Table XVI gives details of expenditure on Direction and Inspection in the various States for the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52. It will be seen that the expenditure on these items increased every where, except in Assam, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Coorg, where it decreased by 0.6, 2.8, 3.7, 0.6 and 5.2 per cent respectively. Among Part A States, Madras reported the highest expenditure of Rs. 46,53,850 followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 44,55,940) and Bombay (Rs. 38,73,255). On the other end of the scale came Orissa with Rs. 8,26,025. The expenditure in the case of Part B States varied from Rs. 19,62,179 in Rajasthan to Rs. 3,03,400 in Pepsu. As far as Part C States were concerned, the cost of Direction and Inspection was highest in Vindhya Pradesh (Rs. 3,26,940) and least in Bilaspur (Rs. 8,174).

The proportion of expenditure incurred on Direction and Inspection to the total expenditure on education varied considerably from one State to another (col 8 of table XVI). The range was from 4.9 per cent in Assam to 1.0 per cent in West Bengal among Part A States, from 7.2 per cent in Rajasthan to 2.7 per cent in Travancore-Cochin among Part B States and from 11.0 per cent in Kutch to 0.8 per cent in Delhi among Part C States.

The extent to which the expenditure on Direction and Inspection was borne by different agencies is shown in cols. (9) to (12) of table XVI. It will be seen that, except in Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi, where local boards' contribution amounted to 7.8, 8.7, 13.7, 1.8 and 18.5 per cent respectively and in Assam where fees shared 1.0 per cent of the cost, the entire expenditure was borne by the government.

Table XVI—Expenditure on Direction and Inspection

State	Expenditure					
	On Direction		On Inspection*		Total	
	1950-51 Rs.	1951-52 Rs.	1950-51 Rs.	1951-52 Rs.	1950-51 Rs.	1951-52 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	1,86,849	1,82,057	11,42,090	11,38,452	13,28,939	13,20,509
Bihar	2,45,847	2,54,355	15,23,711	16,59,885	17,69,558	19,14,240
Bombay	5,69,325	4,98,719	34,15,848	33,74,546	39,85,173	38,73,265
Madhya Pradesh	2,62,828	2,65,046	12,46,064	15,33,807	15,08,892	17,98,853
Madras	4,49,311	6,58,344	38,04,924	39,95,506	42,54,235	46,53,850
Orissa	1,26,092	1,32,178	6,75,470	6,93,847	8,01,562	8,26,025
Punjab	3,61,647	5,81,930	11,64,516	11,84,821	15,26,163	17,66,751
Uttar Pradesh	7,62,498	7,28,169	38,63,326	37,23,771	46,25,824	44,56,940
West Bengal	3,04,532	3,78,275	8,29,145	9,33,103	11,33,678	12,91,378
Hyderabad	5,56,162	5,95,070	9,49,651	12,49,644	15,55,813	18,44,714
Madhya Bharat	3,60,423	3,26,090	5,75,850	6,04,535	9,36,278	9,30,595
Mysore	3,07,513	3,27,737	5,57,564	8,48,040	8,65,377	11,75,777
Pepsu	86,200	95,600	1,99,600	2,07,800	2,85,800	3,03,400
Rajasthan	7,22,894	8,09,507	2,41,702	14,52,292	9,64,566	19,62,179
Saurashtra	1,06,734	1,08,684	2,92,052	3,10,532	3,98,786	4,19,216
Travancore-Cochin	1,52,554	5,68,753†	4,73,039	5,94,022	6,25,593	11,60,775
Ajmer	32,985	48,020	70,293	1,02,060	1,03,278	1,50,089
Bhopal	62,568	97,220††	...	...	62,568	97,220
Bilaspur	4,425	4,734	3,410	3,440	7,335	8,174
Coorg	...	...	22,575	21,394	22,575	21,394
Delhi	1,33,730††	99,919	...	1,29,365	1,33,730	2,29,284
Himachal Pradesh	6,277	18,919	1,04,100	95,481	1,10,377	1,14,400
Kutch	30,983	58,767	9,563	70,000	40,546	1,28,767
Manipur	...	13,497††	10,584	...	10,584	13,497
Tripura	...	...	20,561	29,279	20,561	29,279
Vindhya Pradesh	62,826	69,817	2,23,343	2,57,123	2,86,169	3,26,940
India	58,95,178	65,99,766	2,14,69,282	2,42,17,745	2,73,64,460	3,08,17,511

* Includes expenditure on Direction of girls education.

† Includes Rs. 4,98,324 incurred on Board of Public Education. The entire amount was met from fees and has been excluded while working out the figures in cols. (9) to (12).

†† Includes expenditure on Inspection also.

Bombay

In pursuance of their policy to open primary schools in school-less villages with a population of 700 and over in the merged areas, 98 new schools were started. The 27 central schools, established during the previous year, for serving as community centres and administrative units, continued to do useful work. The government specified text books for use in primary schools. Reader IV in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada prepared by the Regional Text Book Committee was introduced during 1951-52. The Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1951 was passed. Under the amended Act it is proposed to take over the provident fund accumulations of all members of the staff maintained by school boards and to utilise a part of the funds for the purpose of housing primary schools properly. The State Board of Primary Education was reconstituted during the year.

Madhya Pradesh

The voluntary education grants to all *janapada sabhas* were reassessed. This resulted in increasing the government contribution by Rs. 5,39,943.

Madras

The State government permitted re-employment upto the age of 60 of superannuated teachers retiring from local bodies' schools. Instructions were also issued making it obligatory on the managers of aided elementary schools to reinstate a discharged teacher if the District Educational Officer held that such a discharge was irregular.

Orissa

The system of competitive scholarship examination for lower primary and upper primary students was introduced in Ganjam and Koraput districts. Service registers were opened for aided primary school teachers in the district of Ganjam. Some *sevashram* and *ashram* type of schools were established for the education of the children of backward classes.

Punjab

A new series of books written according to the new detailed syllabi was introduced in classes I and II.

West Bengal

There was further expansion of compulsion for children of the age-group 6-11.

Hyderabad

About 1,400 new schools were opened. Twenty eight primary schools were re-organised as Central Primary Schools.

Madhya Bharat

A scheme of compulsory primary education was introduced for the first time at all the district headquarters of the State.

Travancore-Cochin

The scheme of compulsory education was extended to two more taluks.

Delhi

Revised syllabus was introduced for primary classes and teaching of Hindi was made compulsory.

Himachal Pradesh

A large number of primary schools were opened under the Gram Panchayat Scheme.

Tripura

To encourage private enterprise, grants were sanctioned for 26 primary schools.

System of School Classes

As in the previous year, the structure of primary education in the country continued to differ from State to State. Table XVII shows the names of classes constituting the primary stage and the duration of the course in the various States during the year under review.

Administration and Control

The agencies responsible for the administration and control of primary education are (a) State governments (b) local bodies—district boards in rural areas and municipal committees in towns and cities and (c) private bodies most of which receive aid. The main responsibility in almost all the Part A States rests with the local bodies, while in the former princely States, a large number of primary schools are managed by government. The local governments exercise their control through the State Inspectorate under the Directors of Public Instruction or Education.

Schools

During the year under review, the total number of recognised primary schools rose from 2,09,671 to 2,15,036 (2,01,068 for boys and 13,968 for girls). This gives an increase of 2.6 per cent, as against 2.4

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage

State	Names of Classes	Duration (Years)
1	2	3
Assam	... A, B, I, II and III	5
Bihar	... Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Bombay	... I, II, III and IV	4
Madhya Pradesh	... I, II, III and IV	4
Madras	... I, II, III, IV and V	5
Orissa	... Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Punjab	... I, II, III and IV (in boys' schools) I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	4 5
Uttar Pradesh	... I, II, III, IV and V	5
West Bengal	... I, II, III and IV	4
Hyderabad	... Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Madhya Bharat	... I, II, III, IV and V	5
Mysore	... I, II, III, IV and V (Civil Area) I, II, III and IV (Other Areas)	5 4
Pepsu	... I, II, III and IV (in boys' schools) I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	4 5
Rajasthan	... I, II, III, IV and V	5
Saurashtra	... I, II, III and IV	4
Travancore-Cochin	... I, II, III, IV and V	5
Ajmer	... I, II, III, IV and V	5
A. and N. Islands	... I, II, III and IV	4
Bhopal	... I, II, III and IV	4
Bilaspur	... Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Coorg	... I, II, III, IV and V	5
Delhi	... I, II, III and IV (in boys' schools) I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	4 5
Himachal Pradesh	... I, II, III and IV	4
Kutch	... Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Manipur	... A, B, I and II	4
Tripura	... Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Vindhya Pradesh	... I, II, III, IV and V	5

per cent in 1950-51. The following table compares their number under different managements :

Table XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by Managements

Management	1950-51		1951-52	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	41,793	19.9	44,182	20.5
District Boards	95,903	45.7	97,563	45.4
Municipal Boards	8,395	4.0	8,581	4.0
Private Bodies :				
Aided	59,469	28.4	59,890	27.9
Unaided	4,111	2.0	4,820	2.2
Total	2,09,671	100.0	2,15,036	100.0

It will be observed that (a) the rise was shared by all types of schools (b) the government schools increased at the rate of 5.7 per cent, as compared to 1.7, 2.2, 0.7 and 17.2 per cent respectively in case of district board, municipal board, aided private and unaided private schools and (c) the proportion of government and unaided schools in the total number of schools increased slightly.

The number of primary schools located in rural areas was 1,89,710 and constituted 88.2 per cent of the total number of primary schools. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 1,75,999 and 83.9 per cent respectively. On an average, there was one school for every 3 villages.

Table XIX shows the distribution of recognised primary schools for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 in the different States. The number of schools increased everywhere, except in Bombay, Orissa, Bilaspur Coorg and Kutch. The fall in Bombay (from 28,507 to 28,283) was due to the weeding out of schools with low attendance than the prescribed minimum and partly to the amalgamation of a number of girls' school with boys' schools. In Orissa, there was actually an increase as the 1950-51 figures included 270 unrecognised schools in

Table XIX—Number of

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	9,432	9,945	1,266	1,227	10,698	11,172
Bihar	21,574	22,024	2,125	2,187	23,699	24,211
Bombay	26,292	26,225	2,215	2,058	28,507	28,283
Madhya Pradesh	7,936	8,030	595	592	8,531	8,622
Madras	38,443	39,230	...	...	38,443	39,230
Orissa	9,582	9,472	219	224	9,801	9,696
Punjab	3,254	3,518	1,061	1,073	4,315	4,591
Uttar Pradesh	29,459	29,438	2,520	2,589	31,979	32,027
West Bengal	14,033	14,409	750	755	14,783	15,164
Hyderabad	7,749	9,212	1,056	1,074	8,805	10,286
Madhya Bharat	3,859	4,155	513	357	4,172	4,512
Mysore	9,702	9,965	583	610	10,285	10,575
Pepsu	679	816	107	112	786	928
Rajasthan	3,563	3,793	372	382	3,935	4,175
Saurashtra	2,186	2,299	224	225	2,410	2,524
Travancore-Cochin	3,968	4,090	...	...	3,968	4,090
Ajmer	320	404	80	77	400	481
A. and N. Islands	19	21	...	...	19	21
Bhopal	238	299	34	35	272	334
Bilaspur	28	25	...	...	28	25
Coorg	84	82	1	1	85	83
Delhi	361	372	169	166	530	538
Himachal Pradesh	377	478	22	28	399	506
Kutch	223	226	43	37	266	263
Manipur	430	530	25	28	455	558
Tripura	397	409	7	9	404	418
Vindhya Pradesh	1,582	1,601	114	122	1,696	1,723
India	1,95,770	2,01,068	13,901	13,968	2,09,671	2,15,036

Primary Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Primary Schools (1951-52) Managed by					State
Number	Percent- age	Govern- ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
					Aided	Unaid- ed	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 474	+ 4.4	8.1	81.9	...	2.3	7.7	Assam
+ 512	+ 2.2	1.7	33.7	3.9	54.4	6.3	Bihar
- 224	- 0.8	0.4	60.0	8.1	30.5	1.0	Bombay
+ 91	+ 1.1	8.1	79.5	8.6	2.7	1.1	Madhya Pradesh
+ 787	+ 2.0	4.9	41.5	3.8	49.7	0.1	Madras
- 105	- 1.1	26.7	7.6	0.9	59.9	4.9	Orissa
+ 276	+ 6.4	0.5	86.3	5.5	5.6	2.1	Punjab
+ 48	+ 0.2	3.4	82.7	6.6	6.4	0.9	Uttar Pradesh
+ 381	+ 2.6	4.3	57.1	2.5	33.1	3.0	West Bengal
+ 1,481	+ 16.8	89.2	...	...	10.3	0.5	Hyderabad
+ 340	+ 8.1	98.0	...	...	2.0	...	Madhya Bharat
+ 290	+ 2.8	86.1	...	...	13.9	0.0	Mysore
+ 142	+ 18.1	97.7	...	0.1	2.1	0.1	Pepsu
+ 240	+ 6.1	86.3	2.9	0.8	3.9	6.1	Rajasthan
+ 114	+ 4.7	94.4	...	...	2.4	3.2	Saurashtra
+ 122	+ 3.1	55.4	...	...	41.4	3.2	Travancore-Cochin
+ 81	+ 20.3	75.7	...	11.0	11.8	1.5	Ajmer
+ 2	+ 10.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
+ 62	+ 22.8	97.9	...	...	0.9	1.2	Bhopal
- 3	- 10.7	100.0	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
- 2	- 2.4	1.2	68.7	4.8	25.3	...	Coorg
+ 8	+ 1.5	57.8	...	33.3	8.9	...	Delhi
+ 107	+ 26.8	77.9	17.8	1.0	3.3	...	Himachal Pradesh
- 3	- 1.1	61.2	..	...	10.3	28.5	Kutch
+ 103	+ 22.6	44.8	...	...	36.6	18.6	Manipur
+ 14	+ 3.5	90.7	...	...	6.2	3.1	Tripura
+ 27	+ 1.6	100.0	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
+ 5,365	+ 2.6	20.5	45.4	4.0	27.9	2.2	India

Table XX—Number of Pupils

State	In Schools for Boys		In Schools for Girls	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	5,54,192	5,60,964	66,195	65,318
Bihar	11,63,300	11,79,017	81,015	84,765
Bombay	29,67,280	30,14,642	4,58,362	4,51,744
Madhya Pradesh	6,18,402	6,31,621	69,955	71,576
Madras	40,70,079	42,12,123	...	...
Orissa	4,34,752	4,53,385	10,871	12,429
Punjab	2,98,734	3,31,570	95,548	1,00,222
Uttar Pradesh	25,26,940	26,24,114	2,00,464	2,16,169
West Bengal	13,38,877	14,08,698	77,649	81,615
Hyderabad	4,61,912	5,18,368	76,279	81,554
Madhya Bharat	1,82,130	2,10,701	27,604	25,274
Mysore	5,76,546	5,78,158	65,404	69,606
Pepsu	42,190	45,167	6,655	7,016
Rajasthan	1,67,523	1,82,351	24,318	27,155
Saurashtra	1,67,862	1,70,502	46,492	47,332
Travancore-Cochin	11,18,302	12,09,813	...	...
Ajmer	28,832	32,467	8,243	8,814
A. and N. Islands	978	1,048	...	...
Bhopal	8,217	8,491	2,158	2,799
Bilaspur	2,871	2,608	...	...
Coorg	6,066	5,538	50	65
Delhi	62,448	62,669	28,190	27,983
Himachal Pradesh	14,912	19,250	752	1,337
Kutch	15,398	15,440	2,869	3,277
Manipur	27,007	33,839	1,889	2,372
Tripura	18,819	20,966	342	550
Vindhya Pradesh	64,155	63,808	2,939	4,201
India	1,69,38,724	1,76,07,318	13,55,243	13,93,173

in Primary Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1950-51	1951-52	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10
6,20,387	6,26,282	+ 5,895	+ 1.0	Assam
12,44,315	12,63,782	+ 19,467	+ 1.6	Bihar
34,25,642	34,66,386	+ 40,744	+ 1.2	Bombay
6,88,357	7,03,197	+ 14,840	+ 2.2	Madhya Pradesh
40,70,079	42,12,123	+1,42,044	+ 3.5	Madras
4,45,623	4,65,814	+ 20,191	+ 4.5	Orissa
3,94,282	4,31,792	+ 37,510	+ 9.5	Punjab
27,27,404	28,40,283	+1,12,879	+ 4.1	Uttar Pradesh
14,16,526	14,90,313	+ 73,787	+ 5.2	West Bengal
5,38,191	6,09,922	+ 71,731	+13.3	Hyderabad
2,09,734	2,35,975	+ 26,241	+12.5	Madhya Bharat
6,41,950	6,47,764	+ 5,814	+ 0.9	Mysore
48,845	52,183	+ 3,338	+ 6.8	Pepsu
1,91,841	2,09,506	+ 17,665	+ 9.2	Rajasthan
2,14,354	2,17,834	+ 3,480	+ 1.6	Saurashtra
11,18,302	12,09,813	+ 91,511	+ 8.2	Travancore-Cochin
37,075	41,281	+ 4,206	+11.3	Ajmer
978	1,048	+ 70	+ 7.2	A. and N. Islands
10,375	11,290	+ 915	+ 8.8	Bhopal
2,871	2,608	- 263	- 9.2	Bilaspur
6,116	5,603	- 513	- 8.4	Coorg
90,638	90,652	+ 14	+ 0.0	Delhi
15,664	20,587	+ 4,923	+31.4	Himachal Pradesh
18,267	18,717	+ 450	+ 2.5	Kutch
28,896	36,211	+ 7,315	+ 2.5	Manipur
19,161	21,516	+ 2,355	+12.3	Tripura
68,094	68,009	- 85	- 0.1	Vindhya Pradesh
1,82,93,967	1,90,00,491	+7,06,524	+ 3.9	India

merged areas. The decrease of 3 in Bilaspur and of 2 in Coorg was on account of upgrading of some primary schools to middle schools.

The percentage increase in the number of primary schools in Part A States was highest in Punjab (6.4) and least in Uttar Pradesh (0.2). Among Part B States, Pepsu led with an increase of 18.1 per cent, while Hyderabad where the number of schools advanced by 16.8 per cent occupied the second place. At the other end in this category was Mysore (increase 2.8 per cent). In the case of Part C States, the rise varied from 26.8 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, where a large number of schools were opened under the Gram Panchayat Scheme, to 1.5 per cent in Delhi.

Figures in cols. (10) to (14) of table XIX indicate the share of the government, local boards and private bodies in the management of primary schools in the various States. Among Part A States, the proportion of government managed schools continued to be highest in Orissa (26.7 per cent) followed by Madhya Pradesh and Assam (8.1 per cent each) and least in Bombay (0.4 per cent). In between came Madras (4.9 per cent), West Bengal (4.3 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (3.4 per cent), Bihar (1.7 per cent) and Punjab (0.5 per cent). Local board schools predominated in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, where their percentage to the total number of schools was as high as 90. Next in order were Assam (81.9 per cent) and Bombay (68.1 per cent). In the remaining States, the proportion of local board schools varied from 59.6 per cent in West Bengal to 1.5 per cent in Orissa. Private bodies managed a little less than two-thirds of the schools in Bihar and Orissa, one half in Madras and one-third in West Bengal and Bombay. Most of these schools were on the grant-in-aid list.

A great majority of the primary schools in Part B States were run by the government. The only exception was Travancore-Cochin, where nearly 45 per cent of the schools were managed by private bodies.

Among Part C States, A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur and Vindhya Pradesh continued to have government schools only. In the remaining States, with the exception of Coorg, where only 1.2 per cent of schools were government managed, the proportion of such schools varied between 44.8 per cent in Manipur and 97.9 per cent in Bhopal. Local boards shared in the management of primary schools only in the States of Coorg (73.5 per cent), Delhi (33.3 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (18.8 per cent) and Ajmer (11.0 per cent). Private bodies controlled 55.2 per cent of the schools in Manipur, 38.8 per cent in Kutch and 25.3 per cent in Coorg.

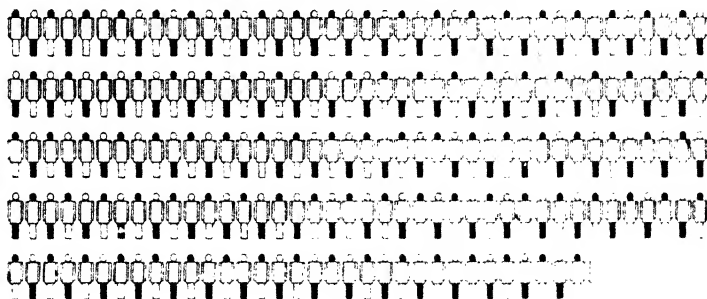
Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised primary schools during 1951-52 was 1,90,00,491 (1,35,93,917 boys and 54,06,574 girls). While the increase in the number of schools was 2.6 per cent, the pupils therein increased by 3.9 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 2.4 and 5.0 per cent respectively. The average daily attendance improved during the year from 78.5 to

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

1951-52

EACH FULL SYMBOL = 1 LAKH



PRIMARY STAGE

193 30,000



MIDDLE STAGE

36,50,000



HIGH STAGE

17 00,000



2,50,000

INTER.



1,00,000

FIRST
DEGREE



18,000

POST-GRADUATE

79.4 per cent. The distribution of pupils in schools managed by different agencies was :

		No.	Percentage
Government	...	33,41,966	17.6
District Boards	...	88,45,409	46.6
Municipal Boards	...	18,84,336	9.9
Private :			
Aided	...	46,52,818	24.5
Unaided	...	2,75,962	1.4

The increase was 5.9 per cent in government schools, as against 3.0 per cent in local board schools and 4.3 per cent in private schools.

The total number of pupils from rural areas declined from 1,44,87,54 to 1,43,82,365 due to scarcity conditions and famine in some parts of the country. Their proportion in the total enrolment also decreased from 79.2 to 75.6 per cent.

Table XX gives the number of pupils in recognised primary schools according to States for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. It will be observed that the increase in enrolment was shared by all the States, except Bilaspur, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh. The decrease of 263 pupils in Bilaspur and 513 in Coorg was, as already stated, due to the upgrading of some primary schools to middle schools. Among Part A States, the largest number of additional pupils was reported by Madras. The percentage increase, as in the case of schools, was highest in Punjab (9.5) and least in Assam (1.0). The intermediate positions were occupied by West Bengal (5.2), Orissa (4.5), Uttar Pradesh (4.1), Madras (3.5), Madhya Pradesh (2.2), Bihar (1.6) and Bombay (1.2). In the case of Part B States, the rise varied from 0.9 per cent in Mysore to 13.3 per cent in Hyderabad. In Himachal Pradesh (a Part C State) the increase of 31.4 per cent was due mainly to the opening of new schools. The least rise in this category was in A. and N. Islands (7.2 per cent). The shift system, under which a certain proportion of the pupils attend schools in one session and the remainder in another session, was continued in many States.

So far we have been discussing enrolment in primary schools. In order to arrive at the total number of pupils at the primary stage, it is necessary to include the enrolment in the primary classes of secondary schools and exclude those reading in the pre-primary classes of primary schools. It will be observed from table XXI that the total number of pupils at primary stage was 1,92,98,621, including 55,07,114 girls. This gives a rise of 3.3 per cent (2.9 per cent for boys and 4.5 per cent for girls) over the previous year's figures. Girls constituted nearly 28.5 per cent of the total enrolment—a slight improvement over the 1950-51 figure of 28.2 per cent. The proportion of enrolment at primary stage to the total number of pupils in all the recognised institutions showed a further decline from 73.1 to 72.6 per cent. In examining the State figures the variation in the number of classes at primary stage, as explained in the beginning of the chapter, should be kept in view.

Table XXI—Number of Pupils

State	Boys		Girls	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	1	2	3	4	5
Assam	4,58,688	4,58,619	2,12,031	2,22,113
Bihar	12,51,453	12,70,810	2,13,133	2,25,767
Bombay	18,45,964	18,37,866	10,77,802	10,56,131
Madhya Pradesh	6,00,685	6,17,839	1,72,018	1,78,036
Madras	24,48,084	25,17,193	14,28,268	14,88,154
Orissa	3,76,309	3,93,386	1,09,322	1,17,611
Punjab	4,26,013	4,54,609	1,40,360	1,52,524
Uttar Pradesh	24,10,476	24,56,576	4,08,056	4,51,367
West Bengal	11,34,667	11,64,751	3,90,851	4,31,752
Hyderabad	4,58,822	5,04,289	1,32,126	1,45,550
Madhya Bharat	2,12,238	2,53,543	43,391	44,164
Mysore	3,97,887	3,94,191	2,10,768	2,11,502
Pepsu	77,382	95,140	17,050	17,768
Rajasthan	2,48,652	2,77,082	44,425	51,473
Saurashtra	1,47,653	1,47,850	48,670	55,392
Travancore-Cochin	6,25,677	6,48,577	5,36,861	5,61,236
Ajmer	26,807	29,484	10,181	11,716
A. and N. Islands	777	794	289	292
Bhopal	12,075	12,820	2,644	3,139
Bilaspur	3,687	4,267	393	448
Coorg	10,775	10,066	7,112	7,529
Delhi	68,811	71,156	43,229	48,741
Himachal Pradesh	23,462	26,938	2,786	3,241
Kutch	13,085	13,101	3,567	3,744
Manipur	24,201	29,704	4,695	6,507
Tripura	18,591	20,535	3,960	4,340
Vindhya Pradesh	83,361	80,321	7,071	6,877
India	1,34,06,282	1,37,91,507	52,71,359	55,07,114

in Primary Classes

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Children in Primary Classes to those of School-going Age	State
1950-51	1951-52	Number	Percent- age		
6	7	8	9	10	11
6,70,719	6,80,732	+ 10,013	+ 1.5	53.2	Assam
14,64,586	14,96,577	+ 31,991	+ 2.2	30.0	Bihar
29,23,766	28,93,997	- 29,769	- 1.0	61.6	Bombay
7,72,703	7,95,875	+ 23,172	+ 3.0	29.9	Madhya Pradesh
38,76,352	40,05,347	+ 1,28,995	+ 3.3	57.5	Madras
4,85,631	5,10,997	+ 25,366	+ 5.2	23.1	Orissa
5,66,373	6,07,133	+ 40,760	+ 7.2	37.4	Punjab
28,18,532	29,07,943	+ 89,411	+ 3.2	36.3	Uttar Pradesh
15,25,518	15,96,503	+ 70,985	+ 4.7	53.6	West Bengal
5,90,949	6,49,839	+ 58,891	+ 10.0	26.1	Hyderabad
2,55,629	2,97,707	+ 42,078	+ 16.5	29.2	Madhya Bharat
6,08,655	6,05,693	- 2,962	- 0.5	50.2	Mysore
94,432	1,12,903	+ 18,476	+ 19.6	25.4	Pepsu
2,93,077	3,23,555	+ 35,478	+ 12.1	16.3	Rajasthan
1,96,323	2,03,242	+ 6,919	+ 3.5	35.2	Saurashtra
11,62,538	12,09,813	+ 47,275	+ 4.1	99.8	Travancore-Cochin
37,288	41,200	+ 3,912	+ 10.5	46.9	Ajmer
1,066	1,086	+ 20	+ 1.9	29.0	A. and N. Islands
14,719	15,959	+ 1,240	+ 8.4	15.5	Bhopal
4,080	4,715	+ 635	+ 15.6	35.0	Bilaspur
17,837	17,595	- 242	- 1.6	64.9	Coorg
1,12,040	1,19,897	+ 7,857	+ 7.0	54.8	Delhi
26,248	30,179	+ 3,931	+ 15.0	27.4	Himachal Pradesh
16,652	16,845	+ 193	+ 1.2	22.3	Kutch
28,896	36,211	+ 7,315	+ 25.3	46.1	Manipur
22,551	24,875	+ 2,324	+ 10.3	27.6	Tripura
90,432	87,198	- 3,234	- 3.6	18.8	Vindhya Pradesh
1,86,77,641	1,92,98,621	+ 6,20,980	+ 3.3	42.2	India

Figures in col. (10) of table XXI show the percentage of pupils at primary stage to the corresponding school-going population in different States. The all-India percentage improved further by 1.0 per cent to 42.2 per cent during the year under review. Among Part A States, the proportion varied between 61.6 per cent in Bombay to 28.2 per cent in Orissa. The other States, where more than half the population in the school-going age-group was under instruction were : Madras (57.5 per cent), West Bengal (53.6 per cent) and Assam (53.2 per cent). In the case of Part B States the highest proportion (also in India) was in Travancore-Cochin (99.8 per cent). Coorg led the Part C States by reporting 64.9 per cent of children in schools followed by Delhi (54.8 per cent) and Manipur (46.1 per cent). The percentage in this group was least in Bhopal (15.5).

Co-education

As many as 40,71,988 (or 75.3 per cent) girls out of a total of 54,06,574 girls under instruction in primary schools, were studying in schools for boys. The corresponding percentage during 1950-51 was 74.8. The Statewise position, as given in table XXII, shows that there were no separate schools for girls in the States of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, A and N. Islands and Bilaspur, while in Coorg nearly 98 per cent of the girls were on the rolls of boys' schools. The other States, where co-education was popular, were : Orissa (89.7 per cent), Tripura (84.8 per cent), West Bengal (81.3 per cent), Assam (71.9 per cent), Mysore (69.7 per cent), Manipur (69.2 per cent), Bombay (64.0 per cent), Bihar (59.2 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (57.0 per cent). In Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Pepsu, Kutch, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of girls in boys' schools was low. The progress of co-education at primary stage, though steady, needs further encouragement in view of the limited funds and shortage of trained women teachers.

Wastage

Though the public is becoming more enlightened and realise the need for continuing the education of their children, wastage continued as before, showing no appreciable improvement during the year under review. A considerable portion of wastage is caused in single-teacher primary schools where one teacher can not naturally devote much time to all the classes, particularly in lowest class, where the number is greatest. Economic backwardness also contributes a lot in causing wastage as the children of labouring and agricultural classes leave schools as soon as they can help their parents in their vocation or in eking out a meagre subsistence for the family. The State governments were conscious of the need to improve the position and some of them adopted measures to check wastage.

Single-Teacher Schools

The number of single-teacher schools increased during 1951-52, from 68,841 to 71,361. Their proportion in the total number of primary schools also increased from 32.8 to 33.2. These schools served 26,33,108 pupils, as compared to 25,73,576 during 1950-51. The percentage of pupils in single-teacher schools to total enrolment in primary schools, however, decreased from 14.8 to 13.9.

Table XXII—Girls in Primary Schools

State	No. of Girls in Boys' Schools	No. of Girls, in Girls' Schools	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	1,51,068	59,026	2,10,094	71.9
Bihar	1,14,841	79,245	1,94,086	59.2
Bombay	7,62,581	4,29,289	11,91,870	64.0
Madhya Pradesh	91,128	68,739	1,59,867	57.0
Madras	15,35,010	...	15,35,010	100.0
Orissa	99,600	11,496	1,11,096	89.7
Punjab	18,552	98,331	1,16,883	15.9
Uttar Pradesh	1,70,811	2,12,586	3,83,397	44.6
West Bengal	3,19,539	73,387	3,92,926	81.3
Hyderabad	50,691	80,946	1,31,637	38.5
Madhya Bharat	1,874	25,274	27,148	6.9
Mysore	1,52,599	66,238	2,18,837	69.7
Pepsu	1,283	6,408	7,691	16.7
Rajasthan	6,416	27,155	33,571	19.1
Saurashtra	13,383	46,493	59,876	22.4
Travancore-Cochin	5,61,236	...	5,61,236	100.0
Ajmer	3,800	7,938	11,738	32.4
A and N. Islands	295	...	295	100.0
Bhopal	...	2,799	2,799	...
Bilaspur	164	...	164	100.0
Coorg	2,310	59	2,369	97.5
Delhi	5,503	27,812	33,315	16.5
Himachal Pradesh	321	1,337	1,658	19.4
Kutch	771	3,277	4,048	19.0
Manipur	4,501	2,000	6,501	69.2
Tripura	3,069	550	3,619	84.8
Vindhya Pradesh	642	4,201	4,843	13.3
India	40,71,988	13,34,586	54,06,574	75.3

Table XXIII—Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher Primary Schools

State	No. of Schools		No. of Pupils		Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to Total No. of Primary Schools		Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,167	7,371	3,06,810	3,10,481	67.0	66.0	49.5	49.6
Bihar	13,705	14,075	4,65,527	4,72,719	57.8	58.1	37.4	37.4
Bombay	14,272	13,740	5,90,609	5,58,788	50.1	48.6	17.2	16.1
M. Pradesh	2,810	2,721	1,04,876	1,05,804	32.9	31.6	15.2	15.0
Madras	4,075	4,040	1,80,637	1,78,264	10.6	10.3	4.4	4.2
Orissa	5,042	4,966	1,45,834	1,52,605	51.4	51.2	32.7	32.8
Punjab	1,480	1,603	71,864	67,791	34.3	34.9	13.2	15.7
Uttar Pradesh	4,927	3,643	1,86,790	1,46,324	15.4	11.4	6.8	5.2
West Bengal	431	274	15,447	10,333	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.7
Hyderabad	4,062	5,837	1,62,800	2,08,249	46.1	56.7	30.2	34.1
M. Bharat	2,450	2,672	69,956	81,372	58.7	59.2	33.4	34.5
Mysore	4,812	5,604	1,46,530	1,86,508	46.8	53.0	22.8	28.8
Pepsu	*	790	*	37,950	*	85.1	*	72.7
Rajasthan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saurashtra	1,279	1,427	54,238	41,797	53.1	56.5	25.3	19.2
Trav.-Cochin	8	9	163	270	0.2	0.2	...	0.0
Ajmer	30	85	809	1,882	7.5	17.7	2.2	4.6
A. and N. Islands	13	14	346	365	68.4	66.7	35.4	34.8
Bhopal	224	258	6,106	6,229	82.4	77.2	58.9	55.2
Bilaspur	4	...	242	...	14.3	...	8.4	...
Coorg	25	34	1,319	1,854	29.4	41.0	21.6	33.1
Delhi	27	24	800	957	5.1	4.5	1.1	1.1
H. Pradesh	252	244	6,525	8,187	63.2	48.2	41.7	39.8
Kutch	124	123	4,165	4,342	46.6	46.8	22.8	23.2
Manipur	195	235	5,374	7,397	42.9	42.1	18.6	20.4
Tripura	316	276	10,101	10,899	78.2	66.0	51.3	50.7
V. Pradesh	1,111	1,296	35,658	31,741	65.5	75.2	52.4	46.7
India	68,841	71,361	25,73,576	26,33,108	32.8	33.2	14.1	13.9

* Figures are not available.

Table XXIII shows the statistics of single-teacher schools in the different States during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. It is encouraging to note that the number of single-teacher schools decreased in all the Part A States, except Assam, Bihar and Punjab, where there was a small increase. The rise in numbers, though reported by all Part B States, was significant only in Hyderabad and Mysore. Among the Part C States, there were no marked variations, except in Ajmer.

Figures in col (17) of table XXIII give the proportion of single-teacher schools to the total number of primary schools in the different States. Taking Part A States, it will be observed that the percentage of single-teacher schools was highest in Assam (18.1) and least in West Bengal (1.8). The position in the remaining States in descending order was: Bihar (58.1), Orissa (51.2), Bombay (48.6), Punjab (34.9), Madhya Pradesh (31.6), Uttar Pradesh (11.4) and Madras (10.3). Nearly 50 to 60 per cent of the schools in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Saurashtra and 85 per cent in Pepsu were staffed with one teacher. In Travancore-Cochin the proportion was lowest in the country (0.2 per cent). All part C States, except Delhi and Ajmer, had sufficiently higher proportion of single teacher schools.

The provision of single-teacher schools in any system of education is no doubt unsound. But in a country where majority of the villages can afford only these schools, there seems to be no other alternative but to develop them on scientific lines. Organisation of experimental single-teacher schools under competent supervision in order to evolve better teaching techniques and administrative procedures can help to improve the situation.

Compulsion

During 1951-52, compulsory primary education in some form or the other was being enforced in all Part A States and in Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Delhi. The total number of towns under compulsion increased from 396 to 640 and of villages from 20,261 to 32,061. The number of schools in the compulsion areas also increased from 33,561 to 35,882 (9,622 in urban and 26,260 in rural areas. These reported a total enrolment of 46,35,266, as compared to 41,66,859 in 1950-51. As many as 5,91,793 notices for non-enrolment and 2,39,474 attendance orders for absenting from schools were issued to the guardians of school-going age children. The number of prosecutions launched during the year was 41,834 for non-enrolment and 80,536 for non-attendance. The total amount realised as fines was Rs. 42,110 only. This shows, as the Bihar report points out, that "the legal process is rather ineffective and the machinery for the trial of offences under the Primary Education Act have to be re-organised". The Bombay report suggests "the adoption of persuasive measures in the beginning and rigorous legal action in a few hard cases. The fact cannot be lost sight of that children in an average village home are to some extent bread-winners and unless school work is suitably adjusted so as to enable the child to continue to contribute his share to the family income, an ideal solution of the various difficulties in the way of compulsion could not be found".

Table XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States

State	Compulsion Age-Group		No. of Areas under Compulsion				No. of Schools where Compulsion was in Force			
	Towns	Villages	Towns		Villages		Towns		Villages	
			1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	6-11	6-11	10	11	2,483	3,363	123	119	2,403	3,143
Bihar	6-10	6-10	17	18	19	19	587	588	6	8
Bombay	6-11	6-11	155	161	6,807	7,810	2,924	2,834	11,568	11,478
Madhya Pradesh	6-10	6-10	34	34	1,199	1,199	237	235	371	373
Madras	6-12	6-12) 6-14)	31	249	1,845	1,628	1,686	2,966	5,866	4,302
Orissa	6-10	6-10	1	1	24	24	12	9	9	9
Punjab	6-11	6-11	34	34	3,481	4,221	132	135	1,486	1,486
Uttar Pradesh	6-11	6-11	86	86	1,519	1,687	2,145	2,120	546	578
West Bengal	6-10	6-11	1*	1*	42	4,887	39	36	291	2,048
Madhya Bharat	6-11	6-11	...	16	...	14	...	172	..	21
Mysore	6-11	6-11	11	11	2,406	2,406	267	134	1,447	1,341
Travancore-Cochin	5-10	5-10	15	17	134†	4,500	139	178	914	1,173
Delhi	6-12	6-11	1**	1**	302	302	59	96	304	300
India			396	640	20,261	32,061	8,350	9,622	25,211	26,280

* In ward No. IX of Calcutta Corporation.

† Comprising 3,500 villages.

** In 13 wards of Delhi City.

Table XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States—(Contd.)

State	Number of Pupils under Compulsion (during 1951-52)				Total	Total No. of Pupils under Compul- sion during 1950-51	Coercive Measures taken (during 1951-52)					No. of Atten- dance Officers (during 1951-52)
	Towns		Villages				No. of Notices Issued	No. of Atten- dance Orders Passed	No. of Prosecutions			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					For Non Enrol- ment	For Non- Atten- dance	Fines Realised	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assam	10,092	7,871	1,41,893	87,362	2,47,218	1,82,832	34,711	5,316	271	829	Rs. 896	70
Bihar	53,151	...	357	...	53,508	51,338	7,159	1,557	154	175	94	38
Bombay	3,36,852	2,50,182	6,56,685	4,81,588	17,25,307	17,72,318	1,64,353	43,019	2,341	12,460	7,021	...
Madhya Pradesh	39,871	...	34,389	...	74,260	81,171	22,095	8,734	1,272	4,063	3,052	327
Madras	3,21,562	1,70,661	3,62,245	2,25,624	10,80,092	10,75,250	1,57,262	88,608	25,083	46,876	13,356	60
Orissa	625	...	739	...	1,364	1,414	299	153	...	35	31	1
Punjab	41,056	...	1,22,141	...	1,63,197	1,62,124	10,557	855	2,134	572	3,652	15
Uttar Pradesh	3,06,117	37,598	55,338	100	3,99,453	3,59,339	1,44,612	61,148	10,165	11,538	13,189	258
West Bengal	3,383	...	1,87,240	78,299	2,68,922	36,690	198	18	...	...	...	1
Madhya Bharat	15,431	...	664	...	16,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mysore	10,765	10,010	53,176	29,854	1,03,805	1,16,301	44,604	29,161	337	3,961	784	45
Travancore-Cochin	23,837	28,934	2,09,647	1,79,463	4,47,881	2,89,079	4,538	...	...	...	...	110
Delhi	27,405	...	20,956	5,803	54,164	39,003	1,405	905	77	27	35	8
India	11,96,147	5,05,256	18,45,470	10,88,393	46,35,266	41,66,859	5,91,793	2,39,474	41,834	80,536	42,110	983

A brief account of the progress made in the field of compulsory primary education in the different States is given below :

In Assam, the scheme of compulsory primary education was further extended to cover by the end of the year 11 towns and 3,363 villages. The number of schools in these areas increased from 2,526 to 3,262 (119 urban and 3,143 rural). The corresponding rise in the enrolment was from 1,82,832 to 2,47,220.

In Bihar, compulsory primary education was in force in 18 district towns (as against 17 during 1950-51) and 19 villages. The number of schools where compulsion was in force was 588 in towns and 8 in villages. These enrolled 53,151 and 357 pupils respectively. Nearly 88 per cent of the children of compulsory age-group (6-10) in towns and 75 per cent in villages attended schools.

In Bombay, owing to financial difficulties the compulsory education scheme could not be expanded to cover the age range 6-11 as originally envisaged. The number of towns under compulsion increased by 6 to 161 and that of villages by 1,003 to 7,810. The number of schools under the scheme, however, decreased from 2,924 to 2,834 in urban and 11,568 to 11,478 in rural areas. The enrolment was 17,25,307, as compared to 17,72,318 during the previous year. The fall was due to the general famine conditions prevailing in some parts of the State.

In Madhya Pradesh, there was no further extension of compulsion. The number of schools also remained stationary (608) but the enrolment decreased by 6,911 to 74,260.

In Madras, compulsory primary education was in force in 249 towns and 1,628 villages, as compared to 31 towns and 1,845 villages in 1950-51. The variation in numbers was due to the reclassification of urban and rural areas according to the 1951 census. The number of schools in towns increased from 1,686 to 2,966, while it decreased from 5,866 to 4,302 in villages. The enrolment in these schools was 10,80,092—4,842 more than that reported in the previous year.

In Orissa, compulsion was being enforced, as in the previous year, within the limits of Parlakimedi Municipality and 24 villages of Banki Union Board. The number of schools decreased from 12 to 9 in the town, while it remained stationary at 9 in the villages. The number of pupils under compulsion declined from 1,414 to 1,364.

In Punjab, 34 towns and 4,221 villages (as against 3,481 in 1950-51) were under the compulsory primary education scheme for boys. These areas had 1,621 schools with an enrolment of 1,63,197. The figures for 1950-51 were: schools 1,618 and pupils 1,62,124. The decrease in the number of pupils was due to the fluctuating population in border areas.

In Uttar Pradesh, compulsory primary education was confined to 86 municipal towns and 1,687 villages (as compared to 1,519 in 1950-51). The number of schools was 2,120 in towns and 578 in villages. These enrolled 3,43,715 and 55,738 pupils respectively, the corresponding figures for 1950-51 being 3,06,879 and 52,460.

In West Bengal, the urban area for compulsion remained the same, viz., ward No. 13 of Calcutta City. The number of schools decreased from 32 to 36 and of pupils from 3,432 to 3,383. In rural areas, the scheme introduced during 1950-51 was further extended so as to cover by the end of the year 4,888 villages. The number of schools in these villages increased from 291 to 2,048. The enrolment also shot up from 33,258 to 2,65,539.

In Madhya Bharat, compulsory primary education for boys was introduced with effect from 26th January, 1952. By the end of the year the scheme was in force in 16 towns and 14 villages (of Intensive Cultivation Block, Harsi) covering 193 schools (172 in urban and 21 in rural areas). The total enrolment in these schools was 16095.

In Mysore, though the full compulsion scheme remained confined to 9 taluks, the Urdu Ranges were re-organised and 4 range offices were closed. This resulted in a fall in the number of schools under compulsion from 267 to 134 in urban areas and from 1,447 to 1,341 in rural areas. The number of pupils on rolls decreased further from 1,16,301 to 1,03,805.

In Travancore-Cochin, with the introduction of compulsory primary education in 2 more taluks, the scheme was extended to Cochin areas for the first time. The number of towns and villages where compulsion was in force increased from 15 to 17 and 3,500 to 4,500 respectively. The towns had 178 schools with an enrolment of 58,871. The 1950-51 figures were : schools 139 and pupils 43,368. In villages, the number of schools increased from 914 to 1,173. The number of pupils also recorded a marked increase (from 2,89,079 to 4,47,851).

In Delhi, compulsory primary education continued to be in force in 13 wards of Delhi Municipality and 302 villages. The number of schools increased from 59 to 96 in the city but it decreased by 4 to 300 in the villages. The enrolment in these schools was 54,164, as compared to 52,003 during 1950-51.

Table XXIV gives statistics of compulsory primary education in the different States during 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Teachers

The total number of teachers in recognised primary schools increased during the year from 5,37,918 to 5,65,678. The rate of in-

Table XXV—Number of

Number of Teachers (during 1951-52)

State	Men		Women		All Persons		Total
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	3,613	11,186	344	1,411	3,957	12,597	16,554
Bihar	23,783	15,113	905	1,897	24,688	17,010	41,698
Bombay	35,661	36,031	9,829	7,184	45,490	43,215	88,705
M. Pradesh	9,228	9,690	1,995	617	11,223	10,307	21,530
Madras	99,998	8,338	33,758	1,269	1,33,756	9,607	1,43,363
Orissa	8,427	7,886	228	79	8,655	7,965	16,620
Punjab	6,506	1,414	1,938	651	8,444	2,065	10,509
U. Pradesh	47,198	27,536	2,583	3,616	49,781	30,852	80,633
W. Bengal	17,448	24,177	991	1,314	18,439	25,491	43,930
Hyderabad	3,852	13,025	631	2,169	4,483	15,194	19,677
M. Bharat	1,402	6,209	200	672	1,602	6,881	8,483
Mysore	5,421	13,784	1,064	1,874	6,485	15,658	22,143
Pepsu	471	499	89	65	560	564	1,124
Rajasthan	1,980	5,338	278	642	2,258	5,980	8,238
Saurashtra	1,125	4,192	497	1,019	1,622	5,241	6,863
Trav. Cochin	13,948	1,929	5,612	1,767	19,560	3,696	23,256
Ajmer	928	136	277	86	1,205	222	1,427
A. and N. Islands	...	24	...	10	...	34	34
Bhopal	83	290	3	113	86	403	489
Bilaspur	10	66	...	1	10	67	77
Coorg	46	88	7	10	53	98	151
Delhi	1,598	56	1,006	26	2,604	82	2,686
H. Pradesh	449	234	33	49	482	283	765
Kutch	88	352	33	71	121	423	544
Manipur	3	1,004	...	44	3	1,048	1,051
Tripura	68	538	1	32	69	570	639
V. Pradesh	557	1,788	6	138	563	1,926	2,489
India	2,83,891	1,90,623	62,308	26,856	3,46,199	2,17,479	5,63,678

Teachers in Primary Schools

Total No. of Teachers during 1950-51	Increase (+) or Decrease(-)	Percentage of Trained Teachers		Average No. of Pupils per Teacher		State
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17,164	- 610	19.9	23.9	36	38	Assam
40,512	+ 1,186	57.7	59.2	31	30	Bihar
87,635	+ 1,070	47.9	51.3	39	39	Bombay
20,464	+ 1,066	51.5	52.1	34	33	Madhya Pradesh
1,39,117	+ 4,246	92.0	93.3	29	29	Madras
16,525	+ 95	52.5	52.1	27	28	Orissa
9,799	+ 710	80.6	81.4	40	41	Punjab
70,299	+ 10,331	53.0	61.7	39	35	Uttar Pradesh
43,192	+ 738	41.0	42.0	33	34	West Bengal
17,833	+ 1,844	21.0	22.8	30	31	Hyderabad
6,285	+ 2,198	20.8	18.9	33	28	Madhya Bharat
21,510	+ 633	21.6	29.3	30	29	Mysore
1,133	- 9	32.6	49.8	43	46	Pepsu
7,504	+ 734	22.0	27.4	26	25	Rajasthan
6,747	+ 116	35.7	23.6	32	32	Saurashtra
22,158	+ 1,098	85.5	84.1	50	52	Trav. Cochin
1,229	+ 198	84.1	84.4	30	29	Ajmer
32	+ 2	3.9	...	19	31	A. and N. Islands
443	+ 46	18.7	17.6	23	23	Bhopal
77	...	13.0	13.0	37	34	Bilaspur
160	- 9	36.3	35.1	38	37	Coorg
2,340	+ 346	94.5	96.9	39	34	Delhi
611	+ 154	62.0	63.0	26	27	H. Pradesh
578	- 34	18.9	22.2	32	34	Kutch
963	+ 88	0.1	0.3	30	34	Manipur
565	+ 74	18.5	10.8	34	34	Tripura
3,043	- 554	11.7	22.6	22	27	Vindhya Pradesh
5,37,918	+ 25,760	58.8	61.4	34	34	India

crease was 4.8 per cent, as against 3.9 per cent in the previous year and compared favourably with the corresponding increase of 3.9 per cent in the number of pupils. The percentage of trained teachers further increased from 58.8 (56.9 for men and 69.1 for women) to 61.4 (59.8 for men and 69.9 for women). Of the total staff strength, 89,164 or 15.8 per cent were women.

Table XXV shows the distribution of teachers in primary schools in the different States. It will be seen that the number of teachers increased in all the States, except Assam, Pepsu, Coorg, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh. As in the previous year, the highest percentage of trained teachers was reported by Delhi (96.9) followed closely by Madras (93.3). Next in order come Ajmer (84.4 per cent), Travancore-Cochin (84.1 per cent), Punjab (80.4 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (63.0 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (61.7 per cent). Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Pepsu had nearly 50 to 60 per cent trained teachers. In the remaining States, the proportion of trained teachers ranged from 0.3 per cent in Manipur to 42.0 per cent in West Bengal. As compared with 1950-51 figures, the percentage of trained teachers increased everywhere, except in Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Coorg. The decline, however, was negligible, except in Saurashtra.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The average number of pupils per teacher was 34—the same as in the previous year. Figures in cols. (13) and (14) of table XXV show the position in the different States during the year 1950-51 and 1951-52. The average during the year varied from 28 pupils per teacher in Orissa to 41 in Punjab among Part A States, from 25 in Rajasthan to 52 in Travancore-Cochin among Part B States and from 23 in Bhopal to 37 in Coorg among Part C States.

Pay Scales of Teachers

There was no change in the pay scales of primary school teachers during the year under report. The details, according to qualifications of teachers and managements of schools in which they were employed, are given in Appendix B of vol. II of the report. The scales, as in the previous year, varied not only from State to State but even within the same State they differed in schools under different managements.

Table XXVI compares the minima and maxima of the government scales for a primary school teacher. The States have been grouped together according to starting salary offered by them.

Expenditure

During the year the total direct expenditure on recognised primary schools (excluding primary classes of secondary schools) amounted to Rs. 43,39,70,207, showing an increase of Rs. 3,91,27,109 or 10.7 per cent. The rise during 1950-51 was 7.4 per cent. Of the

NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER

1951-52

EACH FULL SYMBOL = 2

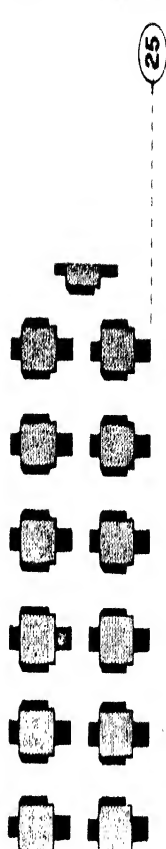
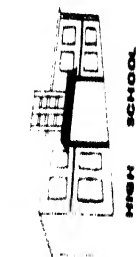
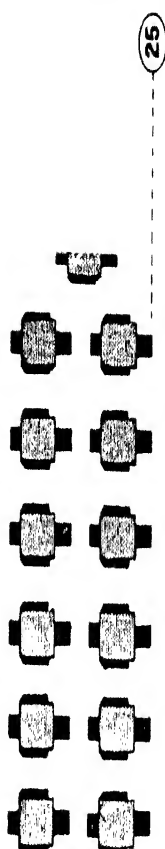
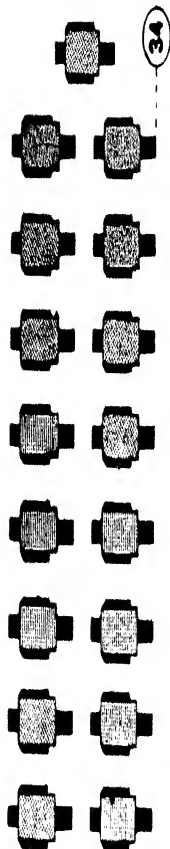
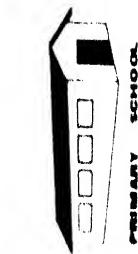


Table XXVI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Teachers in Government Primary Schools

State 1	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualification 2	Pay Scale		No. of Years Required to reach the Maximum 5
		Mini- mum 3	Maxi- mum 4	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. (a) Tripura	Passed Matric	20	40	10
(b) V. Pradesh	Passed Middle	20	25	5
2. (a) Madras	Passed VIII Standard and Trained	30	50	20
(b) Mysore	Passed Upper Primary and Trained	30	55	15
(c) T. Cochin*	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	30	50	15
(d) Bhopal	Passed Middle	30	60	20
(e) Manipur	Passed Matric	40	75	17
		30	55	15
3. M. Pradesh	Passed Middle and Trained	32	60	18
		44	75	15
4. Orissa	Passed Middle and Higher Elementary Trained	34	44	10
5. (a) U. Pradesh†	Passed Middle and Trained	35	50	15
(b) W. Bengal	Passed Matric and Trained	35	80	22
6. (a) Assam	Passed Middle and Trained	40	55	10
(b) Bombay	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	40	65	20
(c) Punjab†	Passed Middle and Trained	40	110	27
(d) M. Bharat	Passed Middle and Trained	40	70	10
(e) Rajasthan	Passed Middle and Trained	40	55	10
(f) Saurashtra	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	40	65	15
(g) H. Pradesh	Passed Middle and Trained	40	90	20
7. Kutch	Passed Middle and Trained	42	50	4
8. Bilaspur	Passed Middle	45	105	20
9. (a) Bihar	Passed Matric and Trained	50	90	20
(b) Pepsu	Passed Middle and Trained	50	100	15
(c) A. and N. Islands	Passed Middle and Trained	50	90	15
(d) Coorg	Passed Middle and Trained	50	90	15
10. Hyderabad	Passed Middle and Trained	56	99	15
11. (a) Ajmer	Passed Matric and Trained	68	170	23
(b) Delhi	Passed Matric and Trained	68	170	23

* For Cochin area. In Travancore basic pay is fixed at Rs. 25.

† In local boards schools only. The scales are sanctioned by the government.

total Rs. 36,33,24,648 were expended on schools for boys and Rs. 4,06,45,559 on those for girls. The proportion of the total direct expenditure incurred on primary schools decreased slightly from 40.0 to 39.7 per cent.

The following table gives a comparative picture of expenditure on primary schools met from different sources during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 :

Table XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources

Source	1950-51		1951-52	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds ...	24,91,13,817	68.3	27,74,07,770	68.7
District Board Funds	5,65,65,913	15.5	6,00,14,832	14.8
Municipal Board Funds ...	3,45,85,539	9.5	4,11,18,879	10.2
Fees ...	86,20,074	2.3	1,02,37,638	2.5
Endowments ...	13,63,316	0.4	42,56,546	1.1
Other Sources ...	1,45,94,439	4.0	1,09,34,542	2.7
Total	36,48,43,098	100.0	40,39,70,207	100.0

It will be seen from the above table that (a) government funds continued to meet more than two-thirds of the total direct expenditure on primary schools, (b) the proportion of expenditure met from different sources (except endowments and 'others' where there was reclassification of items) did not show any marked variation, (c) the expenditure from government funds increased by 11.4 per cent, as compared to 6.1, 18.9 and 18.8 per cent in the case of district board funds, municipal board funds and fees, and (d) the expenditure from other sources, including endowments, decreased by 4.8 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of direct expenditure on primary schools managed by different agencies :

Table XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Managements

Management	1950-51		1951-52		Percentage Increase
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government	6,13,12,866	16.8	7,81,01,233	19.3	27.4
District Boards	16,41,38,012	45.0	17,30,08,682	42.8	5.4
Municipal Boards	5,46,65,788	15.0	6,36,28,290	15.8	16.4
Private Bodies :					
Aided	8,14,70,682	22.3	8,56,16,396	21.2	5.1
Unaided	32,55,750	0.9	36,15,606	0.9	11.1
Total	36,48,43,098	100.0	40,39,70,207	100.0	10.7

As stated earlier the proportion of these schools in the total number of primary schools was 20.5, 45.4, 4.0, 27.9 and 2.2 per cent respectively.

The average annual cost per pupil in a primary school amounted to Rs. 21.3 (Rs. 20.6 in boys' schools and Rs. 29.2 in girls' schools)—Rs. 1.4 or 7.0 per cent more than that in previous year. Its distribution over different sources of income was: government funds Rs. 14.6, local board funds Rs. 5.3, fees and other sources (including endowments) Rs. 0.8.

Table XXIX gives the statistics of direct expenditure on primary schools during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. It will be observed from figures in col. (9) that the expenditure increased in all the States, except Madras, Rajasthan and Coorg. In Madras, the decrease of Rs. 19,75,708 was due to the correct classification of expenditure in the 1951-52 return under the headings 'direct' and 'indirect'. In Rajasthan, the decline was insignificant, while in Coorg it was due to the upgrading of primary schools to middle schools. Among Part A States, the percentage increase in expenditure was highest in Uttar Pradesh (29.3) followed by Assam (13.1), Punjab (12.4) and least in Orissa (1.8). In the case of Part B States, the percentage varied between 1.1 in Travancore-Cochin to 69.0 in Pepsu. Most of the Part C States recorded appreciable rise in their expenditures.

The proportion of the total direct expenditure on education devoted to primary schools is shown in col. (11) of table XXIX. These figures are not comparable, as usual, since in working out percentages, the primary departments of secondary schools could not possibly be taken into consideration.

Figures in cols. (12) to (17) of table XXIX show the source-wise percentages of expenditure on primary schools in different States during the year. The government continued to meet the entire expenditure in A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur and Vindhya Pradesh and and more than 90 per cent in all the Part B States and in Bhopal and Tripura among the Part C States. In Assam, Madras, Orissa, Ajmer and Himachal Pradesh, the contribution from government funds varied between 70 to 90 per cent, as compared to 50 to 70 per cent in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Coorg, Kutch and Manipur. In Delhi, it was 34.9 per cent. Compared with the 1950-51 figures, the proportion of government expenditure went up everywhere, except in Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Kutch and Manipur. The share of local board funds in the expenditure on Primary schools was insignificant in Pepsu, Saurashtra, Hyderabad and Mysore, while it varied from 2.4 per cent in Rajasthan and 9.1 per cent in Ajmer to 55.0 per cent in Delhi. The contribution from fees was highest in Uttar Pradesh (5.5 per cent) followed by Ajmer (5.0 per cent), Bombay (4.9 per cent) and West Bengal (3.5 per cent). Primary education was entirely free in Assam, Madhya Bharat, A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur and almost free in Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin and Vindhya Pradesh. Endowments and other sources played a very minor part in primary school expenditure.

It will be observed from col. (19) of table XXIX that the average annual cost per pupil varied from Rs. 11.8 in Assam to Rs. 30.2 in Bombay among Part A States, from Rs. 9.5 in Travancore-Cochin to Rs. 32.0 in Pepsu among Part B States and from Rs. 12.9 in Manipur to Rs. 65.0 in Ajmer among Part C States.

Fees

Primary education was free in schools situated in areas under compulsory education. Even in non-compulsory areas, no fees were charged in government and most of the local board schools. In private schools, of course, fees were levied at rates which varied considerably. There was, however, ample provision for freeships for children of poor parents, teachers, ex-soldiers and those belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities.

School Buildings

The housing conditions of primary schools continued to be unsatisfactory. A large number of primary schools were housed in rented or rent-free buildings, most of which were unsuitable for school purposes, as they were ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and unhygienic. The multiplication of schools as a result of extension of compulsory educa-

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States

State		On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1		2	3	4	5
Assam	...	57,64,455	65,84,745	7,78,869	8,16,527
Bihar	...	1,58,06,701	1,76,50,656	12,88,427	12,05,523
Bombay	...	8,24,71,025	8,81,80,372	1,43,23,290	1,64,82,232
Madhya Pradesh	...	1,27,18,936	1,38,72,395	20,64,993	24,88,052
Madras	...	9,84,35,836	9,64,60,128	...	...
Orissa	...	60,25,187	61,37,031	2,15,252	2,14,532
Punjab	...	73,42,283	82,98,234	21,52,695	23,70,662
Uttar Pradesh	...	3,26,65,296	4,23,72,948	34,01,848	42,53,560
West Bengal	...	1,66,61,458	1,81,36,117	18,55,973	20,07,329
Hyderabad	...	1,07,36,458	1,63,69,485	19,85,570	27,73,321
Madhya Bharat	...	38,28,694	47,97,713	6,99,720	7,97,696
Mysore	...	76,22,461	1,17,55,622	10,98,430	15,91,917
Pepsu	...	7,88,701	14,26,719	2,01,081	2,45,650
Rajasthan	...	53,49,015	52,40,478	8,18,969	9,00,910
Saurashtra	...	41,50,125	51,27,828	13,39,834	12,54,669
Travancore-Cochin	...	1,13,85,666	1,15,14,460	...	...
Ajmer	...	16,55,318	21,01,872	6,06,546	5,80,893
A and N. Islands	...	53,992	54,982	...	...
Bhopal	...	2,79,775	2,96,662	90,226	1,36,162
Bilaspur	...	61,556	61,566	...	...
Coorg	...	1,11,176	86,701	3,588	2,615
Delhi	...	29,82,672	34,57,882	18,69,712	22,10,705
Himachal Pradesh	...	2,62,699	3,21,976	22,310	31,198
Kutch	...	4,55,791	5,28,932	85,192	96,109
Manipur	..	3,50,187	4,31,681	26,001	36,776
Tripura	...	3,31,645	3,77,522	7,400	10,180
Vindhya Pradesh	...	14,96,733	16,79,941	1,13,331	1,38,341
India	...	32,97,93,841	36,33,24,648	3,50,49,257	4,06,45,559

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure

State	Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Expenditure on Primary Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education
	1950-51	1951-52	Amount	Per- centage	
	7	8	9	10	
6	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		11
Assam	65,43,324	74,01,272	+ 8,57,948	+ 13.1	35.7
Bihar	1,70,95,128	1,88,56,179	+ 17,61,051	+ 10.3	32.7
Bombay	9,67,94,315	10,46,62,604	+ 78,68,289	+ 8.1	52.2
Madhya Pradesh	1,47,83,929	1,63,60,447	+ 15,76,518	+ 10.7	37.8
Madras	9,84,35,836	9,64,60,128	- 19,75,703	- 2.0	54.5
Orissa	62,40,439	63,51,563	+ 1,11,124	+ 1.8	37.3
Punjab	94,94,978	1,06,68,896	+ 11,73,918	+ 12.4	23.8
Uttar Pradesh	3,60,67,144	4,66,26,508	+ 1,05,59,364	+ 29.3	30.6
West Bengal	1,85,17,431	2,01,43,446	+ 16,26,015	+ 8.8	22.3
Hyderabad	1,27,22,028	1,91,42,806	+ 64,20,778	+ 5.0	40.3
Madhya Bharat	45,28,414	55,95,409	+ 10,66,995	+ 23.6	36.0
Mysore	87,20,891	1,33,47,539	+ 46,26,648	+ 53.1	46.9
Pepsu	9,89,782	16,72,369	+ 6,82,587	+ 69.0	20.9
Rajasthan	61,67,984	61,41,383	- 26,596	- 0.4	24.9
Saurashtra	54,89,959	63,82,497	+ 8,92,538	+ 1.6	50.5
Travancore-Cochin	1,13,85,666	1,15,14,460	+ 1,28,794	+ 1.1	34.5
Ajmer	22,61,864	26,82,765	+ 4,20,901	+ 18.6	47.7
A. and N. Islands	53,992	54,982	+ 990	+ 1.8	45.2
Bhopal	3,70,001	4,32,824	+ 62,823	+ 17.0	33.5
Bilaspur	61,556	61,566	+ 10	+ 0.0	32.9
Coorg	1,14,764	89,316	- 25,448	- 22.2	9.6
Delhi	48,52,384	56,68,587	+ 8,16,203	+ 16.8	21.9
Himachal Pradesh	2,85,009	3,53,174	+ 68,165	+ 23.9	18.8
Kutch	5,40,983	6,25,041	+ 84,058	+ 15.5	68.5
Manipur	3,76,188	4,68,457	+ 92,269	+ 24.5	36.3
Tripura	3,39,045	3,87,702	+ 48,657	+ 14.4	32.6
Vindhya Pradesh	16,10,064	18,18,282	+ 2,08,218	+ 12.9	50.1
India	36,48,43,098	40,39,70,207	+ 3,91,27,109	+ 10.7	39.7

on Primary Schools by States - (Contd.)

Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil		State
Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1951-52	1950-51	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18 Rs.	19 Rs.	
75.7	15.9	0.4	...	0.9	7.1	10.5	11.8	Assam
13.0	71.9	9.7	0.8	0.1	4.5	13.7	14.9	Bihar
66.0	6.2	17.4	4.9	0.2	5.3	28.3	30.2	Bombay
54.7	20.7	19.8	1.0	0.5	3.3	21.5	23.3	M. Pradesh
71.3	20.1	5.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	24.2	22.9	Madras
86.6	7.5	2.0	0.5	...	3.4	14.0	13.6	Orissa
55.6	25.3	11.3	1.4	3.1	3.3	24.1	24.7	Punjab
66.0	15.2	12.2	5.5	0.0	1.1	13.2	16.4	U. Pradesh
54.8	27.5	11.4	3.5	1.2	1.6	13.1	13.5	W. Bengal
98.0	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	23.6	31.4	Hyderabad
99.7	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	21.6	23.7	M. Bharat
97.9	...	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	13.6	20.6	Mysore
98.6	...	...	0.0	1.3	0.1	20.3	32.0	Pepsu
92.5	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.7	3.1	32.2	29.3	Rajasthan
94.1	...	...	1.8	0.7	3.4	25.6	29.3	Saurashtra
92.4	...	...	0.0	...	7.6	10.2	9.5	Trav.-Cochin
82.4	0.7	8.4	5.0	3.5	0.0	61.0	65.0	Ajmer
100.0	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	52.5	A. and N. Islands
94.8	...	...	0.5	3.5	1.2	35.7	38.3	Bhopal
100.0	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	23.6	Bilaspur
50.2	30.2	19.5	...	...	0.1	18.8	15.9	Coorg
34.9	0.2	54.8	0.7	6.9	2.5	53.5	62.5	Delhi
84.5	8.7	2.6	...	..	4.2	18.2	17.2	H. Pradesh
53.5	...	...	1.3	7.5	37.7	29.6	33.4	Kutch
66.4	...	...	...	33.6	...	13.0	12.9	Manipur
97.0	...	...	2.1	...	0.9	17.7	18.0	Tripura
100.0	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	23.6	26.7	V. Pradesh
68.7	14.8	10.2	2.5	1.1	2.7	19.9	21.3	India

tion areas and a great increase in the number of pupils further aggravated the problem. According to reports of various States, the schemes of constructing new buildings and repairing the old ones did not make the desired progress on account of paucity of funds and high cost of materials. However efforts were made in almost all the States to solve this problem within the limited resources at their command and with the voluntary help of the public either in the form of money or labour.

In Assam, though some progress was noticed in school building activities since the establishment of School Boards, yet much remained to be done in this direction. In Bihar, 21,125 schools had their own buildings, 450 met in rented houses and 2,639 used verandahs owned by private persons. As many as 810 new buildings were constructed during the year under review. In Bombay, the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act 1951 was passed, which made provision for constructing a large number of school buildings to cope with the increase in the number of pupils. To meet the stringency of funds, provision was made in the Act that the provident fund accumulations of all members of the staff maintained by District School Boards concerned should be taken over by the government and applied for the purpose of speeding the programme of opening primary schools. As many as 6,299 schools met in buildings owned by the District School Boards, 6,665 were held in rented houses and 8,766 in rent-free buildings such as temples, dharmashalas, mosques, etc. A grant of Rs. 16,14,600 was placed by the State government at the disposal of the District Buildings Committees during 1951-52. The total number of school buildings constructed during the year was 170 at a cost of Rs. 21,45,175, while 359 buildings at the cost of Rs. 40,56,043 were under construction. In Madras, out of 38,700 elementary schools, 19,534 were accommodated in their own buildings and the rest in rented or rent free houses. The State government granted a subsidy of Rs. 60,100 to local bodies, who formulated twenty building schemes. The number of school buildings newly constructed during the year was 333. In some districts of Punjab the panchayats undertook the work of school buildings in their respective areas. In Uttar Pradesh, the district board schools had mostly their own buildings with the exception of a very few which had rented ones. About 50 per cent of the municipal committee schools were housed in rented buildings 'with appalling conditions.'

In Hyderabad, a sum of Rs. 1,02,029 was spent on the construction, extension, etc., of primary school buildings during the year under report. In Madhya Bharat, most of the newly opened primary schools were housed either in panchayat buildings or in temples. In a few cases open air classes had to be arranged. In Mysore, out of 10,474 schools, 4,276 were housed in government buildings, 1,018 in rented houses and 5,180 in *chatrams* and *chavadis*, etc. Only 40 per cent of the total number of school buildings were considered to be suitable for school purposes. In Pepsu, the government formulated a scheme of constructing school buildings according to which half of the cost of construction was to be borne by the public. In Saurashtra, the State government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,47,784, while the

public contributed Rs. 2,09,053 for the construction of 59 new buildings. Under this programme 32 new buildings were completed during the year.

In Bhopal, the government was considering the plan of constructing buildings, according to which the government was to provide the funds and free labour was to be given by the public. In Delhi, the State government induced the villagers to leave at least 10 *bighas* of land at the time of consolidation of their holdings for school buildings. The plan was well worked out wherever the consolidation of holdings was effected.

Equipment

The position with respect to equipment was as bad as, if not worse than, that of buildings. Almost all State authorities were unanimous in reporting that the provision of school apparatus and other equipment leaves much to be desired.

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

During the year under report, there was further progress in the opening of new basic schools and conversion of existing primary schools into basic schools. The pace of expansion was, however, slow due mainly to financial stringency, lack of trained teachers, and shortage of suitable accommodation.

The training of basic teachers was given priority in the basic education programmes of the States. The process of converting the traditional training institutions into basic training schools and of re-orientating the courses was continued. In some States, the basic training institutions organised intensive work in neighbouring villages and planned social education as part of the scheme of teacher training. This enabled the trainees to come into contact with the community around them. In-service training, refresher courses, conferences and seminars were some of the devices adopted to improve the quality of teachers. All-India organisations like the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha, Vinaya Bhawana, Visva-Bharati and Jamia Millia, Delhi did useful work in the field.

The third meeting of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on the Curriculum in Basic Schools was held in New Delhi on 10th December, 1951. The Committee considered the comments made by the State governments on the syllabus in basic schools published by the Ministry during the preceding year (Pamphlet No. 70) and suggested certain modifications. The Committee also approved the outline and assignment of work for the 'Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers of Basic Education'.

Main Developments

A brief account of the progress achieved in the field of basic education in the different States during 1951-52 is given below :

Assam

The number of junior basic schools increased from 90 to 121 and of senior basic from one to 4. These enrolled 7,617 and 386 pupils respectively, as compared to 5,729 and 119 pupils during 1950-51.

The five basic training centres continued to function during the year. In pursuance of the recommendations of the State Advisory Board to train more administrative officers in the methods of basic education, the Secretary of the State Primary Board was deputed for training and visiting basic education centres in other States.

Bihar

The State had during the year 251 junior basic and 282 senior basic schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 300

and 224 respectively, showing that on the whole there was an increase of 9 schools only. The number of pupils under instruction rose from 64,787 to 66,422, of whom 24,615 were in junior basic and 41,807 in senior basic schools.

The number of post-basic schools remained stationary at 13. The enrolment in these schools, however, decreased from 1,517 to 1,184. The fall, according to the Bihar report, was due to the following main reasons :

- “(a) the traditional type of high schools still attracted pupils because of the importance attached to the holding of the matriculation certificate ;
- (b) the post basic schools were still in the development stage so that complete picture of a full-fledged post-basic school was not in view ; and
- (c) government had not passed orders about the future career of the pupils passing out of the post-basic schools.”

For training of basic teachers, there were 19 basic training schools, 39 junior basic training schools (as against 38 during 1950-51) and one basic training college. The number of pupil teachers was 1,492, 1,862 and 70 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,736, 1,837 and 37. The decrease in the enrolment in the case of basic training schools was on account of the reduction in the strength of the trainees from 100 per school to 75 to enable these schools to run short training courses for primary school teachers. With a view to carrying on the experiment of the syllabus of science in basic institutions, the State government sanctioned the opening of the Science Section in the Patna Basic Training School. The Basic Training College, Turki, besides imparting uniform, intensive, integrated and efficient basic training to graduates for preparing them as trained teachers and inspecting officers provided a concurrent course for students who had passed out of post-basic schools.

Two important conferences to discuss matters connected with basic education were organised.

Bombay

Of the 66 basic schools in the State, 14 were junior basic and 52 senior basic. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 63, 16 and 47 respectively. The total enrolment in these schools increased by 671 to 12,807 (972 in junior basic schools and 11,835 in senior basic schools). As many as 738 candidates appeared for the Basic Primary School Certificate Examination, of whom 455 passed.

Besides the schools mentioned above, about 100 schools in the new compact areas, chosen during the previous year, were being gradually converted into basic schools. The basic course was extended to Standard III in such schools during 1951-52.

In addition to the 13 government primary training colleges already converted into basic training institutions, 4 more colleges (3 government and one non-government) were converted during the year into basic training institutions. The three Regional Graduates' Basic Training Centres trained during the year 98 officers and teachers. The practice followed since last year of doing away with the examination of theory was continued.

In pursuance of the government's policy that the future development of primary education should be on the lines of basic education, introduction of craft teaching in ordinary primary schools was continued. The number of such schools was 2,801, as against 2,674 in 1950-51. The revised syllabus for craft schools was translated into different regional languages.

The government decided to improve accommodation in basic schools gradually as suggested by the Regional Committees. Some of the recommendations of the Committees, which involved no additional expenditure, were brought to the notice of the teachers and inspecting staff.

The Advisory Board of Basic Education held 3 meetings during the year. The Board, besides considering introduction of new crafts and courses, appointed a sub-committee to survey and assess the progress of basic education in the State during the last 5 years.

Madhya Pradesh

The State had, as in the previous year, 73 senior basic schools. Their enrolment rose by 285 to 21,119.

Madras

The total number of basic schools increased during 1951-52 from 402 to 564. Of these, 34 were senior basic schools which came into existence during the year. Most of them were, however, still in an incomplete form. The junior basic schools enrolled 54,641 pupils—nearly 13,000 more than the number reported in 1950-51. The enrolment in the senior basic schools was 8,614.

With the conversion of 4 ordinary training schools and opening of 4 new schools (one government and 3 aided), the number of basic training schools increased to 48. The number of pupils under instruction was as follows :

Senior Basic—

I year	...	977
II year	...	857

Junior Basic—

I year	...	1,891
II year	...	1,419
Total	...	<u>5,144</u>

Two retraining courses of 5 months' duration each were conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu for 33 graduate teachers in the Telugu area. A similar course was organised for 27 teachers from Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil areas at Government Basic Training School, Kallupatti. Retraining in basic education of 3 months' duration was imparted to 655 elementary and secondary grade teachers in 20 centres.

The revised basic training school scheme was put into effect during the year under report.

Nine craft equipment stores were opened during the year and attached to government basic schools. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of each of these stores for purchasing and stocking equipment.

A basic education literature committee was constituted in 1951 for preparing necessary literature. The committee formed various sub-committees whose reports were awaited.

For the first time since the introduction of basic education in the State, conferences of those engaged in basic education—teachers, headmasters and inspecting officers, were held during November-December, 1951.

Orissa

During the year, the State had 175 junior basic schools attended by 11,615 pupils. The 1950-1951 figures were: schools 136 and pupils 9,520. The only senior basic school in the State continued to function but its enrolment decreased from 231 to 204.

Facilities for training basic teachers were provided by 7 schools, as against 6 in 1950-1951. The total number of candidates under training increased from 176 to 270. Refresher courses for 134 in-service teachers were organised.

The Board of Basic Education met twice during the year and discussed various vital problems relating to policy, organisation and control of basic education.

Punjab

With the opening of 24 junior basic schools during the year, the total number of basic schools rose to 41. The number of pupils under instruction also increased from 1,978 to 3,912.

Three basic training schools (2 government and one private) and 4 basic training classes attached to high schools trained 633 teachers during 1951-52.

Uttar Pradesh

All primary schools in the State are basic. Their number increased, during 1951-52 by 48 to 32,027. These enrolled over

28 lakh pupils—an increase of nearly one lakh over the 1950-1951 figure.

Teachers for the basic primary schools continued to be trained at the basic normal schools and by mobile training squads. The Government Basic Training College, Allahabad, prepared candidates for the Basic L. T. examination.

West Bengal

The State had 114 junior basic schools, as compared to 86 in the previous year. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools also increased by 4,282 to 13,085. With a view to developing it eventually into a full fledged senior basic school, the government sponsored an extended M. E. school with agriculture as a basic craft, and weaving and dyeing as subsidiary crafts.

The number of basic training schools decreased from 12 to 11 due to the raising of the Basic Training School at Santiniketan to a Graduates' training College of a Visva-Bharti University. The number of pupil teachers also fell by 64 to 535. The two basic training colleges for men and women were amalgamated as a temporary and experimental measure. Thirty teachers completed their training during the year. The college carried out valuable experiments on the technique of correlation, activity education, crafts as medium of instruction, standardisation of intelligence and personality tests, cumulative record card, teaching language by sentence method, etc.

Hyderabad

With a view to introducing basic education in the State, 2 basic training centres were opened.

Madhya Bharat

Twelve junior basic schools with a total enrolment of 508 started functioning during 1951-52.

A basic normal school was started towards the end of the year. Eighty two teachers were deputed to undergo training in the school.

Mysore

Although the number of junior basic schools in the State remained stationary at 101, their strength increased from 6,744 to 8,129. Three senior basic schools, established during the year, enrolled 180 pupils.

Fifty seven teachers underwent training at the Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar.

Saurashtra

For starting basic schools a number of teachers were deputed for training outside the State.

Travancore-Cochin

During the year the number of junior basic schools decreased from 5 to 4 and of pupils therein from 417 to 130.

The Basic Training School, Cherpu offered retraining courses of 90 days' duration to teachers who had already undergone training in general principles and methods of education.

Ajmer

The total number of junior basic schools in the State was 210. Of these, 115 schools (85 new and 30 converted) were established during the year. The total number of pupils increased from 2,400 to 8,905.

The Basic Training School, which was hitherto under the Delhi administration, was taken over by the State. The school had under training 287 pupils.

Coorg

The first batch of trainees completed their training in the basic training class attached to the Government High School, Vidyapatt.

Delhi

The target of opening 150 basic schools was achieved in 1950-51 and as such no new schools were opened during the year. The total enrolment, however, increased by 1,703 to 10,896.

The Basic Teachers' Training Institute for Women trained during the year 102 teachers. A batch of 100 teacher attended a two months' refresher course in basic education so as to enable them to cope with the basic syllabus.

Himachal Pradesh

The government started a basic training school at Salogra.

Tripura

The only junior basic school in the State had on its rolls 50 pupils, as against 36 during the previous year.

Main Statistics

(a) Schools

The total number of basic schools increased during the year from 33,730 to 34,205. Of these, 1,724 were junior basic schools, 32,027 basic primary schools (in Uttar Pradesh) and 454 senior basic schools. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 1,400, 31,979 and 351 respectively. The government managed 61.3 per cent of the

Table XXX—Number of Basic Schools

Table XXX—Number of Basic Schools													
State	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		1950-51	1951-52			
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Assam	...	83	115	7	6	1	4	...	...	524	533	+	9
Bihar	...	298	248	2	3	220	278	4	4	63	66	+	3
Bombay	...	15	13	1	1	38	41	9	11	78	78	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	78	78	...	...	402	564	+	162
Madras	...	402	530	...	...	...	34	...	...	137	176	+	39
Orissa	...	136	175	...	...	1	1	...	...	17	41	+	24
Punjab	...	15	29	2	12	...	...	...	...	31,979	32,027	+	48
Uttar Pradesh†	29,459	29,438	2,520	2,589	...	...	...	...	...	86	114	+	28
West Bengal	...	86	112	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	+	12
Madhya Bharat	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	104	+	3
Mysore	...	101	101	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	4	-	1
Travancore-Cochin	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	210	+	115
Ajmer	...	95	197	...	13	...	...	...	...	150	150	...	...
Delhi	...	90	90	60	60	...	...	...	...	1	...	-	1
Kutch	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tripura	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,730	34,205	+	475
India	30,787	31,065	2,592	2,686	338	439	13	15	...	...	...	...	...

† Figures rates to basic primary schools.

junior basic schools, as compared to 26.6 per cent by local boards and 12.1 percent by private bodies. Nearly 90 percent of the basic primary schools were controlled by local boards, the remaining being shared by private bodies and government in the ratio of 2:1. The management-wise distribution of senior basic schools was : government 84.8 per cent, local boards 10.1 per cent and private bodies 5.1 per cent.

Table XXX gives the number of junior basic and senior basic schools in the different States during 1950-51 and 1951-52. It will be seen that 4 Part B States (Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Saurashtra) and 8 Part C States (A. and N. Islands, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh) had not introduced basic education upto March, 1952. The increase in the number of junior basic schools was reported by Madras (128), Ajmer (115), Orissa (39), Assam (31), West Bengal (28), Punjab (24) and Madhya Bharat 12. The upgrading of some of the schools in Bihar and Bombay resulted in decreasing their number by 49 and 2 respectively. There was decrease of one school each in Travancore-Cochin and Kutch also due to closure or amalgamation. Mysore, Delhi and Tripura did not start any new junior basic school during the year. The number of senior basic schools increased in Assam (from 1 to 4), Bihar (from 224 to 282) and Bombay (from 47 to 52) and remained stationary in Madhya Pradesh (78) and Orissa (1). Madras and Mysore established for the first time 34 and 3 senior basic schools respectively.

(b) Pupils

The total enrolment in the junior and senior basic schools numbered 30,70,297 (26,28,987 boys and 4,41,308 girls) in 1951-52. This is higher by 5.1 per cent than the number enrolled during the previous year. The break-up of the total, according to the type of schools, was : basic 1,45,075, basic primary 28,40,283 and senior basic 84,937. Compared with the 1950-51 figures, these show an increase of 22.1, 4.1 and 27.8 per cent respectively.

Table XXXI gives the State-wise enrolment in junior basic and senior basic schools during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. The increase in the number of pupils in junior basic schools was shared by all the States, except Bihar, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch. The decline, as stated earlier, was due to the fall in the number of schools. The increase was highest in Madras (13,115). Next came Ajmer (6,505), West Bengal (4,282), Orissa 2,095, Punjab (1,934), Assam (1,888), Delhi (1,703), Mysore (1,385), Madhya Bharat (508) and Tripura (14). The basic primary schools in Uttar Pradesh enrolled nearly one lakh more pupils. The senior basic school enrolment increased in all the States, except Orissa where it decreased slightly.

(c) Teachers

About 90,000 men and women were teaching in basic schools during 1951-52. The number is an increase of 12,312 or 15.9 per cent

Table XXXI—Number of Pupils

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior	
	Boys		Girls		Boys	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	3,819	5,173	1,910	2,444	59	140
Bihar	27,828	21,596	3,240	3,019	30,364	37,754
Bombay	866	544	483	428	6,285	7,070
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	...	...	19,677	19,955
Madras	26,949	34,687	14,577	19,954	...	5,014
Orissa	7,067	8,587	2,453	3,028	129	121
Punjab	1,371	2,627	607	1,285	...	...
Uttar Pradesh†	23,92,175	24,56,886	3,35,229	3,83,397	...	...
West Bengal	6,572	9,233	2,231	3,852	...	...
Madhya Bharat	...	508	...	...	...	...
Mysore	4,948	5,985	1,796	2,144	...	159
Trav.-Cochin	260	87	157	43	...	...
Ajmer	2,250	7,413	150	1,492	...	...
Delhi	4,529	5,398	4,664	5,498	...	...
Kutch	73	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	36	50	...	...	...	...
India	24,78,743	25,58,774	3,67,497	4,26,584	56,514	70,213

† Figures relate to basic primary schools

in Basic Schools

Basic Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
Girls		1950-51	1951-52		
1950-51	1951-52	10	11	12	13
8	9				
60	246	5,848	8,003	+ 2,155	Assam
3,355	4,053	64,737	66,422	+ 1,635	Bihar
4,502	4,765	12,136	12,807	+ 671	Bombay
1,949	1,956	21,626	21,911	+ 285	Madhya Pradesh
...	3,600	41,526	63,255	+ 21,729	Madras
102	83	9,751	11,819	+ 2,068	Orissa
...	...	1,978	3,912	+ 1,934	Punjab
...	...	27,27,404	28,40,283	+1,12,879	Uttar Pradesh†
...	...	8,803	13,085	+ 4,282	West Bengal
...	...	...	508	+ 508	Madhya Bharat
...	21	6,744	8,309	+ 1,565	Mysore
...	...	417	130	- 287	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	2,400	8,905	+ 6,505	Ajmer
...	...	9,193	10,896	+ 1,703	Delhi
...	...	73	...	- 73	Kutch
...	...	36	50	+ 14	Tripura
9,968	14,724	29,12,722	73,00,295	+1,57,573	India

Table XXXII—Numbers of Teachers

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic Schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	219	5	62	1	9	...	14	...
Bihar	1,109	64	76	...	1,429	268	102	7
Bombay	26	...	7	1	296	39	60	20
M. Pradesh	...	...	...	...	769	37	12	1
Madras	1,445	28	396	9	151	14	113	2
Orissa	449	3	11	...	9	...	...	...
Punjab	77	3	25	5	...	...	...	...
U. Pradesh†	47,198	27,236	2,583	3,616	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	353	56	45	9	...	...	...	...
M. Bharat	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	197	58	1	4	10	6	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	12	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	353	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	237	4	211	6	...	...	...	...
Tripura	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	51,694	27,461	3,457	3,651	2,673	364	301	30

† Figures relate to basic primary schools

in Basic Schools

In All Schools			Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers			Teacher-Pupil Ratio			State
Trained	Un-trained	Total	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In All Schools	In Junior Basic Sch- ools	In Senior Basic Sch- ools	In All Sch- ools	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
304	6	310	97.9	100.0	98.1	27	17	26	Assam
2,716	339	3,055	94.9	84.8	88.9	20	23	22	Bihar
389	60	449	97.1	85.8	86.6	29	29	29	Bombay
781	38	819	...	95.4	95.4	...	27	27	M. Pradesh
2,105	53	2,158	98.0	94.3	97.5	29	31	29	Madras
469	3	472	99.4	100.0	99.4	25	23	25	Orissa
102	8	110	92.7	...	92.7	36	...	36	Punjab
49,781	30,852	80,633	61.7	...	61.7	35	...	35	U. Pradesh†
398	65	463	86.0	...	86.0	28	...	28	West Bengal
14	...	14	100.0	...	100.0	36	...	36	M. Bharat
208	68	276	76.2	62.5	75.4	31	11	30	Mysore
14	3	17	82.4	...	82.4	8	...	8	Trav.-Cochin
391	...	391	100.0	...	100.0	23	...	23	Ajmer
448	10	458	97.8	...	97.8	24	...	24	Delhi
5	1	6	83.3	...	83.3	8	...	8	Tripura
58,125	31,506	89,631	63.9	88.3	64.8	35	25	34	India

over 1950-51. Of the total, 5,630 teachers were employed by junior basic schools, 80,633 by basic primary schools and 3,368 by senior basic schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4,457, 70,229 and 2,563 respectively.

The percentage of trained teachers in basic schools increased during the year from 56.1 to 64.8. Considered separately, the junior basic schools had 95.4 per cent trained hands, as compared to 61.7 per cent in basic primary and 88.3 per cent in senior basic schools.

On an average, 26 pupils were taught by a teacher in a junior basic school. In the basic primary and senior basic schools, the teacher-pupil ratio was 1 : 35 and 1 : 25 respectively.

Statewise details of teachers in basic schools are given in table XXXII. There was an increase in the number of teachers everywhere, except in Travancore-Cochin. In a great majority of the States the proportion of trained teachers was sufficiently high.

(d) Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on basic schools rose from Rs. 4,14,56,063 to Rs. 5,47,67,390. This gives an increase of 32.1 per cent, as compared to 21.6 per cent in 1950-51. Of the total, Rs. 51,89,370 were expended on junior basic schools, Rs. 4,66,26,503 on basic primary schools and Rs. 29,51,512 on senior basic schools. The distribution of expenditure, according to sources of income, in each case is tabulated below :

**Table XXXIII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools
by Sources**

Source	Junior Basic		Basic Primary		Senior Basic		All Schools	
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9
1	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	45,11,294	86.9	3,07,57,353	66.0	25,96,591	88.0	3,78,65,238	69.1
Local Board Funds	5,22,753	10.1	1,27,82,563	27.4	73,302	2.4	1,33,78,618	24.5
Fees	53,275	1.0	25,83,245	5.5	1,71,557	5.8	28,08,077	5.1
Endowments	42,914	0.8	11,439	0.0	31,153	1.1	85,506	0.2
Other sources	59,134	1.2	4,91,908	1.1	78,909	2.7	6,29,951	1.1
Total	51,89,370	100.0	4,66,26,508	100.0	29,51,512	100.0	5,47,67,390	100.0

The government contribution increased from 65.8 to 69.1 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil worked out as follows :

		Rs.
Junior Basic Schools	...	35.8
Basic Primary Schools	...	16.4
Senior Basic Schools	...	34.7

Table XXXIV shows the distribution of expenditure incurred on basic schools in the different States. It will be seen that the expenditure increased in almost all the States.

Economic Aspect of Basic Education

The question of the self-supporting aspect of basic education has been discussed at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education several times. The Board in their 15th meeting held in January, 1949, recommended that the Government of India should make a study of the experiences gained in the various States where income from craft work of the pupils had met a part of the school expenditure. The Board's recommendation was re-affirmed at their 16th meeting held at Cuttack in January, 1950. The Board, while welcoming the experiments that were being made in Bihar in connection with basic education were not in a position to express a definite opinion on the productive aspect of the scheme and had suggested that the Government of India should undertake an investigation in this direction and report the results to a committee of experts. This decision was reiterated at the Board's 18th meeting held in January, 1951. The Chairman of the Board, accordingly, appointed a committee which selected two senior officers of the Government of India to go into the matter and report their findings. This team, besides collecting statistics from basic schools all over India, made an on-the-spot investigation of some of the institutions in Bihar.

The committee considered the report of the two officers and unanimously came to the following conclusion, 'that it was essential to give due importance to the self-supporting aspect of basic education and on the basis of the data and the material collected, there was justification for the Central Advisory Board of Education for modifying the views expressed by them in their report of the year 1944 and to recommend to the Government the proper implementation of this aspect of the scheme.' The Committee added that even the purely scholastic side of the school work had not suffered in spite of the time given to craft and that in fact from the wider educational point of view, the children had actually profited a good deal from this type of education. In view of the satisfactory position of their academic knowledge, it was suggested that the students trained in basic schools should be enabled to get admission both to the higher grades of secondary education and to the university without difficulty.

Table XXXIV—Direct Expenditure

State 1	On Junior Basic Schools		On Senior Basic Schools		Total	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	2 Rs.	3 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6 Rs.	7 Rs.
Assam	1,34,178	1,59,666	12,061	18,534	1,46,239	1,78,200
Bihar	7,20,891	8,10,412	9,24,819	13,91,094	16,45,710	22,01,506
Bombay	43,409	34,257	3,60,978	4,61,338	4,04,387	4,95,595
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	7,70,255	8,09,495	7,70,255	8,09,495 [†]
Madras	8,74,473	12,74,803	...	2,56,918	8,74,473	15,31,721
Orissa	2,69,454	3,69,565	8,608	9,274	2,78,062	3,78,839
Punjab	32,867	1,29,124	...	...	32,867	1,29,124
Uttar Pradesh†	3,60,67,144	4,66,26,508	...	...	3,60,67,144	4,66,26,508
West Bengal	2,02,143	2,90,740	...	...	2,02,143	2,90,740
Madhya Bharat	...	11,324	...	...	...	11,324
Mysore	1,32,881	1,62,979	...	4,859	1,32,881	1,67,838
Travancore-Cochin	12,074	12,472	...	...	12,074	12,472
Ajmer	1,77,112	8,02,830	...	...	1,77,112	8,02,830
Delhi	6,83,715	11,14,497	...	...	6,83,715	11,14,497
Kutch	2,376	...	...	...	2,376	...
Tripura	26,620	16,701	...	...	26,620	16,701
India	3,93,79,342	5,18,15,878	20,76,721	29,51,512	4,14,56,063	5,47,67,390

† Figures relate to basic primary Schools.

on Basic Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	8	Percentage of Expendi- ture on Basic Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education	Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from					State
			Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow-ments	Other Sources	
	Rs.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+	31,961	0.9	96.7	...	...	0.3	3.0	Assam
+	5,55,796	3.8	90.5	...	9.1	0.1	0.3	Bihar
+	91,208	0.2	79.3	7.4	0.8	...	12.5	Bombay
+	39,240	1.9	98.4	...	1.1	...	0.5	Madhya Pradesh
+	6,57,248	0.9	62.2	31.6	0.8	4.6	0.8	Madras
+	1,00,777	2.2	94.2	...	..	...	5.8	Orissa
+	96,257	0.3	82.4	4.2	0.0	...	13.4	Punjab
+	1,05,59,364	30.6	66.0	27.4	5.5	0.0	1.1	Uttar Pradesh†
+	88,592	0.3	73.9	24.1	...	...	2.0	West Bengal
+	11,324	0.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
+	34,957	0.6	99.9	...	0.0	...	0.1	Mysore
+	398	0.0	74.1	...	...	...	25.9	Travancore-Cochin
+	6,25,718	14.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
+	4,30,782	4.3	100.0	...	...	..	...	Delhi
-	2,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kutch
-	9,919	1.4	100.0	...	...	...	...	Tripura
+	1,33,11,327	5.4	69.1	24.5	5.1	0.2	1.1	India

The Board in their meeting in March, 1952 considered the report of the committee and expressed the view 'that the element of craft work in basic education is of such educational importance and value that, even if no economic considerations were involved, it is necessary to replace ordinary primary education by basic education in a planned manner. In carrying out this programme special attention of the State governments should be drawn to the fact that a system of education cannot be considered as basic education in the real sense unless (a) it provides an integrated course, including both the junior and senior stages, and (b) it places adequate emphasis on craft work, both its educational and productive aspect.'

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The year under review witnessed considerable expansion in the field of secondary education. Attempts to give it a stronger vocational bias and provide diversified courses by establishing new types of schools were continued in many States.

The Central Advisory Board of Education in their 14th meeting held in January, 1948, had recommended the appointment of a Commission, to examine the prevailing system of secondary education in the country and suggest measures for its re-organisation and improvement and had reiterated the recommendation in January 1951. The Government of India accepted the recommendation and decided to appoint a Commission to survey the problem of secondary education on an all-India basis. The Commission was expected to start work sometime during the middle of the next financial year.

Main Developments

A brief account of the main developments in the field of secondary education in the different States during 1951-52 is given below :

Assam

Eleven middle schools in the tribal and backward areas of the State were taken over by the government.

Bihar

The State government announced a comprehensive plan for the reorganisation of secondary education in the State and released it for obtaining public opinion. A revised Secondary School Examination syllabus with diversified groups of subjects to suit the needs and requirements of pupils of different aptitudes was introduced. The government decided to set up the Secondary School Examination Board for conducting matriculation examination.

Bombay

The service conditions of secondary school teachers in private schools were revised in so far as the discharge from service was concerned. Under the new rules it is not possible for managements to remove permanent teachers with more than 10 years' service without any definite charge being proved against them unless they are prepared to pay them one year's full salary by way of compensation. The number of full-fledged vocational high schools increased from 21 to 28. Five craft training centres were started for providing training to teachers in (i) wood work including cane work, (ii)

tailoring, (iii) hand-spinning and weaving and (iv) agriculture. The teaching of Hindi as a compulsory subject was further extended to standard VIII.

Madhya Pradesh

The Industrial School at Amravati was taken over by the government and converted into a full-fledged technical high school. Reassessment of high school grants was undertaken.

Madras

Diversified courses were introduced in 32 more schools, raising their number to 136. The revised scheme for the study of languages was introduced in Forms I to IV. Textile Technology was introduced as one of the diversified courses in secondary schools. Under the S.S.L.C. scheme the number of craft subjects was increased from 4 to 17.

Orissa

A grant of 75,000 was sanctioned for 15 secondary schools for the purchase of implements required in connection with the opening of agriculture classes.

Punjab

It was decided to abolish the Middle School Examinations for Boys and the Middle Standard Examination for Indian Girls. The implementation of the new scheme of studies for classes I to VIII was taken in hand. The government had under consideration a scheme for the introduction of diversified courses after the middle stage.

West Bengal

The Secondary Education Board, West Bengal started functioning from April, 1951. An important organisational change in the structure of secondary schools was effected resulting in three alternative types of secondary schools, viz., (i) the junior high school which is an extension of the existing middle school (ii) the senior basic school, on an experimental basis and (iii) the multilateral school providing courses of an academic and technical type at the age of 14. The latter type was, however, confined to two government high schools situated in the industrial belt of Calcutta.

Hyderabad

Thirty-two government secondary schools were established and 3 ex-jagir middle schools reorganised.

Madhya Bharat

Sanskrit was made a compulsory subject in the high classes IX and X.

Mysore

Hindi as a compulsory non-examination subject was introduced in Class III of all high schools. Fifty-four lower primary schools were converted into middle schools of the new type.

Travancore-Cochin

The scheme for improving the service conditions of teachers, which was introduced during 1950-51, was revised. The part system in the S.S.L.C. Examination that was in vogue in the Cochin area was abolished with the introduction of the common scheme for the examination from March 1952 onwards. The revised scheme of studies was introduced in Form IV.

Himachal Pradesh

The government decided to provide two acres of land to serve as a farm for every middle school.

System of School Classes

At the secondary school level in this country there are two distinct divisions—middle and high. The period covered by these stages varies from State to State. Table XXXV gives the names of classes (along with the duration) constituting the middle and high stages in the different States during the period under review.

Administration and Control

Except for the setting up of the Secondary Education Board in West Bengal, there was no other important change in the administration and control of secondary education during this period.

Schools

During the year under review, the total number of recognised secondary schools increased from 20,884 to 22,639. This shows a rise of 8.4 per cent, as against 6.5 per cent during 1950-51. Of the total number of schools, 19,776 were for boys and 2,863 for girls. According to management, these were distributed as :

Government	...	4,931	(21.8 per cent)
District Boards	...	5,209	(23.0 per cent)
Municipal Boards	...	667	(2.9 per cent)
Private Bodies :			
Aided	...	9,138	(40.4 per cent)
Unaided	...	2,694	(11.9 per cent)

The opening of new schools resulted in increasing the number of government schools by 7.3 per cent, the corresponding figures for district board, municipal board, aided private and unaided private

Table XXXV—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage

Table XXXV—System of School Classes					
State	Middle Stage		High Stage		Total Duration of Secondary Stage (Years)
	Name of Classes	Duration Years	Names of Classes	Duration (Years)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	IV, V and VI	3	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	7
Bihar	VI and VII	2	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	6
Bombay	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
Madhya Pradesh	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX, X and XI	3	7
Madras	Forms I, II and III (secondary schools) Standards VI, VII and VIII (higher elementary schools)	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
Orissa	VI and VII	2	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	6
Punjab (in boys' schools)	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX and X	2	6
	(in girls' schools) VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
West Bengal	V and VI	2	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	6
Hyderabad	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX and X	3	6
Madhya Bharat	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Mysore (Civil Area)	Forms I, II and III	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
	(Other Areas) Classes I, II, III and IV	4	Classes I, II and III	3	7
Pepsu (in boys' schools)	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX and X	2	6
	(in girls schools) VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Rajasthan	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Saurashtra	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
Travancore-Cochin	Forms I, II and III	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
Ajmer	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
A. and N. Islands	V and VI	2	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	6
Bhopal	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX and X	2	6
Bilaspur	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Coorg	Forms I, II and III	3	Forms IV, V and VI	3	6
Delhi (in boys' schools)	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX and X	2	6
	(in girls' schools) VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5
Himachal Pradesh	V, VI, VII and VIII	4	IX and X	2	6
Kutch	V, VI and VII	3	VIII, IX, X and XI	4	7
Manipur	III, IV, V and VI	4	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	8
Tripura	V and VI	2	VII, VIII, IX and X	4	6
Vindhya Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3	IX and X	2	5

schools being 7.5, 6.9, 8.3 and 13.3 per cent respectively. The proportion of schools managed by the various agencies in the total number of secondary schools, however, did not record any appreciable change during the year.

Of the total of 22,639 secondary schools, 14,576 were middle and 8,063 high and higher secondary schools. Compared with the 1950-51 figures, these give an increase of 7.2 and 10.6 per cent respectively. The following table gives an idea of the controlling authorities in-charge of middle and high schools during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 :

Table XXXVI—Number of Middle and High Schools by Managements

Management	Middle Schools				High Schools			
	1950-51		1951-52		1950-51		1951-52	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	3,518	25.9	3,781	25.9	1,078	14.8	1,150	14.3
District Boards	4,273	31.4	4,470	30.7	573	7.9	739	9.2
Municipal Boards	375	2.8	381	2.6	249	3.4	286	3.5
Private :								
Aided	4,016	29.5	4,272	29.3	4,424	60.7	4,866	60.3
Unaided	1,414	10.4	1,672	11.5	964	13.2	1,022	12.7
Total	13,596	100.0	14,576	100.0	7,288	100.0	8,063	100.0

The number of secondary schools located in rural areas was 14,461 (11,181 middle and 3,280 high). The proportion of these schools to the total number of secondary schools increased from 63.4 to 63.9 per cent. If middle and high schools are considered separately, 65.7 per cent of the former and 40.7 per cent of the latter were located in rural areas. The corresponding percentages for 1950-51 were 76.6 and 35.8 respectively.

The State-wise distribution of secondary schools, middle and high separately, during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given in table XXXVII. It will be observed that the number of secondary schools increased everywhere, except in Punjab and Ajmer. The decrease of 16 in Punjab was due to the down-grading of a number of lower middle schools to the status of primary schools. In Ajmer also

Table XXXVII - Number of

State 1	Middle Schools				High*	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1950-51 2	1951-52 3	1950-51 4	1951-52 5	1950-51 6	1951-52 7
Assam	812	895	105	117	234	253
Bihar	2,055	2,317	117	131	608	681
Bombay	347	349	33	30	812	871
Madhya Pradesh	759	787	76	68	211	225
Madras	221	251	61	55	922	1,102
Orissa	469	491	33	35	165	183
Punjab	861	789	88	105	389	427
Uttar Pradesh	2,386	2,608	468	463	833	948
West Bengal	1,084	1,115	177	184	957	1,006
Hyderabad	169	187	39	37	95	102
Madhya Bharat	279	303	52	52	40	47
Mysore	597	597	114	109	174	182
Pepsu	220	229	25	34	84	93
Rajasthan	602	699	91	100	148	173
Saurashtra	69	85	8	10	43	45
Travancore-Cochin	507	638	110	114	364	412
Ajmer	28	24	11	9	17	20
A. and N. Islands	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhopal	20	25	2	1	4	7
Bilaspur	5	8	1	...	1	1
Coorg	38	44	...	...	8	8
Delhi	45	49	29	32	49	56
Himachal Pradesh	80	82	8	7	20	25
Kutch	12	12	...	...	5	6
Manipur	68	82	3	3	10	11
Tripura	34	38	6	6	16	16
Vindhya Pradesh	155	152	17	18	14	19
India	11,922	12,856	1,674	1,720	6,224	6,920

* Includes higher

Secondary Schools by States

Schools For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	Number	Percent- age	
8	9	10	11	12	13	12
35	36	1,186	1,301	+ 115	+ 9.7	Assam
35	36	2,815	3,165	+ 350	+ 12.4	Bihar
151	151	1,343	1,401	+ 58	+ 4.3	Bombay
47	52	1,093	1,132	+ 39	+ 3.6	Madhya Pradesh
195	211	1,399	1,619	+ 220	+ 15.7	Madras
7	9	674	718	+ 44	+ 6.5	Orissa
40	41	1,378	1,362	- 16	- 1.2	Punjab
154	178	3,841	4,197	+ 356	+ 9.3	Uttar Pradesh
150	162	2,363	2,467	+ 99	+ 4.2	West Bengal
35	37	338	363	+ 25	+ 7.4	Hyderabad
10	12	381	414	+ 33	+ 8.7	Madhya Bharat
36	36	921	924	+ 3	- 0.3	Mysore
9	11	338	367	+ 29	+ 8.6	Pepsu
7	8	848	980	+ 132	+ 15.6	Rajasthan
9	11	129	151	+ 22	+ 17.1	Saurashtra
102	103	1,083	1,267	+ 184	+ 17.0	Travancore-Cochin
3	4	59	57	- 2	- 3.4	Ajmer
...	...	1	1	...	...	A, and N. Islands
1	2	27	35	+ 8	+ 29.6	Bhopal
...	1	7	10	+ 3	+ 42.9	Bilaspur
2	2	48	54	+ 6	+ 12.5	Coorg
20	24	143	161	+ 18	+ 12.6	Delhi
4	4	112	118	+ 6	+ 5.4	Himachal Pradesh
1	1	18	19	+ 1	+ 5.6	Kutch
1	1	82	97	+ 15	+ 18.3	Manipur
8	8	64	68	+ 4	+ 6.2	Tripura
2	2	188	191	+ 3	+ 1.6	Vindhya Pradesh
1,064	1,143	20,884	22,639	+ 1,755	+ 8.4	India

secondary schools.

the decline of 2 was due to the elimination of uneconomical middle schools. Among Part A States, the number of new schools opened during the year was highest in Uttar Pradesh (356). Next in order were Bihar (350), Madras (220), Assam (115), West Bengal (99), Bombay (58), Orissa (44) and Madhya Pradesh (39). On percentage basis the rise was highest in Madras (15.7) and least in Madhya Pradesh (3.6). In the case of Part B States, Travancore-Cochin reported 184 and Rajasthan 132 additional schools giving an increase of 17.1 and 15.6 per cent respectively. In the remaining States in this category, the increase varied from 3 in Mysore to 29 in Pepsu. Among Part C States, Delhi had 18 more secondary schools, as compared to 15 in Manipur.

Table XXXVIII shows the proportion of middle and high schools managed by the government, district boards, municipal boards and private bodies in the different States during the year. In all Part A States and in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch and Manipur, a majority of the middle schools continued to be under the management of local boards or private bodies or both. The share of government management in these States was as low as 2.0 per cent in Punjab, and 2.3 per cent in Coorg and highest in Delhi (37.0 per cent). A large number of high schools in all the States, except some of the former princely States, were run by private bodies. Nearly one-third of the private schools in Punjab, West Bengal and Manipur were not receiving any grants-in-aid.

Pupils

During 1951-52, the recognised secondary schools reported a total enrolment of 56,79,828 (46,72,543 boys and 10,07,285 girls)—an increase of 8.6 per cent over the 1950-51 figure. This compares favourably with the corresponding rise of 8.4 per cent in the number of schools. The average daily attendance decreased slightly from 86.0 to 85.6 per cent of the total enrolment.

The distribution of pupils in schools under different managements was as under :

Government	...	12,15,786	(21.4 per cent)
District Boards	...	9,78,721	(17.2 per cent)
Municipal Boards	...	2,41,808	(4.3 per cent)
Private Bodies :			
Aided	...	27,18,041	(47.9 per cent)
Unaided	...	5,25,472	(9.2 per cent)

The increase in the enrolment was shared by all types of schools, except the unaided private schools, where there was a slight fall.

On the total of 56,79,828 pupils, 22,32,842 (18,10,118 boys and 4,22,724 girls) were enrolled by middle schools and 34,46,986 (28,62,425 boys 5,84,561 girls) by high schools. These are higher by 7.7 and 9.1

Table XXXVIII—Managements of Secondary School by States

State 1	Percentage of Middle Schools Managed by				
	Government 2	District Boards 3	Municipal Boards 4	Private Bodies	
				Aided 5	Unaided 6
Assam ...	8.4	31.0	1.8	48.2	10.6
Bihar ...	13.3	32.9	1.9	39.5	12.4
Bombay ...	7.4	9.5	2.1	64.4	16.6
Madhya Pradesh ...	21.8	57.9	6.7	9.2	4.4
Madras ...	11.1	36.9	15.4	36.3	0.3
Orissa ...	29.4	9.9	0.4	46.6	13.7
Punjab ...	2.0	86.4	2.9	4.6	4.1
Uttar Pradesh ...	5.4	59.0	5.5	11.8	18.3
West Bengal ...	6.4	0.5	0.2	71.7	21.2
Hyderabad ...	73.6	...	...	16.9	4.5
Madhya Bharat ...	94.6	...	...	5.4	...
Mysore ...	89.4	...	...	9.5	1.1
Pepsu ...	82.5	...	0.4	9.5	7.6
Rajasthan ...	80.0	1.0	...	9.0	10.0
Saurashtra ...	70.5	...	...	11.6	17.9
Travancore-Cochin	32.8	...	...	62.9	4.3
Ajmer ...	66.7	...	3.0	30.3	...
A. and N. Islands ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal ...	96.2	...	...	...	3.8
Bilaspur ...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	2.3	97.7	...	...	...
Delhi ...	37.0	12.4	3.7	46.9	...
Himachal Pradesh	94.4	4.5	...	1.1	...
Kutch ...	25.0	...	...	41.7	33.3
Manipur ...	25.9	...	...	34.1	40.0
Tripura ...	54.6	...	...	31.8	13.6
Vidhya Pradesh ...	99.4	..	...	...	0.6
India ...	25.9	30.7	2.6	29.3	11.5

Table XXXVIII—Managements of

Percentage of High* Schools Managed by

State	7	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
					Aided	Unaided
		8	9	10	11	12
Assam	...	9.0	...	...	79.6	11.4
Bihar	...	7.6	..	...	79.6	12.8
Bombay	...	7.5	0.1	3.7	85.8	2.9
M. Pradesh	...	23.5	0.7	13.3	52.0	10.5
Madras	...	5.1	43.9	7.1	42.9	1.0
Orissa	...	25.0	7.3	0.5	46.4	20.8
Punjab	...	13.3	20.5	3.4	25.0	37.8
Uttar Pradesh	...	10.9	0.4	2.9	74.4	11.4
West Bengal	...	2.9	...	0.1	60.2	36.8
Hyderabad	...	63.3	...	...	34.5	2.2
Madhya Bharat	...	66.1	...	...	32.2	1.7
Mysore	...	18.3	19.3	30.3	29.4	2.7
Pepsu	...	54.8	...	...	35.6	9.6
Rajasthan	...	65.7	...	...	24.9	9.4
Saurashtra	...	67.9	...	...	25.0	7.1
Travancore-Cochin	...	21.6	...	...	77.9	0.5
Ajmer	...	33.3	...	...	66.7	...
A. and N. Islands	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	...	88.9	...	...	11.1	...
Bilaspur	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	50.0	...	...	40.0	10.0
Delhi	...	23.8	2.5	2.5	70.0	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	...	79.3	...	...	20.7	...
Kutch	...	42.9	...	...	57.1	...
Manipur	...	16.7	...	...	50.0	33.3
Tripura	...	41.7	...	...	54.2	4.1
V. Pradesh	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
India	...	14.3	9.2	3.5	60.3	12.7

* Includes higher secondary schools.

Secondary Schools by States—(Contd.)

Percentage of Secondary Schools Managed by					State
Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
13	14	15	Aided	Unaided	18
8.5	24.1	1.4	55.2	10.8	Assam
12.0	25.4	1.5	48.6	12.5	Bihar
7.5	2.6	3.3	80.0	6.6	Bombay
22.2	43.9	8.3	19.7	5.9	Madhya Pradesh
6.2	42.6	8.7	41.6	0.9	Madras
28.3	9.2	0.4	46.5	15.6	Orissa
5.9	63.7	3.1	11.6	15.7	Punjab
6.9	43.3	4.7	28.6	16.5	Uttar Pradesh
4.7	0.2	0.2	66.3	28.6	West Bengal
72.7	...	...	23.7	3.6	Hyderabad
90.6	...	...	9.2	0.2	Madhya Bharat
72.6	4.6	7.1	14.2	1.5	Mysore
74.6	...	0.3	16.9	8.2	Pepsu
77.4	0.8	...	11.9	9.9	Rajasthan
69.5	...	...	16.6	13.9	Saurashtra
28.3	...	...	69.0	2.7	Travancore-Cochin
52.6	...	1.8	45.6	...	Ajmer
100.0	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
94.2	...	...	2.9	2.9	Bhopal
100.0	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
11.1	79.6	...	7.4	1.9	Coorg
30.4	7.5	3.1	58.4	0.6	Delhi
90.7	3.4	...	5.9	...	Himachal Pradesh
51.6	...	...	47.4	21.0	Kutch
24.7	...	...	36.1	39.2	Manipur
50.0	...	...	39.7	10.3	Tripura
99.5	...	...	...	0.5	Viddhya Pradesh
21.8	23.0	2.9	40.4	11.9	India

Table XXXIX—Number of

State	In Middle Schools				In High*	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam ...	94,446	94,918	11,409	12,731	84,080	90,748
Bihar ...	3,03,868	3,30,555	17,683	21,185	2,14,764	2,46,853
Bombay ...	40,006	42,302	3,630	4,017	3,31,217	3,50,052
Madhya Pradesh ...	1,57,135	1,68,067	10,044	9,937	91,968	1,00,076
Madras ...	45,050	47,619	9,964	8,811	5,28,357	5,94,323
Orissa ...	44,600	44,708	3,429	3,317	45,788	50,259
Punjab ...	1,58,851	1,55,760	26,702	31,135	2,18,613	2,33,277
Uttar Pradesh ...	2,79,769	3,04,043	68,368	65,918	3,53,209	4,20,717
West Bengal ...	1,14,563	1,23,590	24,713	23,930	3,33,229	3,65,802
Hyderabad ...	63,280	75,889	11,252	11,142	60,841	68,483
Madhya Bharat ...	55,439	69,954	14,994	14,792	15,197	16,495
Mysore ...	1,11,160	1,12,022	22,611	21,615	51,431	53,740
Pepsu ...	39,676	41,680	5,689	7,074	46,332	52,251
Rajasthan ...	95,770	1,15,450	15,507	18,753	50,290	53,769
Saurashtra ...	23,924	18,662	2,669	2,617	25,700	24,523
Travancore-Cochin	52,134	1,00,510	46,124	26,502	1,74,048	1,85,165
Ajmer ...	2,861	2,519	362	258	5,677	7,300
A. and N. Islands ...	...	...	...	...	687	897
Bhopal ...	5,074	6,034	480	98	1,967	2,061
Bilaspur ...	1,285	2,271	216	...	534	548
Coorg ...	11,864	12,667	...	...	4,429	4,581
Delhi ...	15,084	14,783	10,075	11,281	42,654	49,763
Himachal Pradesh	9,244	10,004	943	846	7,312	8,695
Kutch ...	1,734	2,003	...	...	1,583	1,752
Manipur ...	6,156	8,063	266	317	4,708	4,386
Tripura ...	3,663	4,017	710	732	6,733	7,035
Vindhya Pradesh	25,987	25,750	2,045	2,094	5,680	4,506
India ...	17,62,623	19,33,840	3,09,885	2,99,002	27,12,028	29,98,057

*Includes higher secondary schools.

Pupils in Secondary Schools

Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
For Girls		1950-51	1951-52	Number	Percentage	
1950-51	1951-52					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11,221	12,146	2,01,156	2,10,543	+ 9,387	+ 4.7	Assam
12,318	13,441	5,48,633	6,12,034	+ 63,401	+ 11.6	Bihar
49,584	51,596	4,24,437	4,47,967	+ 23,530	+ 5.5	Bombay
13,185	15,255	2,72,332	2,93,335	+ 21,003	+ 7.7	Madhya Pradesh
74,278	82,254	6,57,649	7,33,007	+ 75,358	+ 11.5	Madras
2,135	2,725	95,952	1,01,009	+ 5,057	+ 5.3	Orissa
19,417	20,133	4,23,583	4,40,305	+ 16,722	+ 3.9	Punjab
59,196	65,039	7,65,542	8,55,617	+ 90,075	+ 11.8	Uttar Pradesh
60,022	68,510	5,32,527	5,81,832	+ 49,305	+ 9.3	West Bengal
18,132	20,817	1,53,505	1,76,331	+ 22,826	+ 14.9	Hyderabad
5,041	6,503	90,671	1,07,744	+ 17,073	+ 18.8	Madhya Bharat
11,300	12,195	1,96,502	1,99,572	+ 3,070	+ 1.6	Mysore
4,662	5,231	96,359	1,06,236	+ 9,877	+ 10.3	Pepsu
2,952	3,588	1,64,519	1,91,560	+ 27,041	+ 16.4	Rajasthan
3,468	4,895	55,761	50,697	- 5,064	- 9.1	Saurashtra
84,979	45,856	3,57,285	3,58,033	+ 748	+ 0.2	Trav.-Cochin
707	779	9,607	10,856	+ 1,249	+ 13.0	Ajmer
...	...	687	897	+ 210	+ 30.6	A and N. Islands
367	618	7,888	8,811	+ 923	+ 11.7	Bhopal
...	243	2,035	3,062	+ 1,027	+ 50.5	Bilaspur
1,295	1,319	17,588	18,567	+ 979	+ 5.6	Coorg
9,774	11,928	77,587	87,755	+ 10,168	+ 13.1	Delhi
1,502	1,828	19,001	21,373	+ 2,372	+ 12.5	Himachal Pradesh
285	334	3,602	4,089	+ 487	+ 13.5	Kutch
512	642	11,642	13,408	+ 1,766	+ 15.2	Manipur
805	853	11,911	12,637	+ 726	+ 6.1	Tripura
336	201	34,048	32,551	- 1,497	- 4.4	Vindhya Pradesh
4,47,473	4,48,929	52,32,009	56,79,828	+ 4,47,819	+ 8.6	India

per cent respectively than the corresponding enrolment in 1950-51. The proportion of pupils in secondary schools from rural areas increased during the year from 48.6 to 51.9 per cent.

The number of pupils in recognised secondary schools (middle and high separately) in the different States for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given in table XXXIX. It will be observed that the enrolment increased in all the States, except Saurashtra and Vindhya Pradesh. The decrease of 9.1 per cent in the former and of 4.4 per cent in the latter was due to the separation of primary classes from high schools. Among Part A States, the increase was highest in Uttar Pradesh (11.8 per cent) followed closely by Bihar (11.6 per cent) and Madras (11.5 per cent) and least in Punjab (3.9 per cent.) In the case of Part B States, the rise varied from 0.2 per cent in Travancore-Cochin to 18.8 per cent in Madhya Bharat. The increase of nearly 50 per cent in Bilaspur (a Part C State) was due mainly to the opening of 3 new schools.

To arrive at correct figures about enrolment at the secondary stage, it is necessary to eliminate all those pupils in the secondary schools who are in the primary stage of instruction and include those reading in the school departments of intermediate colleges. This has been done in table XL, which compares the enrolment at the secondary stage in the different States during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. It will be seen that the number of pupils at the secondary stage increased from 48,17,011 (40,06,863 boys and 8,10,148 girls) to 53,43,836 (44,39,081 boys and 9,04,755 girls). The proportion of enrolment at this stage in the total enrolment at all stages also increased from 18.9 to 20.1 per cent. Of the total, 36,48,459 (29,79,363 boys and 6,69,096 girls) were reading in middle classes and 16,95,377 (14,59,718 boys and 2,35,659 girls) in high and higher secondary classes. The State figures should be compared in the light of the variations (table XXXV) in the number of classes constituting the secondary stage.

Figures in col. (20) of table XL give the percentage of pupils at the secondary stage to the corresponding school-going age population. On an average, 11.1 per cent of the total population in the school-age group (11-17) was in schools. The corresponding percentage for 1950-51 was 10.3. The proportion in the different states ranges from 2.8 per cent in Orissa and Vindhya Pradesh to 27.0 per cent in Travancore-Cochin.

Co-education

As stated earlier, the total number of girls on rolls in secondary schools was 10,07,285. Of these, 2,97,773 or 29.6 per cent were studying in schools for boys, as compared to 23.4 per cent in 1950-51. In the States (table XLI), Coorg had the highest percentage of girls under instruction in (boys' schools) viz., 88.2. Nearly half the total number of secondary school girls in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch were in institutions for boys. In Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Vindhya Pradesh, the number of girls reading in boys' schools was sufficiently low.

Table XL—Number of Pupils in Secondary Classes

State	1	In Middle Stage					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	...	89,327	88,980	18,010	20,347	1,07,337	1,09,327
Bihar	...	1,65,814	1,75,708	9,346	11,438	1,75,160	1,87,146
Bombay	...	4,89,345	5,45,181	1,64,180	1,78,999	6,53,525	7,24,180
Madhya Pradesh	...	1,22,310	1,34,694	24,120	26,170	1,46,430	1,60,864
Madras	...	4,86,982	5,16,259	1,36,635	1,49,137	6,23,617	6,64,396
Orissa	...	28,917	27,126	2,157	2,415	31,074	29,541
Punjab	...	1,87,630	1,97,921	13,332	14,520	2,00,962	2,12,441
Uttar Pradesh	...	4,59,712	4,92,966	42,347	45,404	5,02,059	5,38,370
West Bengal	...	1,67,954	1,93,469	33,602	39,484	2,01,556	2,32,953
Hyderabad	...	62,065	87,282	9,333	11,752	71,398	99,034
Madhya Bharat	...	35,385	35,347	4,302	5,262	39,685	40,609
Mysore	...	1,06,173	1,43,574	31,925	41,181	1,37,998	1,84,755
Pepsu	...	40,245	35,817	2,202	2,559	42,447	38,376
Rajasthan	...	45,083	52,110	7,382	8,256	52,465	60,366
Saurashtra	...	36,666	32,685	10,745	10,221	47,411	42,906
Travancore-Cochin	...	1,26,127	1,36,893	79,495	85,414	2,05,622	2,22,307
Ajmer	...	6,790	6,990	1,240	1,400	8,030	8,390
A. and N. Islands	...	183	257	67	76	250	333
Bhopal	...	2,537	2,944	392	444	2,929	3,388
Bilaspur	...	551	633	43	50	594	683
Coorg	...	2,718	3,279	1,470	1,542	4,188	4,821
Delhi	...	33,091	33,973	8,143	9,580	41,234	43,553
Himachal Pradesh	...	6,607	9,055	691	1,325	7,298	10,380
Kutch	...	3,096	3,258	625	784	3,721	4,042
Manipur	...	7,226	7,583	1,016	1,197	8,242	8,780
Tripura	...	3,636	3,936	723	793	4,359	4,729
Vindhya Pradesh	...	10,231	11,443	297	346	10,528	11,789
India	...	27,26,399	29,79,363	6,03,720	6,69,096	33,30,119	36,48,459

Table XL—Number of

In High Stage

State		Boys		Girls		Total	
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam	...	37,969	40,061	5,417	6,591	43,386	46,652
Bihar	...	1,47,627	1,84,979	5,575	6,921	1,53,202	1,91,900
Bombay	...	2,20,341	2,38,292	52,447	57,271	2,72,788	2,95,563
Madhya Pradesh	...	35,377	33,811	6,179	5,982	41,556	39,793
Madras	...	1,96,234	2,35,725	31,328	38,803	2,27,562	2,74,528
Orissa	...	23,407	24,649	1,463	1,515	24,870	26,164
Punjab	...	47,999	49,317	2,006	2,556	50,005	51,873
Uttar Pradesh	...	1,24,626	1,85,812	7,768	14,347	1,32,394	2,00,159
West Bengal	...	1,95,452	2,13,980	27,084	30,242	2,22,536	2,44,222
Hyderabad	...	26,147	32,390	3,203	3,948	29,350	36,338
Madhya Bharat	...	6,538	8,603	918	1,091	7,456	9,694
Mysore	...	76,478	47,616	15,321	9,272	91,799	56,888
Pepsu	...	8,839	7,616	473	534	9,312	8,150
Rajasthan	...	13,042	17,813	1,681	1,893	14,723	19,706
Saurashtra	...	20,927	19,115	5,454	3,268	26,381	22,383
Travancore-Cochin	...	71,794	89,749	35,373	45,977	1,07,167	1,35,726
Ajmer	...	2,599	3,254	339	353	2,938	3,607
A. and N. Islands	...	104	135	29	38	133	173
Bhopal	...	502	570	63	80	565	650
Bilaspur	...	226	257	6	15	232	272
Coorg	...	1,100	1,035	465	655	1,565	1,690
Delhi	...	12,720	12,464	2,590	2,685	15,310	15,149
Himachal Pradesh	...	963	1,205	86	120	1,049	1,325
Kutch	...	1,351	1,669	145	250	1,496	1,919
Manipur	...	3,175	4,266	225	362	3,400	4,628
Tripura	...	3,437	3,707	725	842	4,162	4,549
Vindhya Pradesh	...	1,490	1,628	65	48	1,555	1,676
India	...	12,80,464	14,59,718	2,06,428	2,35,659	14,86,892	16,95,377

Pupils in Secondary Classes—(Contd.)

In Secondary Stage						Percentage of Children in Second- ary Stage to those of School- going Age	State
Boys		Girls		Total			
1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,27,296	1,29,041	23,427	26,938	1,50,723	1,55,979	13.4	Assam
3,13,441	3,60,687	14,921	18,359	3,28,362	3,79,046	7.4	Bihar
7,09,686	7,83,473	2,16,627	2,36,270	9,26,313	10,19,743	20.6	Bombay
1,57,687	1,68,505	30,299	32,152	1,87,986	2,00,657	7.6	Madhya Pradesh
6,83,216	7,51,984	1,67,963	1,86,940	8,51,179	9,38,924	12.2	Madras
52,324	51,775	3,620	3,930	55,944	55,705	2.8	Orissa
2,35,629	2,47,233	15,338	17,076	2,50,967	2,64,314	15.3	Punjab
5,34,338	6,78,778	50,115	59,751	6,34,453	7,38,529	8.9	Uttar Pradesh
3,63,406	4,07,449	60,686	69,726	4,24,092	4,77,175	13.9	West Bengal
88,212	1,19,672	12,536	15,700	1,00,748	1,35,372	5.3	Hyderabad
41,921	43,950	5,220	6,553	47,141	50,303	4.7	Madhya Bharat
1,82,651	1,91,190	47,146	50,453	2,29,797	2,41,643	18.8	Mysore
49,034	43,433	2,675	3,093	51,759	46,526	10.1	Pepsu
58,125	69,923	9,063	10,149	67,188	80,072	3.9	Rajasthan
57,593	51,800	16,199	13,489	73,792	65,289	10.1	Saurashtra
1,97,921	2,26,642	1,14,863	1,31,391	3,12,789	3,53,033	27.0	Travancore-Cochin
9,389	10,244	1,579	1,753	10,968	11,997	12.2	Ajmer
287	392	96	114	383	506	12.8	A. and N. Islands
3,039	3,514	455	524	3,494	4,038	3.7	Bhopal
777	890	49	65	826	955	6.6	Bilaspur
3,818	4,314	1,935	2,197	5,753	6,511	21.6	Coorg
45,811	46,437	10,733	12,265	56,544	58,702	23.2	Delhi
7,570	10,260	777	1,445	8,347	11,705	10.0	Himachal Pradesh
4,447	4,927	770	1,034	5,217	5,961	7.6	Kutch
10,401	11,849	1,241	1,559	11,642	13,408	17.7	Manipur
7,073	7,643	1,448	1,635	8,521	9,278	10.8	Tripura
11,721	13,071	362	394	12,083	13,465	2.8	Vindhya Pradesh
4,06,8630	44,39,081	8,10,148	9,04,75548	17,011	53,43,836	11.1	India

Table XLI—Girls in Secondary Schools

State		No. of Girls in Boys' Schools	No. of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to total No. of Girls	
					1950-51	1951-52
1		2	3	4—	5	6
Assam	...	15,250	23,762	39,012	37.6	39.1
Bihar	...	17,124	32,999	50,123	33.6	34.2
Bombay	...	47,093	53,806	1,00,899	45.3	46.7
Madhya Pradesh	...	25,929	24,392	50,321	50.9	51.5
Madras	...	54,707	85,783	1,40,495	35.6	38.9
Orissa	...	4,431	6,014	10,445	39.3	42.4
Punjab	...	2,683	50,266	52,949	6.0	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	...	6,880	1,23,784	1,30,664	3.6	5.3
West Bengal	...	18,178	89,460	1,07,638	15.6	16.9
Hyderabad	...	2,586	27,622	30,208	7.3	8.6
Madhya Bharat	...	2,175	20,955	23,130	1.4	9.4
Mysore	...	10,449	32,669	43,118	23.2	24.2
Pepsu	...	385	11,855	12,240	10.3	3.1
Rajasthan	...	4,765	22,341	27,106	28.4	17.6
Saurashtra	...	1,494	7,511	9,005	21.7	16.6
Travancore-Cochin	...	68,249	63,142	1,31,391	15.0	51.9
Ajmer	...	204	1,030	1,234	15.3	16.5
A. and N. Islands	...	256	...	256	100.0	100.0
Bhopal	...	195	716	911	8.3	21.4
Bilaspur	...	106	243	349	19.7	30.4
Coorg	...	6,496	873	7,369	88.0	88.2
Delhi	...	5,859	22,437	28,296	23.0	20.7
Himachal Pradesh	...	378	2,674	3,052	11.7	12.4
Kutch	...	391	334	725	43.2	53.9
Manipur	...	606	959	1,565	37.3	38.7
Tripura	...	771	1,585	2,356	32.6	32.7
Vindhya Pradesh	...	133	2,295	2,428	4.8	5.5
India	...	2,97,773	7,09,512	10,07,285	23.4	29.6

Teachers

During the year, 2,30,490 men and women taught in the secondary schools. This number shows an increase of 18,490 or 8.7 per cent. over 1950-51 : 7.4 per cent for men and 15.9 per cent for women. It will be noticed that the number of secondary schools increased at almost the same rate. The number of trained teachers also rose from 1,13,547 to 1,25,937 and constituted 54.6 per cent of the total number of teachers, as compared to 53.6 per cent during the previous year. The proportion of women in the total number of teachers improved slightly from 15.8 to 16.5 per cent. Nearly 62.5 per cent (as against 63.1 per cent in 1950-51) of the women teachers were trained. Middle schools employed 90,532 teachers, as against 1,39,958 working in high and higher secondary schools. The trained teachers in these schools formed 54.2 and 54.9 per cent of their respective staff strengths. It will be seen from figures in table XLII, which compares the number of teachers in secondary schools in the different States for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52, that there was rise in all the States, except in Saurashtra, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh. The position with regard to the employment of trained teachers improved in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

The percentage of trained teachers was highest in Delhi (86.4). Next in order were Himachal Pradesh (84.9), Madras (81.3), Punjab (79.8), Ajmer (71.2), Uttar Pradesh (61.6), Madhya Pradesh (59.5), Coorg (57.6), Bombay (55.8), and Pepsu (55.6). In other States, where more than half the total number of teachers were untrained, this percentage varied from 1.5 in Manipur to 45.7 in Hyderabad.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

During 1951-52, the average number of pupils per teacher was 25 in middle, as well as, high schools. The State figures are given in table XLIII.

Pay Scales of Teachers

The pay scales of secondary school teachers generally continued to be the same as in 1950-51. Their Statewise details, according to qualifications of teachers and managements of schools, are given in Appendix C of Volume II of the Report. Table XLIV, however, compares the minima and maxima of scales offered to a trained graduate teacher in government high schools in the different States. The States have been grouped together according to the starting salary offered by them.

Expenditure

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on recognised secondary schools increased from Rs. 30,74,40,497 to Rs. 34,86,35,481. This shows an increase of 13.4 per cent, as against 15.4 per cent during 1950-51. Of the total amount, Rs. 29,53,82,853

Table XLII—Number of

State	In Middle Schools				In High*	
	Men		Women		Men	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam ...	3,246	3,217	416	507	3,382	3,595
Bihar ...	11,713	12,698	894	967	7,597	8,350
Bombay ...	1,903	1,942	290	324	13,312	13,632
M. Pradesh ...	5,633	6,093	532	557	3,836	4,162
Madras ...	2,124	1,913	642	828	20,873	23,776
Orissa ...	2,414	2,431	155	151	2,125	2,278
Punjab ..	4,762	4,521	835	968	6,306	6,829
U. Pradesh ...	11,605	13,388	2,900	2,839	15,453	18,646
W. Bengal ...	5,328	5,657	940	1,000	13,062	13,730
Hyderabad ...	2,873	3,125	620	602	2,658	2,839
M. Bharat ...	3,246	3,270	542	593	806	879
Mysore ...	3,601	3,947	787	838	2,031	2,095
Pepsu ...	1,101	1,116	182	236	1,464	1,542
Rajasthan ...	5,426	5,326	864	1,034	2,822	2,805
Saurashtra ...	767	726	137	64	926	947
Trav.-Cochin ...	3,588	3,660	1,481	1,860	6,937	6,409
Ajmer ...	144	138	52	41	311	330
A. and N. Islands ...	...	...	...	...	29	27
Bhopal ...	259	305	30	12	93	170
Bilaspur ...	41	42	6	...	15	15
Coorg ...	237	320	47	78	161	154
Delhi ...	426	418	352	399	1,275	1,528
H. Pradesh ...	359	394	33	33	310	378
Kutch ...	60	63	...	...	59	74
Manipur ...	264	338	7	7	162	159
Tripura ...	174	175	14	21	245	284
V. Pradesh ...	1,315	1,251	129	109	272	291
India ...	72,609	76,464	12,887	14,068	1,06,522	1,15,924

*Includes higher secondary schools

Teachers in Secondary Schools

Schools	1950-51		1951-52		1950-51		1951-52		State																																																								
	Women		Men		Women		Men																																																										
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14																																																										
423	436	-6,628	6,802	839	943	Assam	511	525	19,310	21,048	1,405	1,492	Bihar	3,594	Bombay	1,428	Madhya Pradesh	5,422	Madras	280	Orissa	1,696	Punjab	6,161	Uttar Pradesh	3,445	West Bengal	1,574	Hyderabad	940	Madhya Pradesh	1,333	Mysore	440	Pepsu	1,761	Rajasthan	199	Saurashtra	5,772	Travancore-Cochin	85	Ajmer	8	A. and N. Islands	82	Bhopal	9	Bilaspur	137	Coorg	980	Delhi	113	Himachal Pradesh	9	Kutch	20	Manipur	53	Trifpura	126	Vindhya Pradesh	India	38,102

Table XLII—Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools—(Contd.)

Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total No. of Teachers

State	15	In Middle Schools		In High* Schools		In All Schools	
		1950-51 16	1951-52 17	1950-51 18	1951-52 19	1950-51 20	1951-52 21
Assam	...	25.3	24.1	19.0	18.1	22.1	21.0
Bihar	...	45.0	45.5	40.0	38.6	43.0	42.8
Bombay	...	40.9	43.9	55.0	57.4	53.4	55.8
Madhya Pradesh		62.2	66.8	49.0	50.0	56.6	59.5
Madras	...	81.4	82.8	81.3	81.1	81.3	81.3
Orissa	...	42.4	41.7	46.5	46.7	44.3	44.1
Punjab	...	85.4	82.5	74.8	77.9	79.5	79.9
Uttar Pradesh	...	74.0	73.5	52.2	52.8	61.9	61.6
West Bengal	...	30.6	31.8	25.6	28.7	27.1	29.6
Hyderabad	...	46.4	43.9	48.4	49.3	47.7	46.6
Madhya Bharat	...	37.8	35.7	36.0	34.7	37.4	35.5
Mysore	...	42.5	46.3	32.7	36.4	38.9	42.8
Pepsu	...	35.3	61.0	54.9	51.5	46.4	55.6
Rajasthan	...	33.0	34.0	32.0	31.6	32.7	33.1
Saurashtra		24.6	14.6	29.0	29.9	25.9	23.5
Travancore-Cochin		76.2	78.1	56.3	55.8	63.3	63.6
Ajmer	...	71.9	72.6	69.4	70.6	70.2	71.2
A. and N. Islands	41.2	42.9	41.2	42.9
Bhopal	...	32.2	30.3	33.9	18.8	32.7	25.3
Bilaspur	...	38.3	31.0	60.0	66.7	43.5	43.9
Coorg	...	61.3	46.7	72.1	77.9	65.9	57.6
Delhi		91.1	87.0	86.9	86.2	88.2	86.4
Himachal Pradesh		75.0	72.8	70.5	96.1	72.8	84.9
Kutch	...	3.3	3.2	20.0	16.9	12.0	11.0
Manipur	5.2	4.7	2.0	1.5
Tripura	...	15.4	17.9	15.4	13.3	15.4	15.0
Vindhya Pradesh		29.8	33.7	15.8	18.8	27.4	30.9
India		53.3	54.2	53.8	54.9	53.6	54.8

† Includes higher secondary schools

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1951-52

PRIMARY

SECONDARY

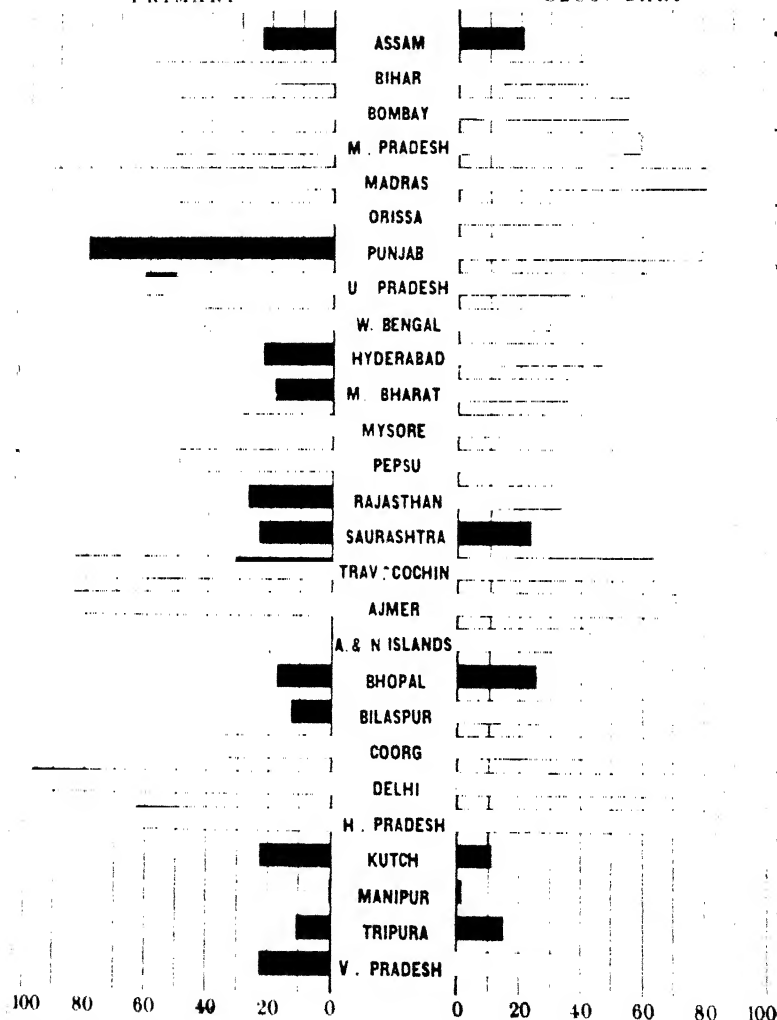


Table XLIII—Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Secondary Schools

Average Number of Students per Teacher

State		In Middle Schools		In High* Schools	
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1		2	3	4	5
Assam	...	29	29	25	26
Bihar	...	26	26	28	29
Bombay	...	20	20	23	24
Madhya Pradesh	...	27	27	23	23
Madras	...	20	21	24	24
Orissa	...	19	19	21	22
Punjab		33	34	34	34
Uttar Pradesh	...	24	23	23	22
West Bengal	...	22	22	26	27
Hyderabad	...	21	23	22	23
Madhya Bharat	...	19	22	20	19
Mysore	...	30	23	25	25
Pepsu	...	35	30	31	33
Rajasthan	...	18	21	18	16
Saurashtra	...	29	27	28	27
Travancore-Cochin	...	19	23	27	22
Ajmer		16	16	15	22
A. and N. Islands	...	...	...	20	26
Bhopal	...	19	19	19	11
Bilaspur	...	32	54	36	33
Coorg	..	42	32	27	28
Delhi	...	32	32	29	29
Himachal Pradesh		26	25	23	23
Kutch	...	29	32	29	25
Manipur	...	24	24	30	29
Tripura	..	23	24	28	25
Vindhya Pradesh	...	19	20	20	15
India	...	24	25	25	25

* Includes higher secondary schools

Table XLIV—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government High Schools

State	Minimum	Maximum	Number of Years required to reach the Maximum
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs	
1. Tripura	60	125	15
2. Mysore	70	150	14
3. Manipur*	75	100	5
4. Bombay	75	200	21
5. Saurashtra	77	200	20
6. (a) Cochin area of Travancore-Cochin	80	125	10
(b) Madhya Bharat	80	170	11
7. Madras	85	175	13
8. (a) Pepsu	90	140	10
(b) Punjab	90	150	12
(c) Himachal Pradesh	90	150	12
(d) Vindhya Pradesh	90 125	200 175	11 10
			} Men Women
9. (a) Kutch	100	135	7
(b) Bihar	100	140	16
(c) Rajasthan	100	200	15
(d) Bhopal	100	200	22
(e) West Bengal	100	225	24
(f) Assam	100	250	19
(g) Coorg	100	300	24
10. Madhya Pradesh	110 135	200 200	18 12
			} Men Women
11. (a) Orissa	120	250	20
(b) Ajmer	120	300	20
(c) A. and N. Islands	120	300	20
(d) Delhi	120	300	20
(e) Uttar Pradesh	120	300	20
12. Bilaspur	140	250	16
13. Hyderabad	154	280	16

* Scales relate to untrained teachers.

were expended on boys' schools and Rs. 5,32,52,638 on those for girls. The proportion of the total direct expenditure on secondary schools also increased from 33.8 to 34.3 per cent. The expenditure on middle and high schools separately was Rs. 8,71,57,312 and Rs. 26,14,78,169. The extent to which the secondary school expenditure was borne by different sources is shown by figures in table XLV.

Table XLV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources

Source	1950-51		1951-52	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	12,72,44,101	40.1	13,84,21,891	39.7
District Board Funds	1,19,32,488	3.9	1,51,33,062	4.4
Municipal Board Funds	60,74,412	2.0	67,15,491	1.9
Fees	13,45,30,811	43.7	15,25,02,418	43.7
Endowments	86,01,868	2.3	1,24,67,318	3.6
Other Sources	2,30,56,817	7.5	2,33,95,301	6.7
Total	30,74,40,497	100.0	34,86,35,481	100.0

It will be seen from above that (a) a major portion of the expenditure came from fees and government funds, and (b) there was an increase of 12.3 per cent from government funds, as compared to 26.8 per cent from district board funds, 10.6 per cent from municipal board funds, 13.4 per cent from fees and 13.3 per cent from both endowments and other sources.

The distribution of total expenditure, according to managements of schools, was :

	Amount	Percentage
Government	8,40,70,365	24.1
District Boards	3,99,27,120	11.5
Municipal Boards	1,44,83,804	4.1
Private Bodies :		
Aided	18,30,48,028	52.5
Unaided	2,71,06,164	7.8

The rise in expenditure, though shared by all types of schools, was not evenly distributed.

Table XLVI—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam ...	65,49,407	76,72,154	10,35,299	12,87,339
Bihar ...	2,05,61,738	2,33,86,238	17,59,732	19,56,763
Bombay ...	3,91,35,950	4,34,56,122	69,93,007	73,66,858
Madhya Pradesh ...	1,09,13,120	1,24,71,991	19,86,948	21,43,817
Madras ...	3,51,87,005	4,10,11,156	65,24,436	73,23,242
Orissa ...	49,47,730	50,89,921	3,90,537	3,84,929
Punjab ...	1,69,53,925	1,84,54,643	24,08,010	30,04,485
Uttar Pradesh ...	4,44,88,201	4,92,64,643	88,87,262	89,73,756
West Bengal ...	2,69,66,211	2,76,22,673	65,21,383	65,71,594
Hyderabad ...	74,81,766	1,25,38,792	23,28,440	25,44,616
Madhya Bharat ...	36,47,046	43,70,240	10,93,188	12,62,758
Mysore ...	60,23,156	69,00,289	13,32,014	15,50,131
Pepsu ...	37,90,518	46,27,560	4,40,710	5,81,272
Rajasthan ...	1,06,01,789	1,15,82,521	4,72,175	8,82,774
Saurashtra ...	28,19,145	24,98,076	4,48,956	4,39,824
Travancore-Cochin ...	87,43,482	1,10,80,699	22,50,417	29,70,591
Ajmer ...	13,86,527	12,81,346	3,38,935	2,50,343
A. and N. Islands ...	87,192	66,749	...	...
Bhopal ...	4,00,182	5,63,564	62,225	74,441
Bilaspur ...	59,994	1,02,892	13,258	21,517
Coorg ...	6,13,396	6,56,462	63,018	81,862
Delhi ...	51,67,595	63,79,777	18,78,126	21,60,407
Himachal Pradesh ...	11,20,037	12,18,004	1,07,136	1,47,876
Kutch ...	2,00,703	2,23,883	13,975	18,167
Manipur ...	6,12,547	6,96,884	37,529	38,917
Tripura ...	3,94,004	5,24,298	60,708	75,949
Vindhya Pradesh ...	10,10,938	11,41,266	1,29,719	1,38,910
India ...	25,98,63,304	29,53,82,843	4,75,77,193	5,32,52,638

Secondary Schools by States

State	Percentage of Expenditure on Secondary Schools to Total Direct Expendi- ture on Educa- tion (1951-52)	Per- centage	Amount	1951-52		Total
				Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Rs.	
	10	9	8	7	6	1950-51
Assam	43.3	+ 18.1	+ 13,74,787	+ 30,21,531	2,53,43,061	2,23,21,470
Bihar	44.0	+ 13.5	+ 46,94,023	+ 17,15,740	5,03,22,950	4,61,28,937
Bombay	25.3	+ 10.2	+ 17,15,740	+ 1,46,15,803	1,29,01,068	1,29,01,068
Madhya Pradesh	33.7	+ 13.3	+ 66,22,957	+ 4,83,31,398	4,17,11,441	4,17,11,441
Madras	27.3	+ 15.9	+ 1,36,583	+ 54,74,850	53,35,267	53,35,267
Orissa	47.8	+ 10.8	+ 20,97,193	+ 2,14,59,128	1,93,19,935	1,93,19,935
Punjab	38.2	+ 9.1	+ 48,62,436	+ 5,82,37,999	5,33,75,463	5,33,75,463
Uttar Pradesh	37.8	+ 2.1	+ 7,06,673	+ 3,41,94,267	3,34,87,594	3,34,87,594
West Bengal	33.9	+ 63.9	+ 62,73,152	+ 1,60,83,408	98,10,456	98,10,456
Hyderabad	36.3	+ 18.8	+ 8,92,764	+ 56,32,998	47,40,234	47,40,234
Madhya Bharat	29.7	+ 14.9	+ 10,95,250	+ 84,50,420	73,55,170	73,55,170
Mysore	65.0	+ 25.1	+ 9,77,604	+ 52,08,832	42,31,228	42,31,228
Pepsu	50.6	+ 12.6	+ 13,91,331	+ 1,46,52,95	1,10,73,964	1,10,73,964
Rajasthan	27.2	+ 4.9	+ 1,69,799	+ 34,37,900	32,69,101	32,69,101
Saurashtra	42.1	+ 27.8	+ 30,57,391	+ 1,40,51,290	1,09,93,899	1,09,93,899
Travancore-Cochin	27.3	- 11.2	- 1,93,773	- 15,31,689	17,25,402	17,25,402
Ajmer	54.8	- 23.4	- 20,443	- 66,749	87,192	87,192
A. and N. Islands	49.4	+ 38.0	+ 1,55,998	+ 6,38,005	4,62,407	4,62,407
Bhopal	66.5	+ 69.8	+ 51,157	+ 1,24,439	73,252	73,252
Bilaspur	79.0	+ 9.2	+ 61,910	+ 7,38,324	6,76,414	6,76,414
Coorg	33.1	+ 21.2	+ 14,94,463	+ 85,40,184	70,45,721	70,45,721
Delhi	72.8	+ 11.3	+ 1,38,707	+ 13,65,880	12,27,173	12,27,173
Himachal Pradesh	26.5	+ 12.8	+ 27,372	+ 2,42,050	2,14,678	2,14,678
Kutch	56.9	+ 13.2	+ 83,725	+ 7,35,801	6,50,076	6,50,076
Manipur	50.5	+ 32.0	+ 1,45,535	+ 6,00,247	4,54,712	4,54,712
Tripura	35.3	+ 12.2	+ 1,39,519	+ 12,80,176	11,40,657	11,40,657
Vindhya Pradesh	34.3	+ 13.4	+ 4,11,94,984	+ 34,86,35,481	30,74,40,497	30,74,40,497
India						

Table XLVI—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1950-51	1951-52
							1950-51	1951-52
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Assam	42.7	5.4	1.2	37.0	0.5	13.2	Rs. 37.7	Rs. 42.6
Bihar	28.2	17.3	2.2	43.5	1.4	7.4	40.7	41.4
Bombay	36.4	0.0	0.5	51.6	2.1	9.4	108.7	113.5
M. Pradesh	47.4	9.3	3.2	32.6	1.5	6.0	47.4	49.8
Madras	25.1	9.6	3.2	54.0	8.0	0.1	63.4	65.9
Orissa	41.4	6.9	0.2	38.4	1.9	11.2	53.6	54.2
Punjab	33.3	10.0	2.7	44.9	1.1	6.0	45.7	47.7
U. Pradesh	32.5	2.0	3.5	51.6	1.8	8.3	64.7	68.1
W. Bengal	16.8	0.9	0.3	67.2	8.3	6.5	62.9	58.8
Hyderabad	78.2	...	...	10.0	1.0	10.8	63.9	61.2
M. Bharat	83.6	0.0	0.3	9.8	1.7	4.6	52.3	52.3
Mysore	67.9	1.7	3.9	19.5	3.7	3.3	37.4	42.3
Pepsu	42.3	...	0.1	50.4	5.5	1.7	43.9	49.0
Rajasthan	85.9	0.2	0.0	2.5	5.0	6.1	67.3	69.1
Saurashtra	69.0	...	...	15.1	2.7	10.2	58.6	67.8
Trav.-Cochin	56.3	...	...	55.2	...	8.5	30.8	39.2
Ajmer	73.4	...	0.6	19.8	5.7	0.5	173.6	141.1
A. & N. Islands	90.1	...	...	9.9	...	...	126.9	74.4
Bhopal	91.3	...	...	6.2	1.0	1.5	58.6	72.4
Bilaspur	86.6	...	...	13.4	...	...	36.0	40.6
Coorg	65.6	3.7	0.5	25.7	...	4.5	38.5	39.8
Delhi	45.4	0.9	7.9	32.2	4.3	9.3	90.8	97.3
H. Pradesh	89.3	0.2	...	9.8	0.5	0.2	64.6	63.9
Kutch	65.4	...	...	18.2	2.4	14.0	59.6	59.2
Manipur	13.7	...	...	41.8	32.6	11.9	55.8	54.9
Tripura	66.4	...	...	26.0	...	7.6	38.2	47.5
V. Pradesh	99.0	...	...	0.2	0.7	0.1	33.5	39.3
India	39.7	4.3	2.0	43.7	3.6	6.7	58.8	61.4

The average annual cost per pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 61.4 (Rs. 59.9 in a boys' school and Rs. 71.2 in a girls' school). This was higher by Rs. 2.6 than the 1950-51 figure and was shared by different sources as : government funds Rs. 24.4, local board funds Rs. 3.8, fees Rs. 26.9, endowments Rs. 2.2 and other sources Rs. 4.1.

A study of figures in table XLVI, which compares the direct expenditure on secondary schools in the different States for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52, will show that the expenditure increased in all the States, except Ajmer and A. and N. Islands. The fall in Ajmer, (from Rs. 17,25,462 to Rs. 15,31,689), as in the case of schools, was due to the closure of some middle schools and the correct reclassification of expenditure under the heads direct and indirect. Among Part A States, the percentage increase was highest in Assam (18.1) followed by Madras (15.9), Bihar (13.5), Madhya Pradesh (13.3), Punjab (10.8) and Bombay (10.2) and least in West Bengal (2.1). In the case of Part B and C States, the least rise was reported by Suarashtra (4.9 per cent) and Coorg (9.2 per cent) respectively. The top position in the former category was occupied by Hyderabad (63.9 per cent) and in the latter by Bilaspur (69.8 per cent).

There were, as usual, wide variations in the proportion of total direct expenditure on education devoted to secondary schools in different States [col. (10) of table XLVI]. A good deal of difference could be accounted for by the fact that the secondary schools do not have in all the States the same number of classes.

The source-wise share of expenditure on secondary schools in different States is indicated in cols. (13) to (18) of table XLVI. Among Part A States, the percentage of expenditure met from government funds was highest in Madhya Pradesh (47.4) and least in West Bengal (16.8), while that met from local board funds ranged between 0.5 per cent in Bombay to 19.5 per cent in Bihar. Fees accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure in West Bengal, more than one-half in Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and just one-third in Madhya Pradesh. The contribution from endowments and other sources varied between 7.5 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 14.8 per cent in West Bengal. The government met more than two thirds of the expenditure in all the Part B and C States, except Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Manipur, where fees made a substantial contribution towards the cost.

The average annual cost per pupil is given in col. (20) of table XLVI. The cost varied, as usual, from State to State.

Free Places, Scholarships and Stipends

To enable indigent and deserving pupils to have the benefit of secondary education most of the States had well-planned schemes of scholarships and free-studentships. In non-government institutions, 5 to 15 per cent of the total number of pupils in the schools were generally exempted from payment of fees. Pupils belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes were admitted free in all government institutions. In some of the States if they attended non-government schools their fees were paid by the

Table XLVII—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations

State	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,450	1,039	8,489	3,761	511	4,272	44.4	50.3
Bihar	40,109	1,458	41,567	14,694	816	15,510	33.2	37.3
Bombay	79,172	13,754	92,926	27,669	6,078	33,747	40.5	36.5
M. Pradesh	13,082	2,247	15,329	5,663	1,170	6,833	53.5	44.6
Madras	90,280	11,581	1,01,861	38,728	5,548	44,276	43.1	43.5
Orissa	7,532	407	7,939	2,891	180	3,071	46.2	38.7
Punjab	30,935	4,181	35,116	16,846	2,516	19,362	54.9	55.1
Uttar Pradesh	1,15,339	11,067	1,26,406	52,861	5,659	58,520	58.9	46.3
West Bengal	35,359	7,390	42,749	18,074	3,310	21,384	42.8	50.0
Hyderabad	7,307	702	8,009	3,701	448	4,149	37.7	48.2
Madhya Bharat	7,521	970	8,491	3,387	548	3,935	62.0	46.3
Mysore	16,809	2,820	19,629	6,794	1,696	8,490	48.0	43.3
Pepsu	3,143	234	3,377	2,647	174	2,821	75.0	83.5
Rajasthan	10,547	739	11,336	5,335	423	5,758	56.9	50.8
Saurashtra	5,566	529	6,095	2,312	228	2,540	40.9	41.7
Trav.-Cochin	28,733	12,794	41,527	13,324	6,056	19,380	59.9	46.7
Ajmer	3,546	365	3,911	1,839	213	2,052	55.1	52.5
A. and N. Islands	23	4	27	9	1	10	25.0	37.0
Bhopal	280	37	317	198	30	228	57.8	71.9
Bilaspur	121	6	127	47	5	52	55.5	40.9
Coorg	305	100	405	157	51	208	54.8	51.4
Delhi	3,546	858	4,404	2,393	538	2,931	60.8	66.6
H. Pradesh	556	52	608	379	41	420	77.8	69.1
Kutch	212	18	230	81	9	90	38.7	39.1
Manipur	374	12	386	188	8	196	57.5	50.8
Tripura	652	92	744	263	25	288	40.6	38.7
V. Pradesh	839	26	865	522	13	536	58.8	62.0
India	5,09,988	73,482	5,83,470	2,24,764	36,295	2,61,059	48.8	44.7

government. In addition to fee concessions, a large number of open and special scholarships were available. The total amount incurred on scholarships and stipends awarded to pupils in secondary schools amounted to Rs. 1,19,47,797 and the amounts foregone for free studentships and other financial concessions were Rs. 2,01,13,879 and Rs. 21,13,639 respectively during the year.

Examination Results

The total number of candidates, regular as well as private, who appeared in the matriculation and equivalent examinations held in 1952 was 5,83,470 (5,09,988 boys and 73,482 girls.) Of these, 2,61,059 (2,24,764 boys and 36,295 girls) were declared successful. Although there is an increase in the number of candidates appearing and number of passes, the pass percentage decreased from 48.8 in 1950-51 to 44.7 during the year under report. The Statewise details are given in table XLVII.

Buildings and Equipment

There was very little improvement in the matter of buildings and equipment for secondary schools. A large number of schools were housed in rented buildings and thus suffered from the disadvantages associated with such buildings. With the continuous increase in numbers there was overcrowding everywhere. Although some of the State governments had provision for special grants under their buildings schemes, the high cost of material and limited funds at the disposal of managements hindered the progress.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This chapter deals with university education—general, professional and special. Professional education is, however, discussed in greater detail in chapters VII and VIII.

The period 1951-52 registered further developments in university education, both in respect of quantity and scope. To meet the growing demand for higher education more institutions were started and the existing ones expanded. The universities instituted new courses in important and specialised branches. The Central and State governments sanctioned considerable grants for developing facilities in research and post-graduate education in sciences. The Government of India formulated plans for the improvement of standards in universities and better co ordination of facilities for education at the university level.

As mentioned in the last year's report, the Government of India introduced in the Parliament a Bill to declare Visva-Bharati, the University founded by Rabindranath Tagore, as an institution of national importance and to give it a statutory recognition. With the passing of the Bill in May, 1951, this institution became the fourth Central University. The Aligarh and Benaras University Acts were amended, during the year under report, in order to bring them in line generally with the Constitution and to re-organise these two Universities on the lines recommended by the University Education Commission. The Delhi University Act (1922) was also modified on similar lines. Under the amended Act, Delhi becomes a teaching and affiliating university, with both constituent and affiliated colleges. The President of India, who was Chancellor under the old Act, is now designated as Visitor of the University. It is of interest to note that the four Central Universities have elected Chancellors, while in most of the State Universities, the Head of the State concerned is ex-officio Chancellor.

The Central Ministry of Education continued to pay normal maintenance and development grants to the Central Universities. A sum of Rs. 66.48 lakhs, distributed as follows, was paid during the year 1951-52:

		Rs.
Aligarh	...	14.73,000
Banaras	...	26,40,000
Delhi (including Colleges)	...	16,65,000
Visva-Bharati	...	8,70,000

The Ministry also paid grants to Jamia Millia, Delhi, and S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay.

The Ministry of Education's schemes for the improvement of selected engineering and technological institutions and for strengthening and developing facilities for advanced training and research in pure and applied sciences in universities were continued during the year under report. The scope of the latter scheme was enlarged so as to include technological education and research at the university level. The total grants (including interest-free loans) paid during the year amounted to Rs. 78.62 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 39.28 lakhs were also given to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the development of the various departments.

In the field of technical education the most outstanding event during the year was the opening of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, the first of the four higher technical institutes intended to provide facilities of the highest order for training and research in engineering and technology. When fully established, the Institute will cater for 1200 under-graduate students and 600 post-graduate students and research workers.

The problem of co-ordination and standardisation of technical education on an all-India basis continued to engage the attention of the All India Council for Technical Education. A joint Committee of the Council and the Inter-University Board of India finalised detailed curricula and syllabii for a five-year integrated degree course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering for adoption by the universities. The various Boards of the Council made further progress in the matter of preparation of detailed courses.

With a view to associating professors and heads of Departments of different universities in the framing of a uniform syllabus for the country as a whole, the Government of India decided to convene a series of conferences of University Professors in different subjects. The second of these conferences, which met in New Delhi from 21st to 23rd September, 1951, surveyed the position with regard to the study of Philosophy in different universities and made important recommendations relating to courses of study, curricula, text-books, methods of teaching, qualifications of teachers, research, etc.

Although English continued to be the medium of instruction in universities, except in the case of modern Indian languages, further progress was recorded towards making Hindi and regional languages the media. The want of good text books has, however, handicapped progress. The Central Ministry of Education created a new Hindi Section and appointed requisite technical staff to implement the recommendations of the Board of Scientific Terminology regarding the preparation of dictionaries of technical terms.

Main Developments

A brief account of major developments in the field of university and collegiate education in the different States during the year under report is given below :

Assam

In the Gauhati University a beginning was made to organise a Folk Lore Archive under the Department of Assamese. The benefit

of supplementary examinations was extended to students of Secretarial Practice Diploma Course. The scheme of examination of B.Sc. (Ag.) Course was revised.

Bihar

The Patna University Act and the Bihar University Act were passed by the State legislature. With their enactment, the new University of Bihar, with its headquarters at Patna, was brought into being as from the beginning of 1952. This was intended to relieve the University of Patna of its affiliating functions and to allow it to function as a University confined to the City of Patna. The Bihar University located its teaching departments in the constituent colleges for providing instruction in post-graduate studies in Economics, English, Hindi, History and Mathematics. In Patna University a new teaching Department of Applied Economics was established, while Departments of Law and Geology were amalgamated with the Law College and the Science College respectively. The Nalanda Institute of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Pali and Buddhist Literature (at Nalanda) and the Mithila Institute of Sanskrit Studies and Research, Darbhanga, were inaugurated by the President of the Indian Republic. Consequent upon the establishment of the two new Universities, the State government decided to set up the Bihar School Examination Board to organise and conduct the Matriculation examination.

Bombay

Baroda University

(a) Courses for B.T. and M.Ed. were revised and duration of M.Ed. was raised from one to two years. Basic education was included in B.T. and craft education in T.D. A course in Hindi was introduced for both B.T. and T.D. examinations ;

(b) An improvement in the system of examinations was made by reserving 20 per cent of marks in written papers and 25 per cent in practicals for tutorial and class work in the Faculties ;

(c) The University introduced its own courses for I.A., I.Com., B.A., B.Sc., B.T., F.E. and S.E. examinations and instituted new courses leading to B.A. (Hons.) in Psychology, Diploma in Museology, (post-graduate course of two years' duration) and Inter. Science (Geology group) ; and

(d) Anthropology and Hindi were introduced as elective subjects for the B.A. degree and Demography and Sociology for the M.A. degree.

Bombay University

(a) The scales of pay of University professors, readers and lecturers were revised ;

(b) The statute relating to the admission of students passing the S.S.C. Examination was revised. The new statute provides for

admission of students passing S.S.C. Examination in the old Matriculation subjects and obtaining at least 35 per cent of the total marks in each head ; and

- (c) Hindi was made a subject of study for M.A. examination.

Gujarat University

(a) The University decided to introduce Hindi and/or Gujarati as medium of instruction in Inter. Arts from the session 1953-54 ; and

(b) The University instituted the degree of M. Pharm. and diploma in Journalism.

Karnatak University

(a) A comprehensive scheme for post-graduate instruction was prepared by the Board of University Teaching ;

(b) University Teaching Departments of Mathematics and Statistics and Kannada were established during the year ; and

(c) B.Sc. (Ag.) course was revised and extended to four years after matriculation.

Poona University

(a) Ordinances laying down details regarding examinations for Diplomas in Music, Oriental Learning and Printing were passed ; and

(b) Work on establishing a Centre of International Indological Research under the auspices of the University was undertaken.

S.N.D.T. Women's University

(a) Permission to private candidates to appear for the University examinations was granted ; and

(b) The Chancellor approved the University's proposal to institute a degree course in Nursing.

Madhya Pradesh

Nagpur University

(a) English ceased to be the medium of instruction and examination in I. Com., Dip. T. and B.T. ;

(b) Diploma and Certificate courses in Journalism were introduced ;

(c) Graduates possessing Dip. T. of Nagpur or Saugar Universities were allowed to appear for B.T. examination after prosecuting a condensed course of three months in the University Training College ; and

(d) Biochemistry was included in the list of major subjects that may be offered for B.Sc. (Hons.) and also for M.Sc. degree.

Saugar University

(a) The cadre of Assistant Lecturers was abolished ; and

(b) A special paper in Indian Economics at B.A. stage and a new paper in Monetary Theory for the M.A. degree were introduced during the year.

Madras

Andhra University

(a) The University started courses of study leading to B.Pharm. and M.Sc. (Statistics) degrees and instituted M.Sc. degree in Pharmacology, Forensic Medicine and Applied Geology ;

(b) A uniform salary grade of Rs 150-10'2-220 was prescribed for Pandits in the University colleges in place of the existing grades, viz., Rs. 100-5-150 and Rs. 90-5'2-125 ;

(c) The I.A. examination was replaced by I.A.Sc. examination. It was also decided to abolish the I.Sc. examination with effect from the academic year 1952-53 ;

(d) M.S. examination was split up into two parts : General Surgery and Special Surgery ; and

(e) The schemes of examinations in Botany and Zoology for the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree were revised.

Annamalai University

(a) Regulations governing B.E. (Chem.) and Sangit Bhushan Title and B.Music were amended and the schemes of examinations for B.Sc. (Hons.) in Zoology and Oriental Titles were revised ;

(b) Post-graduate courses leading to M.Sc. degree by examination in Public Health Engineering, Agricultural Engineering and Structural Engineering were introduced ;

(c) The University constituted a new Department of Agriculture ; and

(d) Agriculture was introduced as an optional subject for B.Sc. degree examination.

Madras University

(a) Regulations relating to research degrees of M. Litt., M.Sc. and Ph.D. were revised so as to provide for written, practical and viva voce test addition to thesis ;

(b) Regulations relating to B. Com. (Pass and Hons.) and the scheme of examination for B.Sc. (Home Science) and B.L. degrees were revised ;

(c) A Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance scheme for the university employees was started ; and

(d) The Teaching Department of International and Constitutional Law was started.

Orissa

In the Utkal University, the Government of India made provision for establishing a post-graduate Department of Geology in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Punjab

(a) Regulations relating to Ph.D., B.T., B.Pharm., B.Sc. (Ag.), M.Sc. (Ag.) Dip. and Certificate in Modern Indian Languages and Oriental Languages, Certificate in Statistics and Honours Schools examinations were revised ;

(b) The University took over the control of Government College, Hoshiarpur, and renamed it as the Panjab University College, Hoshiarpur ; and

(c) Three teaching Departments, viz., Economics, Hindi and History were constituted during the year.

Uttar Pradesh

Agra University

(a) The University decided to divide the 1st degree examination into two parts ; and

(b) Ancient Indian History and Culture was made one of the subjects of study for M.A. examination.

Aligarh Muslim University

(a) The Parliament passed the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Act. Two of the main changes were (i) the clause excluding non-Muslims from the membership of the Court was deleted (ii) Theology was no longer to be compulsory but religious instruction would continue to be provided to those desirous of receiving it ;

(b) A new course in Islamic studies was introduced for the B.A. and M.A. degree examinations ;

(c) A post-graduate diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and a diploma course in Foreign Affairs were introduced ;

(d) Nomenclature of B.T. degree was changed to B. Ed. ;

(e) Ordinances relating to M.Ed. were revised and approved by the Government of India. According to these M. Ed. degree could be obtained by means of pure research or by submitting dissertation in lieu of an optional paper ;

(f) The University entered into arrangements with the Gandhi Eye Hospital for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Institute and ;

(g) Compartmental examination for degree and diploma courses in Engineering was introduced.

Allahabad University

(a) A committee presided over by Mr. Justice Moothan of Allahabad High Court was appointed by the State government to enquire into the working of the University. The committee had not submitted its report during the year under review ; and

(b) Ordinances relating to M.Ed. degree and B.A. (Home Arts) were revised during the year.

Banaras Hindu University

(a) The Banaras Hindu University Amendment Act was passed by the Parliament ;

(b) Courses for diploma in Indian Philosophy and Culture and Post-graduate diplomas in Indian Philosophy and Culture and Clinical Psychology were introduced ;

(c) The degree courses in Glass and Ceramics were combined and a joint course of three years' duration leading to the degree of B.Sc. Tech. (Glass and Ceramics) was introduced ; and

(d) M.Sc. (Pure) and M.A. (Mathematics and Geography) examinations were bifurcated into Previous and Final University Examinations.

Lucknow University

(a) Mathematical Statistics was introduced as a separate subject for M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. and

(b) A teaching Department of Geology was established.

Roorkee University

(a) The university held short special courses in concrete Technology, Electrical Engineering, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning ;

(b) The intake of students for B.E. degree was raised from 60 to 80 ; and

(c) The scales of pay of University teachers were revised during the year.

West Bengal

Calcutta University

(a) The University Act was amended so as to provide for a whole-time Vice-Chancellor;

(b) The University lost control over high schools when these schools were removed from its jurisdiction and came under the control of the newly created Board of Secondary Education ;

(c) Regulations relating to B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), B.T., B. Arch., M.B.B.S. and B.E. courses were revised ; and

(d) The dispersal scheme started by the government to relieve congestion in Calcutta colleges and to bring higher education within easy reach of students from the mufassil proved very successful and was continued during the year.

Visva-Bharati University

(a) The University was formally inaugurated by the Central Minister of Education on 3rd September, 1951 ;

(b) Ordinances relating to different examinations and admission to the University were framed by the Karma-Samiti. (Executive Council).

Hyderabad

(a) The Osmania University decided to institute B.A. (Hons.) and M. Com. degrees ;

(b) One main and two subsidiary subjects instead of three optionals were introduced in B.A. and B.Sc. examinations and regulations for the award of diplomas of Proficiency in Classical and Regional Languages were approved ; and

(c) The University raised examination fees by 25 per cent and tuition fees by 16½ per cent.

Mysore

(a) The post-graduate diploma course in Indology was started in the Maharaja's College, Mysore ;

(b) Department of Home Science was constituted in the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore ;

(c) New optional subjects were introduced in I. A. and B.A. examinations ; and

(d) The Summer Course Training Education, started in 1950-51 for lecturers of the University, was continued during the year.

Rajasthan

(a) The Rajputana University introduced General Hindi as a compulsory paper for Intermediate Arts examination. The candidates

for Intermediate Science were required to pass a proficiency test in Hindi ;

(b) Schemes of examinations for I. Pharm., M.A. in Philosophy, History, Economics and Politics, M.Sc. in Botany and Zoology, M.Com., B.Ed. and T.T.C. were revised during the year ;

(c) Classes for LL.M. were started for the first time ;

(d) It was decided to introduce M.Ed. degree in the University; and

(e) The in-service candidates were allowed to appear for University examinations privately.

Travancore-Cochin

(a) The Travancore University instituted diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Food Technology, and Fisheries Technology ;

(b) Instruction for M.B.B.S. and Diploma course in Ayurveda were started in the Medical College, Trivandrum, and Government Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, respectively ; and

(c) Politics and Hindi were introduced as main papers under Part III of the B.A. degree course. Also the courses for B.Sc. (Hons.) in Botany and Zoology were revised.

Ajmer

Two intermediate colleges were raised to the degree standard.

Delhi

(a) The Delhi University Act was amended by the Parliament changing the character of the University from federal to teaching and affiliating ;

(b) Political Science and Punjabi were introduced as subjects for M.A. degree ; and

(c) The following new courses were instituted ;

(i) An Honours course in Punjabi ;

(ii) Diploma course in Economic Administration ;

(iii) New B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.) courses with three science subjects instead of two ;

(iv) A B.Sc. (Hons.) course in Mathematics with two subsidiary Science subjects ; and

(v) Degree courses in Mechanical Engineering (B.E.), Electrical Engineering (B.E.), Architecture (B. Arch.), Textile Engineering (B. Tech.) and Chemical Engineering (B. Chem.).

Manipur

B.Sc. classes were started in the Government College, Imphal.

Institutions

(a) Universities

With the granting of a Charter by the Government of India to Visva-Bharati and bifurcation of the University of Patna, the total number of universities increased to 29*. According to States these were distributed as: Bombay and Uttar Pradesh 6 each, Madras 3, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal 2 each, and Assam, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Delhi one each.

Table XLVIII, gives the year of foundation, territorial jurisdiction, type and faculties of each university. Agra, Gujarat and S.N.D.T. Women's continued to be purely affiliating universities. Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Lucknow, Osmania, Patna, Roorkee and Visva-Bharati were teaching and residential universities. Delhi was of the federative and teaching type. The remaining 15 universities, though mainly affiliating, undertook teaching work mostly at the post-graduate level.

There was considerable expansion in the teaching functions of the various universities. As many as 15 new departments came into being during the year under report. Listed university-wise these were :

Annamalai	...	...	Agriculture
Bihar	...	...	Economics, English, Hindi, History and Mathematics
Karnatak	...	...	Kanadda and Mathematics and Statistics
Lucknow	...	...	Geology
Madras	...	...	International and Constitutional Law
Panjab	...	...	Economics, Hindi and History
Patna	...	...	Applied Economics
Visva-Bharati	...	...	Hindi (Hindi Bhavana)

* Excludes the University of Jammu and Kashmir, which is dealt with in the Appendix

Table XLVIII—Universities in India (Types and Faculties)

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitu- tion	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4	5
Agra University, Agra	1927	States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Law; Med.; and Vet. Sc. & Animal Husbandry
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Within a radius of 15 miles from the University Mosque	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg. & Tech. and Theology
Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887/1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University office	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com. and Law
Andhra University, Waltair	1926	Districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari in Madras State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurveda; Com.; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning and Teaching
Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar	1929	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg. & Tech. and Oriental Studies
Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	1916	Within a radius of 15 miles from the Main Temple of the University	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Ayurveda; Law; Music & Fine Arts; Oriental Learning; Tech. and Theology
Baroda University, Baroda	1949	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University office	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ. & Psych.; Fine Arts; Home Sc.; Med.; Music; Tech. (including Engg.) and Social Work
Bihar University, Patna	1952	Bihar State except Patna Corporation Area	Affiliating and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc.

1	2	3	4	5
Bombay University, Bombay	1857/1928	Greater Bombay	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Med. and Tech.
Calcutta University, Calcutta	1857/1904	States of West Bengal (excluding area of Visva-Pharati University) and Tripura	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Tech.
Delhi University, Delhi	1922	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Teaching and Federative	Arts; Sc.; Agr. & Forestry; Educ.; Law; Med. and Social Sciences
Gauhati University, Gauhati	1948	State of Assam and Manipur	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Law and Med.
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1950	State of Saurashtra and Districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banas Kantha, Baroda (excluding area of Baroda University), Broach, Kaira, Mehsana, Panch Mahalas, Sabar Kantha and Surat in Bombay State	Affiliating	Arts (including Educ.); Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Law; Med. and Tech. (including Engg.)
Karnatak University, Dharwar	1950	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar in Bombay State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Social Sciences; Sc.; Agr.; Engg. and Law

Table LXVIII—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)–(Contd.)

Name and address	Year of Foundation/ Reconsti- tution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4	5
Lucknow University, Lucknow	1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Med. and Med. (Ancient and Modern)
Madras University, Madras	1857/1904 1923/1929	States of Madras (excluding area of Annamalai and Andhra Universities) and Coorg	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning; Teaching.; Tech. and Vet. Sc.
Mysore University, Mysore	1916	Mysore State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Engg. & Tech.; Law and Med.
Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923	Districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chanda, Nagpur, Yeotmal and Wardha in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ. Law and Med.
Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918	Hyderabad State	Residential and teaching	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Religion & Culture and Vet. Sc.
Panjab University, Solan	1947	States of Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Pepsu and Punjab	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning and Vet. Sc.
Patna University, Patna	1917	Patna Corporation Area	Teaching and Residential	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law and Med.

1	2	3	4	5
Poona University, Poona	1948	Districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nasik, North Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, South Satara, Thana and West Khandesh in Bombay State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Mental. Moral & Social Sciences
Rajputana University, Jaipur	1947	Rajasthan State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law and Med.
Roorkee University, Roorkee	1949	Not defined	Residential and Teaching	Engineering
Sagar University, Sagar	1946	Districts of Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Chindwara, Durg, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Educ.; Engg.; and Law
S.N.D.T. Women's University Bombay	1951*	Bombay	Affiliating	Arts
Travancore University, Trivandrum	1937	Travancore-Cochin State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Fine Arts; Law; Oriental Studies and Tech.
Utkal University, Cuttack	1943	Orissa State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ.; Law and Med.
Visva-Bharati, University Santiniketan	1951†	Area of Santiniketan in the District of Birbhum in West Bengal	Residential and Teaching	...

* Was established in 1916 but started functioning as a statutory university in 1951 under an Act passed by the Bombay Government in 1949.

† Was established in 1921 but started functioning as a statutory university by an Act passed by the Parliament in 1951.

(b) Boards

Besides the universities, there were 11† boards of education, of which the West Bengal Board came into existence during the year. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh was reconstituted and named Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer. The names of the boards, along with the examinations conducted by them, are given below :

- (i) Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh—High School and Intermediate
- (ii) Board of Secondary Education, Bombay—Secondary School Certificate
- (iii) Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad—Higher Secondary Certificate
- (iv) Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat—High School and Intermediate
- (v) Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh—High School
- (vi) Board of Secondary Education, Madras—Secondary School Leaving
- (vii) Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal—School Final
- (viii) Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi—High School, Higher Secondary and Higher Secondary Technical
- (ix) Board of Public Examination, Travancore - Cochin—Secondary School, Leaving Certificate
- (x) Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer—High School, Intermediate and Teachers' Training Certificate ; and
- (xi) Mysore Secondary Education Board—Secondary School Leaving Certificate

The total expenditure on these boards (except those in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin) increased from Rs. 53,38,275 to Rs. 78,38,352. Of this, 3.8 per cent was contributed by the government, as against 95.3 per cent met from fees and 0.9 per cent from other sources.

† Includes two boards, one each in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, which form a part of the respective Education Directorates.

(c) Colleges

During 1951-52, there were 854 colleges and other institutions of higher learning, as compared to 816 in the previous year. Of these, 572 were arts and science colleges (including research institutions providing teaching facilities), 214 professional and technical colleges and 68 special education colleges (for music, dancing, fine arts, oriental studies, social sciences and domestic science). The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were : 516, 208 and 92 respectively. The decrease of 24 special education colleges was due to the exclusion of 24 oriental schools which were shown as colleges in 1950-51. The number of colleges meant exclusively for women also increased from 93 (69 arts and science, 17 professional education and 7 special education) to 99 (76 arts and science, 17 professional education and 6 special education).

Of the 214 professional and technical colleges, 16 provided instruction in agriculture, 22 in commerce, 31 in engineering, 4 in forestry, 22 in law, 42 in medicine, 7 in physical education, 55 in teachers' training, 4 in technology, 10 in veterinary science and one in co-operative training. Besides these, some arts and science colleges had attached classes in professional subjects. The break-up of the colleges for special education was : music and dancing 12, other fine arts and home science 2 each, oriental studies 49 and social sciences 3.

The distribution of colleges by managements is shown in table XLIX.

Table XLIX—Number of Colleges by Managements

Management	Arts and Science Colleges*		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total			
							1950-51		1951-52	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	135	139	129	125	20	16	284	34.8	280	32.8
Local Boards	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	0.6	5	0.6
Private Bodies :										
Aided	311	344	56	63	57	45	424	52.0	452	52.9
Unaided	68	87	21	24	14	6	103	12.6	117	13.7
Total	516	572	208	214	92	68	816	100.0	854	100.0

* Includes research institutions providing teaching facilities.

Table L—Number of

State	Arts and Science Colleges*		Colleges for Professional Education	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5
Assam ...	17	17	3	3
Bihar ...	31	36	16	17
Bombay ...	60	61	44	45
Madhya Pradesh ...	19	21	17	19
Madras ..	66	77	29	30
Orissa ...	14	14	3	3
Punjab ...	39	45	10	10
Uttar Pradesh ...	40	52	24	20
West Bengal ...	93	91	20	21
Hyderabad ...	15	16	7	7
Madhya Bharat ...	15	20	5	5
Mysore ...	22	22	10	11
Pepsu ...	10	10	1	1
Rajasthan ...	22	30	8	9
Saurashtra ...	3	3	1	2
Travancore-Cochin ...	22	26	4	5
Ajmer ...	5	7	...	...
Bhopal ...	1	1	...	...
Coorg ...	1	1	...	...
Delhi ...	14	15	6	6
Himachal Pradesh ...	1	1	...	...
Manipur ...	1	1	...	...
Tripura ...	2	2	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh ...	3	3	...	...
India ...	516	572	208	214

* Includes research institutions providing teaching facilities.

Colleges by States

Colleges for Special Education		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	No.	Percent- age	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	20	20	...	...	Assam
...	...	47	53	+ 6	+ 12.8	Bihar
5	6	109	112	+ 3	+ 2.8	Bombay
...	...	36	40	+ 4	+ 11.1	Madhya Pradesh
32	33	127	140	+ 13	+ 10.2	Madras
3	3	20	20	...	...	Orissa
8	...	57	55	- 2	- 3.5	Punjab
3	4	67	76	+ 9	+ 13.4	Uttar Pradesh
23	6	136	118	- 18	- 13.2	West Bengal
...	...	22	23	+ 1	+ 4.5	Hyderabad
3	3	23	28	+ 5	+ 21.7	Madhya Bharat
5	4	37	37	...	..	Mysore
...	...	11	11	...	...	Pepsu
5	5	35	44	+ 9	+ 25.7	Rajasthan
...	...	4	5	+ 1	+ 25.0	Saurashtra
1	1	27	32	+ 5	+ 18.5	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	5	7	+ 2	+ 40.0	Ajmer
2	1	3	2	- 1	- 33.3	Bhopal
...	...	1	1	...	...	Coorg
2	2	22	23	+ 1	+ 4.5	Delhi
...	...	1	1	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	1	1	...	..	Manipur
...	...	2	2	...	...	Tripura
...	...	3	3	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
92	68	816	854	+ 38	+ 4.7	India

It will be seen that (a) three out of every 4 colleges for arts and science and special education were managed by private bodies, (b) three-fifths of professional colleges remained under government control and (c) the share of local boards on the administration of institutions for higher learning continued to be insignificant.

The number of colleges in rural areas was 58 (32 arts and science and 26 professional and special education)—almost the same as in 1950-51.

Table L shows the statewide break-up of colleges. The number of arts and science colleges decreased by 2 in West Bengal, remained stationary in Assam, Orissa, Mysore, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh and increased elsewhere. The number of additions was highest in Uttar Pradesh (12) followed by Madras (11), Rajasthan (8), Punjab (6), Bihar and Madhya Bharat (5 each), Travancore-Cochin (4), Madhya Pradesh and Ajmer (2 each) and Bombay, Hyderabad and Delhi (one each). In the case of professional and technical colleges, there was an increase of 2 in Madhya Pradesh and of one each in Bihar, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. The decrease of 4 in Uttar Pradesh was due to reclassification of commerce colleges as arts and science colleges during the year. The decrease of 17 special education colleges in West Bengal, of 8 in Punjab and of one each in Mysore and Bhopal was due mainly to the exclusion of oriental institutions of school standard which were shown as colleges in the previous year's return. Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh reported an increase of one special education college. The number of arts and science colleges was largest in West Bengal (91), of professional and technical colleges in Bombay (45) and of special education colleges in Madras (33). A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur and Kutch continued to be without a college for higher learning.

The Government colleges predominated in Orissa and in all Part B and C States, except in Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Ajmer. The local boards had under their control 2 professional colleges in Bombay, one arts and science college each in Madras and Punjab and one special education college in Madras. A large number of private colleges in Punjab did not receive any grants-in-aid.

Pupils

The total number of pupils reading in colleges and university teaching departments increased during the year from 4,03,519 to 4,50,701. This gives a rise of 11.7 per cent, as compared to 9.6 per cent recorded in 1950-51. Of the total enrolment, 3,96,446 were boys and 54,255 girls. Girls constituted 12.0 per cent of total, as compared to 11.6 per cent during the previous year.

Table LI—Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges

State	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	No.	Per- centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,503	7,796	951	1,028	8,454	8,824	+ 370	+ 4.4
Bihar	25,399	27,575	966	1,233	26,365	28,813	+ 2,448	+ 9.3
Bombay	45,012	50,977	8,224	9,167	53,236	60,144	+ 6,908	+ 13.0
M. Pradesh	10,925	12,772	1,364	1,501	12,289	14,273	+ 1,984	+ 16.1
Madras	49,839	57,996	5,906	6,540	55,745	64,536	+ 8,791	+ 15.8
Orissa	6,383	6,193	430	403	6,813	6,596	- 217	- 3.2
Punjab	20,421	22,003	2,081	2,403	22,502	24,406	+ 1,904	+ 8.5
U. Pradesh	50,193	57,941	4,947	6,933	55,140	64,874	+ 9,734	+ 17.7
W. Bengal	55,834	56,992	7,792	8,339	63,626	65,331	+ 1,705	+ 2.7
Hyderabad	8,494	9,931	1,080	1,223	9,574	11,154	+ 1,580	+ 16.5
M. Bharat	9,376	11,172	701	1,188	10,077	12,360	+ 2,283	+ 22.7
Mysore	16,681	17,403	2,243	2,346	18,924	19,749	+ 825	+ 4.4
Pepsu	2,907	3,006	1,209	1,230	4,116	4,236	+ 120	+ 2.9
Rajasthan	12,850	17,508	1,085	1,719	13,935	19,227	+ 5,292	+ 38.0
Saurashtra	1,691	2,138	183	235	1,874	2,373	+ 499	+ 26.6
Trav.-Cochin	17,766	19,525	4,808	5,538	22,574	25,063	+ 2,489	+ 11.0
Ajmer	2,436	2,332	568	740	3,054	3,072	+ 18	+ 0.6
Bhopal	412	392	57	66	469	458	- 11	- 2.3
Coorg	147	165	30	33	177	198	+ 21	+ 11.9
Delhi	10,375	10,737	1,957	2,269	12,332	13,005	+ 674	+ 5.5
H. Pradesh	156	215	9	16	165	231	+ 66	+ 40.0
Manipur	341	301	7	11	348	312	- 36	- 10.3
Tripura	652	587	50	61	702	648	- 54	- 7.7
V. Pradesh	1,003	789	25	23	1,028	817	- 211	- 20.5
India	3,56,846	3,96,446	46,673	54,255	4,03,519	4,50,701	+ 47,182	+ 11.7

Table LII—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage

Stage, Subject	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	No.	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
General Education								
Intermediate ...	1,91,921*	2,22,877	26,416	28,978	2,21,337	2,51,855	+ 30,518	+ 13.8
B.A./B.Sc. ...	75,032	85,671	11,636	13,800	86,668	99,471	+ 12,803	+ 14.8
M.A./M.Sc. ...	14,401	14,348	2,127	2,329	16,528	16,677	+ 149	+ 0.9
Research ...	1,051	1,335	139	155	1,190	1,490	+ 300	+ 25.2
Total ...	2,85,405	3,24,231	40,318	45,262	3,25,723	3,69,493	+ 43,770	+ 13.4
Professional Education								
Agriculture ...	4,609	4,457	24	17	4,633	4,474	- 159	- 3.4
Commerce ...	36,180	38,406	167	150	36,347	38,556	+ 2,209	+ 6.1
Engineering and Technology	13,28†	13,863	40	22	13,268	13,885	+ 617	+ 4.7
Forestry ...	313	263	...	...	313	263	+ 50	- 16.0
Law ...	13,143	16,283	291	329	13,434	16,612	+ 3,178	+ 23.7
Medicine ...	12,620	14,087	2,341	2,552	14,961	16,639	+ 1,678	+ 11.2

* Excludes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class.

† Includes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Physical Education	...	280	277	53	55	333	332	- 1	- 0.3
Teachers' Training	...	3,839	4,314	1,746	2,242	5,585	6,556	+ 971	+ 17.4
Veterinary Science	...	1,340	1,438	6	9	1,346	1,447	+ 101	+ 7.5
Others	...	43	35	...	5	43	40	- 3	- 7.0
Total	...	85,595	93,423	4,668	5,381	90,263	98,804	+ 8,541	+ 9.5
Special Education									
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	...	1,188	1,135	1,123	1,133	2,311	2,268	- 43	- 1.9
Oriental Studies	...	3,889	3,263	211	184	4,100	3,447	- 653	- 15.9
Other Subjects	...	496	759	433	311	929	1,050	+ 121	+ 13.0
Total	...	5,573	5,137	1,767	1,628	7,340	6,765	- 575	- 7.8
Grand Total	...	3,76,573	4,22,791	46,753	52,271	4,23,326	4,75,062	+ 51,736	+ 12.2

Table LIII—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional

State	General Education					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	2	3	4	5	6	7
I						
Assam	6,431	6,223	925	987	7,356	7,210
Bihar	17,744	19,057	818	1,098	18,562	20,155
Bombay	32,671	34,798	7,246	7,900	39,917	42,698
Madhya Pradesh	6,878	7,982	1,106	1,230	7,984	9,212
Madras	35,719	40,444	4,541	5,123	40,260	45,567
Orissa	5,255	4,903	383	358	5,638	5,261
Punjab	18,394	19,918	1,719	1,850	20,113	21,868
Uttar Pradesh	68,363	87,216	6,576	7,990	74,939	95,206
West Bengal	36,299	41,667	6,710	6,691	43,009	48,358
Hyderabad	6,524	7,291	966	1,095	7,490	8,386
Madhya Bharat	4,941	4,203	434	672	5,375	4,875
Mysore	12,006	12,364	2,101	2,195	14,107	14,559
Pepsu	2,651	2,735	307	294	2,958	3,029
Rajasthan	4,775	6,269	434	695	5,209	6,964
Saurashtra	1,522	1,770	179	233	1,701	2,003
Travancore-Cochin	16,165	17,730	4,670	5,358	20,835	23,088
Ajmer	1,164	1,237	132	167	1,296	1,404
Bhopal	158	215	57	60	215	275
Coorg	147	165	30	33	177	198
Delhi	5,965†	6,262	893	1,017	6,858	7,379
Himachal Pradesh	156	215	9	16	165	231
Manipur	341	301	7	11	348	312
Tripura	603	552	50	61	653	613
Vindhya Pradesh	533	614	25	58	558	642
India	2,85,405	3,24,231	40,318	45,262	3,25,723	3,69,493

† Excludes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class

and Special Education at University Stage by States

Professional and Special Education

State	14	Boys			Girls			Total	1951-52
		8	9	10	11	12	13		
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52		
		1,072	1,573	26	41	1,098	1,614	Assam	
		7,379	8,213	148	140	7,527	8,353	Bihar	
		12,268	13,780	949	1,107	13,217	14,887	Bombay	
		4,047	4,790	258	271	4,305	5,061	Madhya Pradesh	
		12,960	16,111	1,195	1,205	14,155	17,316	Madras	
		1,128	1,268	47	45	1,175	1,313	Orissa	
		1,882	2,001	359	449	2,241	2,450	Punjab	
		15,303	16,819	1,181	1,219	16,484	18,038	Uttar Pradesh	
		18,532	14,597	960	1,091	19,492	15,688	West Bengal	
		1,758	2,459	114	128	1,872	2,587	Hyderabad	
		1,923	2,688	127	177	2,050	2,865	Madhya Bharat	
		4,235	4,467	119	118	4,354	4,585	Mysore	
		122	137	6	5	128	142	Pepsu	
		3,976	4,329	67	61	4,043	4,390	Rajasthan	
		169	368	4	2	173	370	Saurashtra	
		1,501	1,739	138	180	1,639	1,919	Tra vancore-Cochin	
		136	466	...	...	136	466	Ajmer	
		164	167	...	...	164	167	Bhopal	
		Coorg	
		2,467*	2,481	737	770	3,204	3,251	Delhi	
		Himachal Pradesh	
		49	...	...	...	49	...	Manipur	
		...	35	...	...	...	35	Tripura	
		97	72	...	...	97	72	Vindhya Pradesh	
		91,168	98,560	6,435	7,009	97,603	1,05,569	India	

*Includes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class

Of the total of 4,50,701 pupils, 3,82,942 (or 85.0 per cent) were reading in arts and science colleges, 60,898 (or 13.5 per cent) in professional and technical colleges and 6,861 (or 1.5 per cent) in special education colleges. Whereas the enrolment in arts and science colleges and professional and technical colleges increased by 12.0 and 12.5 per cent respectively, the same decreased by 7.0 per cent in the case of special education colleges. The average daily attendance in the three types of colleges was 87.1, 86.6 and 81.3 per cent respectively of the total enrolment.

The distribution of enrolment in institutions managed by different agencies was : government 1,14,657 (25.4 per cent), local boards 2,276 (0.5 per cent) and private bodies 3,33,768 (74.1 per cent). These are higher by 2.2, 4.6 and 15.4 per cent respectively than the corresponding figures for the previous year. Pupils from rural areas numbered 1,29,159 and constituted 28.7 per cent of the total number of pupils in colleges and universities.

Table LI gives the enrolment in universities and colleges in the different States during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. It will be observed that the increase in enrolment was shared by all the States, except Orissa, Bhopal, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. The fall of 217 students in Orissa was due to the enhancement of tuition fees in colleges, while that of 211 in Vindhya Pradesh was the result of separation of school classes from the colleges. Among Part A States, the percentage increase was highest in Uttar Pradesh (17.7) followed by Madhya Pradesh (16.1) and Madras (15.8) and least in West Bengal (2.7). In the case of Part B States, the rise ranged between 2.9 per cent in Pepsu to 38.0 per cent in Rajasthan. Some of the other States in this category where there was significant increase, were : Saurashtra (26.6 per cent), Madhya Bharat (22.7 per cent) and Hyderabad (16.5 per cent).

Figures in table LI include the enrolment in school classes attached to some colleges and exclude that in the intermediate classes (XI and XII) of higher secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh and as such do not give the correct idea of the number of pupils reading for higher education. The exact position is shown in table LII. It will be observed that the enrolment for general, as well as, professional and special education at the university stage was 4,75,062 (4,22,791 boys and 52,271 girls), as compared to 4,23,326 (3,76,573 boys and 46,753 girls) in the previous year and constituted 1.8 per cent of the total enrolment at all stages. It is significant to note that the rate of increase (12.2 per cent) at this stage of education was higher than that observed at the primary and secondary stages, which indicates the great demand for higher education in the country.

Of the total number of pupils studying for higher education, 3,69,493 (77.8 per cent) took up arts and science courses,

Table LIV—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education

State	In Arts and Science Colleges*				In Colleges for Professional and Special Education			
	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No. of Girls	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	561	447	1,003	55.7	20	...	20	100.0
Bihar	214	900	1,114	19.2	105	19	124	84.7
Bombay	6,934	1,174	8,108	85.5	1,008	51	1,059	95.2
M. Pradesh	938	291	1,229	76.3	173	99	272	63.6
Madras	2,144	3,074	5,218	41.1	951	371	1,322	71.9
Orissa	193	166	364	54.4	39	...	39	100.0
Punjab	1,079	1,057	2,136	50.5	143	124	267	53.6
Uttar Pradesh	2,651	3,370	6,021	44.0	556	356	912	61.0
West Bengal	4,329	3,097	7,426	58.3	454	459	913	49.7
Hyderabad	271	825	1,096	24.7	127	...	127	100.0
M. Bharat	720	194	914	78.8	274	...	274	100.0
Mysoie	560	1,644	2,204	25.4	142	...	142	100.0
Pepsu	158	1,072	1,230	12.8	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	319	1,325	1,644	19.4	75	...	75	100.0
Saurashtra	235	...	235	100.0	...	...	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	2,527	2,836	5,363	47.1	175	...	175	100.0
Ajmer	54	686	740	7.3	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	60	...	60	100.0	6	...	6	100.0
Coorg	33	...	33	100.0	...	...	...	...
Delhi	385	1,156	1,541	25.0	74	654	728	10.2
H. Pradesh	16	...	16	100.0	...	...	...	...
Manipur	11	...	11	100.0	...	...	...	...
Tripura	61	...	61	100.0	...	...	...	...
V. Pradesh	28	...	28	100.0	...	...	...	...
India	24,486	23,314	47,800	51.2	4,322	2,133	6,455	67.0

* Includes university teaching departments and research institutions

Table LV—Number of Teachers

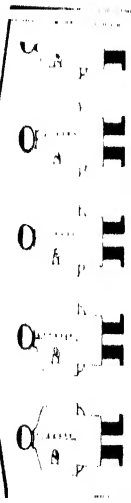
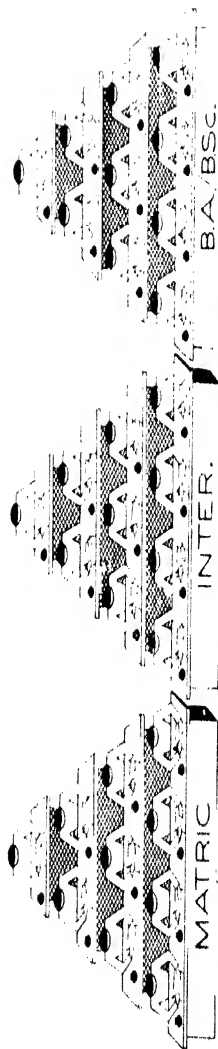
State	In University Teaching Departments		In Colleges for General Education*		In Colleges for Professional Education	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	48	1	337	19	56	...
Bihar	41	2	990	73	293	6
Bombay	67	3	1,874	200	1,162	36
Madhya Pradesh	93	2	408	38	257	24
Madras	360	12	2,683	428	820	88
Orissa	9	...	275	17	62	3
Punjab	84	...	1,022	78	134	21
Uttar Pradesh	1,171	57	1,675	169	271	70
West Bengal	583	11	2,274	246	873	18
Hyderabad	...	...	455	67	169	6
Madhya Bharat	...	...	630	20	88	8
Mysore	...	...	855	87	220	6
Pepsu	...	...	171	45	5	...
Rajasthan	7	...	547	37	147	...
Saurashtra	...	...	97	...	60	...
Travancore-Cochin	12	1	898	235	81	3
Ajmer	...	...	108	48	...	...
Bhopal	...	...	29	1	...	...
Coorg	...	...	12	5	...	...
Delhi	100	8	410	55	180	78
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	15	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	18	...	...	...
Tripura	...	...	43	...	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	79	...	...	...
India	2,575	97	15,905	1,868	4,878	367

* Includes research institutions.

PASS PERCENTAGES

1951-52

EACH FULL SYMBOL = 10



in Universities and Colleges by States

In Colleges for Special Education		Total			State
Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons	
8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	441	20	461	Assam
8	...	1,332	81	1,413	Bihar
81	10	3,184	249	3,433	Bombay
...	...	758	64	822	Madhya Pradesh
309	27	4,172	555	4,727	Madras
28	1	374	21	395	Orissa
13	1	1,253	100	1,353	Punjab
65	4	3,182	300	3,482	Uttar Pradesh
100	10	3,830	285	4,115	West Bengal
...	...	624	73	697	Hyderabad
65	...	783	28	811	Madhya Bharat
91	...	1,166	93	1,259	Mysore
...	...	176	45	221	Pepsu
82	...	783	37	820	Rajasthan
...	...	157	...	157	Saurashtra
19	...	1,010	239	1,249	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	108	48	156	Ajmer
3	...	32	1	33	Bhopal
...	...	12	5	17	Coorg
4	5	694	146	840	Delhi
...	...	15	...	15	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	18	...	18	Manipur
...	...	43	...	43	Tripura
...	...	79	...	79	Vindhya Pradesh
868	58	24,226	2,390	26,616	India

per cent) professional and technical courses and 6,765 (1.4 per cent) special education courses. Further details are given in table LII.

The number of pupils receiving general, professional and special education in the different States during the year 1950-51 and 1951-52 is shown in table LIII. It will be seen that the enrolment registered an increase in almost all the States.

Co-education

Out of a total of 47,800 girls reading in arts and science colleges, 24,486 or 51.2 per cent studied in institutions for boys. The corresponding percentage in the case of professional and special education colleges was 67.0. The colleges for girls, however, did not enrol boys. Statewise figures are given in table LIV.

Teachers

The total staff strength of the universities and colleges during 1951-52 was 26,616—24,226 men and 2,390 women. Of these, 2,672 were employed by universities for their teaching departments, while 17,773 taught in arts and science colleges and 6,171 in professional and special education colleges. Their distribution, according to States, is given in table LV.

Pay Scales of Teachers

There was no appreciable improvement in the pay scales of university and college teachers. These continued to vary from State to State and sometimes within the same State from one college to another. The scales for different categories of university teachers (lecturers, readers and professors) are given in table LVI. The scales in the affiliated colleges were comparatively lower.

Expenditure

During the year 1951-52, the universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning reported a total expenditure (direct only) of Rs. 18,95,55,744. This is 10.6 per cent more than the amount expended in 1950-51. Of the total, Rs. 17,97,94,514 were accounted by boys' institutions and Rs. 97,61,230 by those for girls. The break-up of expenditure on different types of institutions was: universities Rs. 4,97,60,155 (26.3 per cent), arts and science colleges Rs. 8,75,67,134 (46.2 per cent), professional and technical colleges Rs. 5,00,00,822 (26.4 per cent), and special education colleges Rs. 22,27,633 (1.1 per cent). The percentage increase over the corresponding figures for 1950-51 was 1.4, 12.3, 18.5 and 0.2 respectively. The university and college expenditure constituted 18.6 per cent of the total direct expenditure

Table LVI—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aligarh	(i) 300-20-500 (ii) 210-15-300	500-25-800	800-40-1,000-(Selection)-50-1,250
Allahabad	300-20-480-EB-20-500	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Andhra*	(i) 210-15/2-300 (ii) 150-10/2-200	(i) 400-40/2-600 (ii) 200-30/2-320-40/2-400	(i) 750-50/2-1,000 (ii) 400-40/2-600-50/3-700
Annamalai	Engg. and Tech. : 180-10-300	...	(i) 400-25-700-EB-40-900 (ii) 250-15-400-EB-20-500 (Asstt. Prof.)
	Others : 150-10-300	...	(i) 400-20-700 (ii) 250-15-400-20-500 (Associate Prof.)
Banaras*	200-15-410-20-450 (Kamacha Section)	...	University Professor : (i) 1,000-50-1,750 (Tech., Engg., Mining and Metallurgy) (ii) 800-50-1,250 (Others) Professor : (i) 600-40-1,000 (Tech., Engg., Mining and Metallurgy) (ii) 500-25-800 (Others) Asstt. Professor : (i) 300-20-600 (Tech., Engg., Mining and Metallurgy) (ii) 250-15-400-20-600 (Others)
Baroda*	(i) 300-15-450 (ii) 200-15-350	400-25-650	700-50-1,000
Bihar	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	350-25-850-EB-35-1,000	850-50-1,250
Bombay	300-25-600	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Calcutta	200-25-600	500-50/2-700	800-50-2-1,000
Delhi	200-15-290-20-410-25-560	500-25-800	800-40-1,000-(Selection)-50-1,250
Gauhati	250-25/2-600	500-50/2-700	700-50/2-1,000
Karnatak	250-10-400	300-25-650	600-50-1,100

* The scales relate to university colleges.

**Table LVI—Pay Scales of Teachers in University
Teaching Departments—(Contd.)**

University 1	Lecturer 2 Rs.	Reader 3 Rs.	Professor 4 Rs.
Lucknow	Medicine : 280-15-400	(i) 600-30-900 (ii) 500-30-800	(i) 1,100-40-1,340 (ii) 900-40-1,140
	Others : 300-20-480-EB- 20-500	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Madras	(i) 200-15-350- 20-450-25-500 (ii) 150-10-250	400-25-600	750-50-1,000
Mysore*	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 150-10-200 (iii) 100-10-150	...	(i) 700-30-850 (ii) 400-25-700 (iii) 350-25/2-400 (Asstt. Professor) (iv) 250-25/2-350 (Asstt. Professor)
Nagpur	225-225-250- 15-400	400-50-600-40- 800	(i) 800-100-1,000 (ii) 800-50-1,000
Osmania*	300-20-400-25- 600-EB-40-800†	‡	700-50-1,200-EB- 75-1,500†
Panjab	(i) 300-25-650 (ii) 250-15-460	510-30-750	800-50-1,250
Patna	200-40/2-400- EB-30-700	300-35/2-440- EB-40-640-EB- 40-1,000	850-50-1,250
Poona	250-10-400	350-15-500	500-20-600
Rajputana	300-25-600	600-40-800	800-40-1,000-50- 1,250
Roorkee	250-25-400-EB- 30-700-EB-50- 850 (Starting pay Rs. 300)	600-40-1,000	2,000-100-2,500
Saugar	(i) 250-20-450 (ii) 200-10-300	400-30-640-40- 800	...
Travancore	(i) 275-10-325 (ii) 225-10-275 (iii) 175-10-225	...	450-50-750
Utkal	300-20-500 (Languages)	...	600-40-960 (Law)
Visva-Bharati*	(i) 175-15-400 (ii) 130-10-300	300-20-600	500-25-750

* The scales relate to university colleges.

† In O.S. Currency. 350 O.S.-300 Indian.

‡ Lecturers crossing the efficiency bar are designated as Readers.

on all type of institutions. The distribution of expenditure, according to sources of income, was as follows :

Table LVII—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources

Source	1950-51		1951-52	
	Amonnt	Peren- tage	Amount	Peren- tage
	Rs.		Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	8,42,79,863	49.2	9,31,72,216	49.1
Local Board Funds	4,74,249	0.2	3,65,558	0.2
Fees	6,30,53,159	36.8	7,28,03,288	38.4
Endowments	42,97,740	2.5	69,83,649	3.7
Other Sources	1,93,35,429	11.3	1,62,31,033	8.6
Total	17,14,40,440	100.0	19,95,55,744	100.0

It will be seen that (a) nearly half the expenditure came from government funds, the next major source of income being fees and (b) the proportion of income from fees increased further from 36.8 to 38.4 per cent.

Of the total, Rs. 6,34,23,104 (33.5 per cent) were spent on government institutions, as compared to Rs. 9,98,607 (0.5 per cent) on local board colleges and Rs. 12,51,34,033 (66.0 per cent) on institutions managed by private bodies. In 1950-51, these percentages were 34.0, 0.6 and 65.4 respectively.

On an average, the annual cost per pupil was Rs. 233.1 in an arts and science college, Rs. 821.1 in a professional college and Rs. 324.7 in a special education college. The cost varied considerably from one type to another among the professional and special education colleges.

Table LVIII compares the expenditure on universities and colleges (separately for general, professional and special education) in the different States for the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52. The increase in expenditure was registered by all the States, except Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Ajmer, Coorg and Manipur. Among Part A States, the rise of Rs. 53,61,548 or 23.7 per cent in West Bengal- the highest in this category- was due partly to the new Central University of Visva-Bharati and partly to the starting of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. Next to follow were Madras and Punjab, where establishment of new colleges resulted in increasing the expenditure by 13.6 and 10.8 per cent respectively, while Uttar Pradesh (3.0 per cent) came at the other end of the scale. In

Table LVIII—Direct Expenditure on

State	Universities		Arts and Science Colleges*		Colleges for Professional Education
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam ...	9,60,855	9,93,582	14,18,964	15,97,937	7,55,163
Bihar ...	21,65,015	12,84,951	44,79,287	47,71,647	23,06,380
Bombay ...	73,46,425	61,57,493	1,27,21,724	1,35,01,882	83,01,278
Madhya Pradesh ...	18,70,460	17,96,475	20,95,705	24,18,980	29,85,004
Madras ...	44,11,794	47,49,803	96,89,438	1,15,49,217	62,99,500
Orissa ...	6,81,598	5,70,220	17,25,051	17,87,790	6,44,801
Punjab ...	33,64,999	35,18,051	44,64,952	53,40,691	15,14,691
Uttar Pradesh ...	1,93,48,221	1,85,03,804	63,69,797	77,90,836	52,00,097
West Bengal ...	35,18,953	59,88,984	1,23,44,458	1,25,31,913	64,95,347
Hyderabad ...	13,90,892	15,92,246	42,28,584	50,62,579	15,96,195
Madhya Bharat ...	...	...	16,83,692	26,42,883	7,05,312
Mysore ...	5,61,598	7,02,667	29,43,899	26,70,992	9,85,241
Pepsu ...	...	...	9,02,215	10,13,657	23,293
Rajasthan ...	6,43,216	7,89,257	26,97,922	32,38,330	8,15,576
Saurashtra ...	...	...	6,68,023	6,36,495	75,500
Travancore-Cochin...	10,92,702	12,34,627	33,14,317	41,92,480	3,95,697
Ajmer ...	...	...	7,89,589	7,77,072	26,364
Bhopal ...	...	...	1,46,810	2,08,044	...
Coorg ...	...	...	1,14,854	82,570	...
Delhi ...	16,95,893	18,77,985	45,59,126	50,61,625	30,67,942
Himachal Pradesh ...	...	...	74,197	99,865	...
Manipur ...	...	...	56,143	50,584	...
Tripura ...	...	...	1,55,876	1,83,974	...
Vindhya Pradesh ...	...	...	3,25,621	3,55,086	...
India	4,90,52,621	4,97,60,155	7,79,70,244	8,75,67,134	4,21,93,383

* Includes research institutions.

Universities and Colleges by States

Colleges for Professional Education	Colleges for Special Education		Total		State
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
	7	8	9	10	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	14
8,25,451	...	...	31,34,982	34,16,970	Assam
28,15,665	...	...	89,50,682	83,72,263	Bihar
95,73,348	3,68,752	4,95,260	2,87,38,179	2,97,27,983	Bombay
33,88,112	...	...	69,51,169	76,03,567	Madhya Pradesh
68,76,709	4,50,084	5,15,972	2,08,50,816	2,36,91,701	Madras
5,57,024	62,600	65,631	31,14,050	29,80,665	Orissa
16,02,920	99,442	...	94,44,084	1,04,61,662	Punjab
55,56,831	1,87,264	1,96,805	3,11,05,379	3,20,48,276	Uttar Pradesh
92,52,179	2,65,880	2,14,105	2,26,25,638	2,79,87,186	West Bengal
18,13,630	...	...	72,15,671	84,68,455	Hyderabad
9,76,611	1,14,378	1,16,849	25,03,382	37,36,343	Madhya Bharat
8,77,880	1,19,460	1,34,891	46,10,198	43,86,420	Mysore
23,600	...	...	9,25,508	10,37,257	Pepsu
10,95,618	1,87,731	1,92,064	43,44,445	53,15,279	Rajasthan
5,43,551	...	...	7,43,523	11,80,046	Saurashtra
9,48,948	34,907	43,978	48,37,625	64,20,033	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	...	8,15,953	7,77,072	Ajmer
...	36,793	1,200	1,83,603	2,09,244	Bhopal
...	...	...	1,14,854	82,570	Coorg
32,72,745	2,95,901	2,50,878	96,18,862	1,04,63,233	Delhi
...	...	...	74,197	99,865	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	...	56,143	50,584	Manipur
...	...	...	1,55,876	1,83,974	Tripura
...	...	...	3,25,621	3,55,086	Vindhya Pradesh
50,00,822	22,24,192	22,27,633	17,14,40,440	18,95,55,744	India

Table LVIII - Direct Expenditure on

State	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Total Direct Expenditure on Education		Percentage of	
	Amount	Per- centage	1950-51	1951-52	Government Funds	Local Board Funds
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.					
Assam	+ 2,81,988	+ 9.0	17.2	16.5	58.2	...
Bihar	- 78,419	- 0.9	16.9	15.4	52.5	...
Bombay	+ 9,89,804	+ 3.4	15.5	14.8	35.9	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	+ 6,52,398	+ 9.4	17.8	17.5	59.0	0.1
Madras	+ 28,40,885	+ 13.6	12.3	13.4	39.8	0.1
Orissa	- 1,33,385	- 4.3	18.5	17.5	65.6	...
Punjab	+ 10,17,578	+ 10.8	23.4	23.3	28.1	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	+ 9,42,897	+ 3.0	23.1	21.0	48.8	0.1
West Bengal	+ 53,61,548	+ 23.7	27.9	31.0	52.2	0.1
Hyderabad	+ 12,52,784	+ 17.4	22.6	17.8	76.1	...
Madhya Bharat	+ 12,32,961	+ 49.3	20.7	24.1	70.0	...
Mysore	- 2,23,768	- 4.9	20.3	15.4	48.1	...
Pepsu	+ 1,11,749	+ 12.1	15.0	13.0	70.1	...
Rajasthan	+ 9,70,834	+ 22.3	19.5	21.6	64.7	...
Saurashtra	+ 4,36,523	+ 58.7	6.6	9.3	72.8	...
Travancore-Cochin	+ 15,82,408	+ 32.7	17.0	19.2	34.5	...
Ajmer	- 38,881	- 4.8	15.4	13.8	61.7	...
Bhopal	+ 25,641	+ 14.0	17.9	16.2	88.3	...
Coorg	- 32,284	+ 28.1	12.6	8.8	55.9	...
Delhi	+ 8,44,371	+ 8.8	42.7	40.5	67.9	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	+ 25,668	+ 34.6	4.6	5.3	63.6	...
Manipur	- 5,559	- 9.9	5.0	3.9	40.7	...
Tripura	+ 28,098	+ 18.0	16.3	15.5	75.5	...
Vindhya Pradesh	+ 29,465	+ 9.0	10.0	9.8	87.4	...
India	+ 1,81,15,304	+ 10.6	18.8	18.6	49.1	0.2

Universities and Colleges by States—(Contd.)

Expenditure (1951-52) met from			Average Annual Cost per Pupil (1951-52)			State
Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	In Arts and Science Colleges	In Colleges for Pro- fessional Education	In Colleges for Special Education	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
38.7	0.6	2.5	216.8	1,213.9	...	Assam
38.2	0.9	8.4	207.8	675.9	...	Bihar
52.5	2.6	8.1	293.1	590.6	1,056.0	Bombay
26.4	4.5	10.0	274.6	800.6	...	Madhya Pradesh
47.2	12.8	0.1	226.9	780.5	338.3	Madras
32.9	0.5	1.0	327.0	1,526.1	271.2	Orissa
60.1	1.8	9.8	239.6	842.8	...	Punjab
28.1	1.8	21.2	191.9	2,317.7	173.2	Uttar Pradesh
37.3	2.0	8.4	193.0	1,006.2	216.5	West Bengal
18.1	4.4	1.4	549.7	932.9	...	Hyderabad
24.6	4.4	1.0	242.6	1,341.5	158.8	Madhya Bharat
44.3	0.2	7.4	141.2	204.4	202.5	Mysore
25.8	3.8	0.3	241.5	605.1	...	Pepsu
21.9	10.6	2.8	195.7	510.8	392.0	Rajasthan
23.7	2.2	1.3	313.1	1,598.7	...	Saurashtra
56.6	...	8.9	177.4	848.0	212.5	Trav.-Cochin
28.8	6.8	2.7	253.0	...	...	Ajmer
7.9	...	3.8	480.5	...	48.0	Bhopal
40.5	...	3.6	417.0	...	...	Coorg
23.3	1.5	7.2	330.7	1,372.2	667.2	Delhi
31.4	...	...	432.3	...	...	H. Pradesh
55.8	...	3.5	162.1	...	...	Manipur
8.0	...	16.5	283.9	...	...	Tripura
12.6	...	...	434.6	...	...	V. Pradesh
38.4	3.7	8.6	233.1	821.1	324.7	India

the case of Part B States, Saurashtra led with an increase of 58.7 per cent, due mainly to the starting of a technical college in the State. Other significant increases were Madhya Bharat (49.3 per cent), Travancore-Cochin (32.7 per cent) and Rajasthan (22.3 per cent).

Figures in col. (17) of table LVIII give the proportion of the total direct expenditure incurred on universities and colleges during 1951-52. Delhi spent nearly two-fifths of its expenditure on higher education. Among the Part A States, the proportion varied from 13.4 per cent in Madras to 31.0 per cent in West Bengal.

The extent to which expenditure on higher education was shared by the government, local boards, fees, endowments and other sources is shown by figures in cols. (18) to (22) of table LVIII. Taking Part A States, it will be seen that the contribution from government funds was highest in Orissa, where nearly two thirds of the cost came from this source, and least in Punjab (28.1 per cent). The intermediate positions were occupied by Madhya Pradesh (59.0 per cent), Assam (58.2 per cent), Bihar (52.5 per cent), West Bengal (52.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (48.8 per cent), Madras (39.8 per cent) and Bombay (35.9 per cent). The share of local boards was insignificant everywhere. Fees met 60.1 per cent of the total cost in Punjab, 52.5 per cent in Bombay and 47.2 per cent in Madras. In most of the Part B and C States, except Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur, where fees also played a predominant part, the major contribution was from the government funds.

An idea of the average annual cost in arts and science colleges, professional and technical colleges and special education colleges in the different States can be had from figures in cols. (23) to (25) of table LVIII. There were, as usual, wide disparities.

Free places, Scholarships and Stipends

The following scholarship schemes of the government of India for higher studies in the country were in force during 1951-52 :

- (i) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships;
- (ii) Research Training Scholarships for Research in Scientific and Technical subjects in universities and other institutions of higher learning; and
- (iii) Cultural Scholarships for indigenous students, as well as, those of Indian origin from Asia, Africa and other common-wealth countries.

Under the first scheme, 2,834 pupils were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 12,69,456 during 1951-52. The number of research training scholarships awarded was 150- 100 senior (each of Rs. 200 p.m.) and 50 junior (each of Rs. 100 p.m.). Out of 70 cultural scholarships allotted under the scheme, 59 were actually utilised during the year. The total number of scholars studying was 129 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,46,000.

Besides the above scholarships, open scholarships were awarded by the government and universities on the basis of results of university examinations. Almost all the universities had provision for research scholarships. Free places to the extent of 5 to 15 per cent of the total enrolment were granted to poor and deserving students. Students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes received stipends and (or) freeships.

During 1951-52, the total expenditure on scholarships and stipends in universities and colleges amounted to Rs.1,21,51,257. In addition, Rs. 51,02,416 were foregone on account of free places and Rs. 7,72,150 were expended on other financial concessions.

Examination Results

The following table gives the results of intermediate, degree and post graduate examinations held during 1951 and 1952 :

Table LIX—Results of Examinations

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.A.	1,13,770	1,09,493	47,013	52,373	41.3	47.8
I.Sc.	56,166	61,891	25,672	25,463	45.7	41.1
B.A. (including Hons.)	41,746	47,841	21,251	24,965	50.9	52.2
B.Sc. (including Hons.)	24,214	23,428	10,987	11,171	51.8	47.7
M.A.	7,593	7,780	5,729	6,063	75.6	77.9
M.Sc.	1,799	2,144	1,409	1,680	78.3	78.4
Professional Subjects*	33,024	36,402	19,445	22,684	58.9	62.3

It will be seen that nearly 50 per cent of the candidates failed at both intermediate and degree levels.

The State-wise distribution of passes, during 1952, in I.A. and I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. and professional courses (degree and equivalent) examinations is shown in table LX.

* Degrees or equivalent examinations only.

Table LX—Number of Passes in

State	Intermediate (Arts and Science)			B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	807	168	975	353	90	443
Bihar	3,635	244	3,879	2,088	61	2,149
Bombay	7,459	1,446	8,905	3,899	1,144	5,043
Madhya Pradesh	1,474	511	1,985	957	241	1,198
Madras	10,320	1,416	11,736	4,487	716	5,203
Orissa	983	82	1,065	565	35	600
Punjab	4,417	906	5,323	2,818	479	3,297
Uttar Pradesh	19,086	2,580	21,666	7,951	1,033	8,984
West Bengal	6,029	1,196	7,225	2,210	585	2,795
Hyderabad	1,881	282	2,163	554	85	639
Madhya Bharat	1,111	258	1,369	303	65	368
Mysore	2,071	426	2,497	872	220	1,092
Pepsu	320	25	345	119	18	137
Rajasthan	1,286	166	1,452	721	71	792
Saurashtra	267	28	295	222	31	253
Travancore-Cochin	2,898	1,137	4,035	1,371	537	1,908
Ajmer	1,857	114	1,971	101	12	113
Bhopal	32	16	48	10	3	13
Coorg	41	11	52	...	...	...
Delhi	531	59	590	842	162	1,004
Himachal Pradesh	21	7	28	8	1	9
Manipur	20	1	21	22	...	22
Tripura	80	18	98	5	...	5
Vindhya Pradesh	105	8	113	66	3	69
India	66,731	11,105	77,836	30,544	5,592	36,136

Different University Examinations by States

M.A. and M.Sc.			Research (including Professional Subjects)			Professional (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas only)			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
53	5	58	...	...	...	178	7	185	Assam
416	23	439	...	...	...	1,409	31	1,440	Bihar
494	174	668	58	14	72	3,033	374	3,407	Bombay
424	60	484	2	...	2	971	78	1,049	Madhya Pradesh
230	53	283	14	2	16	3,096	299	3,395	Madras
41	7	48	2	...	2	212	5	217	Orissa
401	62	463	3	...	3	718	165	883	Punjab
2,915	414	3,329	21	2	23	5,399	322	5,721	Uttar Pradesh
730	166	896	36	2	38	2,343	167	2,510	West Bengal
94	23	117	1	...	1	564	26	590	Hyderabad
152	12	164	...	...	...	445	18	463	Madhya Bharat
66	13	79	2	...	2	552	23	575	Mysore
49	4	53	...	...	...	39	2	41	Pepsu
193	29	222	...	...	...	862	12	874	Rajasthan
7	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	Saurashtra
51	34	85	...	...	...	442	108	550	Travancore-Cochin
37	5	42	...	...	...	35	...	35	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
214	79	293	4	1	5	571	144	715	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	Tripura
11	2	13	...	...	...	9	...	9	Vindhya Pradesh
6,578	1,165	7,743	143	21	164	20,803	1,781	22,684	India

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The year under report was a year of consolidation rather than of expansion in the field of teachers' training. Reorientation in courses of training was maintained and crafts, community activities, social welfare and village improvement continued to receive increasing attention so as to train the teacher to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of teacher-cum-social worker efficiently. Short term courses were arranged and other devices adopted to increase the professional efficiency of the teacher. The teachers' organisations also took keen interest in organising conferences, seminars, discussion groups, etc., where teachers met and exchanged ideas and experiences.

The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations, Delhi, organised The South East Asia Teachers' Seminar in New Delhi in November, 1951. The six discussion groups set up by the Seminar made important observations on teaching of history and geography and of science and technology, extra-curricular activities, study of literature and humanities, teachers' training and education for world citizenship.

The Central Institute of Education, which is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Education entered the 5th year of its life. The growth of the Institute, during this period from a mere training college for secondary teachers to an institution training personnel for a variety of education work and conducting research in a number of fields has been remarkable. Attached to the Institute are a Nursery School, a Basic School and a Psychology Wing. One interesting experiment that the Institute has undertaken concerns the adaption of basic education to the need of urban community. Another experiment aims at the production of cheap media of audio-visual education suited to the requirements of rural areas. The construction of individual intelligence test in Hindi was completed and its standardization taken up.

Main developments

A brief account of important developments in the field of teachers' training in the different States is given below :

Assam

An Assamese training centre was opened at Titabor for training of teachers to teach Assamese language in all the secondary schools for the hill people. Centres for the training of teachers for teaching Hindi in secondary schools were also established.

Bihar

With the expansion and re-organisation of one more elementary training school, the sanctioned strength of 39 such schools was completed. To meet the shortage of basic trained teachers, short term courses were arranged by all the basic training schools. A training college for women was opened at Patna to provide training facilities for women graduates for Diploma in Education.

Bombay

With the extension of the course of studies for basic training institutions to the second year class during 1951-52, all the training institutions in the State provided instruction in one main craft and two auxiliary crafts and placed special emphasis on health and hygiene and activities of social and community significance. Four more primary training institutions were converted into basic training institutions. Eighteen short term courses in the training of craft were organised. The Baroda University revised courses for B.T. and M.Ed. examinations and raised the duration of the M.Ed. course from one to two years. Basic education was included in the B.T. course and craft teaching in the diploma course. A course in Hindi was introduced for both B.T. and T.D. examinations.

Madras

Fifteen training schools (11 normal and 4 basic) were opened during the year, and four traditional training schools converted into basic training schools. Five training schools were close in the same year. The revised basic training school scheme was put into effect from the year 1951-52. The maximum grant or subsidy for the construction of buildings for basic training schools by private management or local bodies was fixed at Rs. 50,000. The government sanctioned the revival of the Manual Training Instructors' course, in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, under the new name of Craft Instruction course.

Orissa

Short training courses in basic education for the inspecting officers of the Department and mobile squads to train up primary school teachers in basic education were introduced.

Punjab

A ten days' in-service refresher course was organised at Jullunder under the auspices of the Government Training College for the inspectorate staff and teachers. On the invitation of the Punjab Education Department, the British Council in India conducted three short courses for teachers of English at Tara Devi to discuss the latest techniques of teaching English as a foreign language in schools and colleges. Altogether some 90 teachers attended the courses. The duration of J.T. training course for women which was hitherto two years was reduced to one year to

bring it at par with that for men. Regulations relating to the B.T. examination were revised.

Uttar Pradesh

There was a training squad in every district except one. Thus 50 squads functioned during the year under report. Besides imparting practical training to teachers, these squads participate in rural uplift schemes. The Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad continued to conduct research in curriculum construction and methodology. The Aligarh University changed the nomenclature of the B.T. degree to B.Ed. The ordinance relating to M.Ed. course in the same university was approved by the Government of India and students could now qualify for the M.Ed. degree by means of pure research or by submitting dissertation in lieu of an optional paper.

West Bengal

A psychological laboratory was established at the David Hare Training College, Calcutta. Regulations relating to the B.T. course of Calcutta University were revised. The men's and women's basic training colleges were amalgamated. Eight members of the inspectorate staff attended a condensed course of training in basic education at the Basic Training College, Banipur.

Hyderabad

Two Basic Training Centres, one for Telugu medium and the other for Marathi medium were established. Second year classes were opened in the training classes attached to 4 girls' high schools, where first year classes had been started during the preceding year. The government sanctioned a scheme for the opening of 4 new training classes from the commencement of the next academic session. Three hundred and eighteen teachers were given short term training of 6 weeks' duration during summer vacation. The preparation of an attitude scale of the measurement of attitude towards teaching profession was undertaken.

Madhya Bharat

One basic training school was opened with a view to introducing basic education in the State. Two more normal training schools also came into existence. A refresher course was organised at Normal School, Morar.

Mysore

The Special Teachers' Training Centre at Vidyanagar continued to train untrained teachers of primary schools. The scheme of training 30 teachers in nursery education was sanctioned for a further period of 2 years from 1951-52. The increased number of seats in Teachers' Certificate (Higher) class of Women's Training College, Mysore was also sanctioned for a further period of 3 years.

Pepsu

The number of seats in the training institutions was increased.

Rajasthan

Courses for the B.Ed. and T.T.C. examinations of Rajputana University were revised and a new course for the M.Ed. degree was introduced.

Travancore-Cochin

The Training College, Trichur was revived to afford more facilities for graduate teachers.

Ajmer

The Government Basic Training Institute, Ajmer, hitherto run by the Delhi Administration, was taken over by the Ajmer Administration.

Delhi

The Central Institute of Education organised a refresher course of 3 weeks' duration, which was attended by 30 teachers from local schools. A regular fortnightly series of lectures entitled "Education as viewed by People in the different Professions" was instituted.

Himachal Pradesh

A junior basic training school was started at Salogra with 55 trainees.

Vindhya Pradesh

A novel experiment for meeting the shortage of trained teachers was introduced in the State. All the untrained teachers of the Department were imparted intensive theoretical and practical training at 8 zonal centres for 3 weeks during fasli vacation. This would be followed by training for 5 weeks in summer vacation after which the trainees would be deemed to be trained teachers.

Training Schools

Institutions

The total number of training schools increased, during the year, from 782 (57 for men and 215 for women) to 802 (589 for men and 213 for women). Besides these, there were some training classes attached to secondary schools. Of the total number of training schools, 478 (59.6 per cent) were managed by the government, 15 (1.9 per cent) by local boards and 309 (38.5 per cent) by private bodies. The corresponding percentages for 1950-51 were 61.3, 2.0 and 36.7 per cent respectively. Of the 309 private schools, 26 were not receiving any grant-in-aid.

Table LXI—Number of Teachers*

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	27	28	3	6	30	34
Bihar	74	79	10	10	84	89
Bombay	70	69	38	38	108	107
Madhya Pradesh	14	14	8	8	22	22
Madras	95	104	91	92	186	196
Orissa	23	23	5	4	28	27
Punjab	5	5	1	1	6	6
Uttar Pradesh†	109	113	24	23	133	136
West Bengal	43	43	10	10	53	53
Hyderabad	8	9	8	4	16	13
Madhya Bharat	2	4	1	2	3	6
Mysore	7	6	4	3	11	9
Pepsu	1	1	...	...	1	1
Rajasthan	10	10	3	3	13	13
Saurashtra	22	23	1	1	23	24
Travancore-Cochin	50	51	7	7	57	58
Ajmer	2	1	...	...	2	1
Delhi	1	1	1	1	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	..	...	1	2
Kutch	1	1	...	...	1	1
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	...	...	2	2
India	567	589	215	213	782	802

* Excludes training classes

† Includes mobile training

Training Schools*

Number of Schools (1951-52) Managed by					
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Government	Local Boards	Private Bodies		State
			Aided	Unaided	
8	9	10	11	12	13
+ 4	10	12	11	1	Assam
+ 5	62	...	26	1	Bihar
- 1	33	1	71	2	Bombay
...	17	...	4	1	Madhya Pradesh
+ 10	97	...	97	2	Madras
- 1	23	...	1	3	Orissa
...	4	...	1	1	Punjab
+ 3	113	1	11	11	Uttar Pradesh
...	40	1	11	1	West Bengal
- 3	9	...	1	3	Hyderabad
+ 3	6	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
- 2	8	...	1	...	Mysore
...	1	...	...	...	Pepsu
...	12	...	1	...	Rajasthan
+ 1	21	...	3	...	Saurashtra
+ 1	14	...	44	...	Travancore-Cochin
- 1	1	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	2	...	...	...	Delhi
+ 1	2	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	1	...	...	...	Kutch
...	2	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
+ 20	478	15	283	26	India

attached to secondary schools.

squads.

Table LXII—Number of Pupils*

State	Men		Women	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5
Assam ...	1,255	1,183	136	168
Bihar ...	3,894	3,801	573	554
Bombay ...	8,594	8,329	3,291	3,495
Madhya Pradesh ...	1,146	1,232	447	504
Madras ...	13,630	14,864	8,700	9,549
Orissa ...	948	921	99	89
Punjab ...	796	954	399	438
Uttar Pradesh ...	15,166	8,341	639	684
West Bengal ...	1,174	1,074	331	349
Hyderabad ...	775	809	275	321
Madhya Bharat ...	108	245	36	57
Mysore ...	966	1,071	290	385
Pepsu ...	250	217	59	105
Rajasthan ...	725	701	270	207
Saurashtra ...	847	752	386	507
Travancore-Cochin ...	1,329	1,559	1,786	1,978
Ajmer ...	257	251	35	36
Bhopal ...	20	20	...	...
Coorg ...	52	52	12	12
Delhi ...	135	131	204	218
Himachal Pradesh ...	110	158	13	24
Kutch ...	14	25	12	20
Vidhya Pradesh ...	78	127	1	1
India ...	52,069	46,817	17,994	19,701

* Includes enrolment in training classes attached to secondary schools.

in Teachers' Training Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Out-put†			State
1950-51	1951-52		Men	Women	Total	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,391	1,351	- 40	536	88	624	Assam
4,467	4,355	- 112	2,358	299	2,657	Bihar
11,685	11,824	+ 139	3,517	1,187	4,704	Bombay
1,593	1,736	+ 143	243	88	331	Madhya Pradesh
22,330	24,413	+ 2,083	6,683	3,401	10,084	Madras
1,047	1,010	- 37	301	20	321	Orissa
1,185	1,392	+ 197	763	276	1,039	Punjab
15,805	9,025	- 6,780	6,153	479	6,632	Uttar Pradesh
1,505	1,423	- 82	806	285	1,091	West Bengal
1,050	1,130	+ 80	572	107	679	Hyderabad
144	302	+ 158	108	15	123	Madhya Bharat
1,256	1,456	+ 200	428	163	591	Mysore
309	322	+ 13	212	95	307	Pepsu
995	908	- 87	661	133	794	Rajasthan
1,233	1,259	+ 26	652	433	1,085	Saurashtra
3,115	3,537	+ 422	989	1,236	2,225	Travancore-Cochin
292	287	- 5	240	36	276	Ajmer
20	20	...	10	...	10	Bhopal
64	64	...	43	11	54	Coorg
339	349	+ 10	116	204	320	Delhi
123	182	+ 59	118	24	142	Himachal Pradesh
26	45	+ 19	24	6	30	Kutch
79	128	+ 49	125	1	126	Vindhya Pradesh
70,063	66,518	- 3,545	25,658	8,587	34,245	India

† Includes private students.

Table LXI compares the number of training schools in the different States during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. The increase in the number of schools was reported by Madras (from 186 to 196), Bihar (from 84 to 89), Assam (from 30 to 34), Uttar Pradesh (from 133 to 136), Madhya Bharat (from 3 to 6), Saurashtra (from 23 to 24), Travancore-Cochin (from 57 to 58) and Himachal Pradesh (from 1 to 2). In Hyderabad, the number of training schools decreased from 16 to 13 and in Mysore from 11 to 9. The decrease was more apparent than real as the attached classes, which were hitherto shown as separate institutions, were excluded. In Bombay and Orissa, the closure of some schools resulted in an over-all decrease of one, while in Ajmer the fall from 2 to one was on account of the amalgamation of the two existing schools. The number of schools remained stationary in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Delhi, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh. A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur, Manipur and Tripura continued to be without any arrangement for training of teachers within their areas. Both in Bhopal and Coorg, a training class attached to a high school continued to be the only training facility available.

The distribution of training schools, according to their managements, is shown in cols. (9) to (12) of table I.XI. A great majority of these schools continued to be managed by the government in all the States, except Assam, Bombay, Madras and Travancore-Cochin. Of the 15 schools managed by the local boards, 12 were located in the State of Assam alone. The number of schools on the grants-in-aid list was highest in Madras (97) followed by Bombay (71) and Travancore-Cochin (44). As many as 11 schools were not receiving any aid in Uttar Pradesh.

Pupils

The total number of pupils under training in the training schools, including attached classes, fell from 70,063 (52,069 men and 17,994 women) to 66,518 (46,817 men and 19,701 women). The decrease was due mainly to decline in the number of trainees under the mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh. It will, however, be observed that the number of women under training increased by 9.5 per cent. The distribution of pupils, according to managements of schools was: government 64.7 per cent, local boards 0.8 per cent and private bodies 34.5 per cent, as compared to 70.2, 1.1 and 28.7 per cent during the previous year. As many as 34,245 (25,658 men and 8,587 women) candidates qualified for the award of training certificate.

The State-wise details of enrolment are given in table LXII. All the States, except Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Ajmer, shared the increase in enrolment, the largest being in Madras (2,083). The decrease in Assam was due to the stoppage of admission to private pupils who were hitherto admitted on payment of fees by managing committees. In Bihar, the introduction of short training courses resulted in decreasing the number

of regular trainees. In Uttar Pradesh, the decrease of 6,780 was due to the decrease in the enrolment of mobile training squads. The output of teachers in the different States is given in cols. (9) to (11) of table LXII.

Expenditure

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on the teachers' training schools (excluding that on the training classes attached to secondary schools) rose from Rs. 1,52,29,430 to Rs. 1,66,81,788, at the rate of 9.5 per cent. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,30,25,214 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 36,56,574 on those for women. The government schools accounted for nearly 76.1 per cent of the expenditure, as compared to 22.6 per cent by private and 1.3 per cent by local board schools. The distribution of expenditure, according to sources of income, is tabulated below :

Table LXIII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources

Source	1950-51		1951-52	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds ...	1,28,72,917	84.5	1,42,30,834	85.3
Local Board Funds ...	2,67,272	1.8	1,43,909	0.9
Fees ...	7,13,579	4.7	8,60,056	5.1
Endowments ...	1,92,856	1.3	7,79,721	4.7
Other Sources ...	11,82,806	7.7	6,67,268	4.0
Total ...	1,52,29,430	100.0	1,66,81,788	100.0

It will be observed that a major portion of the expenditure continued to be met from government funds.

The average annual cost per pupil in teachers' training schools was Rs. 255.7—Rs. 264.2 in schools for men and Rs. 229.3 in schools for women. Its distribution over different sources was : government funds Rs. 218.1, local board funds Rs. 2.2, fees Rs. 13.2, endowments Rs. 12.0 and other sources Rs. 10.2.

Figures in col. (8) of table LXIV, which compares the expenditure on the teachers' training schools in the different States, during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52, show that there was a rise in expendi-

Table LXIV—Direct Expenditure on

State		On Schools For Men		On Schools For Women		Total	
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	...	4,29,917	3,72,493	39,914	26,396	4,69,831	3,98,889
Bihar	...	13,02,081	15,58,777	1,04,577	1,17,760	14,06,658	16,76,537
Bombay	...	20,96,026	21,77,334	9,59,578	10,15,820	30,55,604	31,93,154
Madhya Pradesh	...	4,60,757	4,09,718	1,95,712	2,41,657	6,56,469	6,51,375
Madras	...	15,51,875	16,76,123	11,99,229	10,67,474	27,51,104	27,43,602
Orissa	...	4,65,922	4,32,557	80,451	25,939	5,46,373	4,58,496
Punjab	...	1,44,866	1,45,674	26,900	28,657	1,71,766	1,74,331
Uttar Pradesh	...	24,35,969	23,55,480	5,89,793	5,51,948	30,25,762	29,07,428
West Bengal	...	3,59,722	3,59,920	1,60,633	1,31,801	5,20,355	4,91,721
Hyderabad	...	3,58,539	11,63,547	91,809	1,43,103	4,50,348	13,06,655
Madhya Bharat	...	57,249	1,21,834	11,952	13,796	69,201	1,35,630
Mysore	...	6,30,738	8,18,462	58,631	88,570	6,89,369	9,07,032
Pepsu	...	13,013	14,256	..	...	13,013	14,256
Rajasthan	...	3,29,223	3,44,461	34,546	37,152	3,63,769	3,81,613
Saurashtra	...	4,02,145	5,16,885	96,589	51,957	4,98,734	5,68,842
Travancore-Cochin	...	2,87,539	3,04,404	32,160	58,472	3,19,699	3,62,876
Ajmer	...	37,361	98,391	..	...	37,361	98,391
Delhi	...	22,138	23,601	78,097	56,067	1,00,235	79,668
Himachal Pradesh	...	13,438	56,224	...	...	13,438	56,224
Kutch	...	19,735	20,000	...	...	19,735	20,000
Vindhya Pradesh	...	50,606	55,068	..	...	50,606	55,068
India		1,14,68,859	1,30,25,214	37,60,571	36,56,574	1,52,29,430	1,66,81,788

Teachers' Training Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from					State
Amount	Perce- ntage		Govern- ment Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
- 70,942	15.1	295.3	84.1	13.7	0.1	00.0	2.1	Assam
+ 2,69,879	19.2	385.0	94.9	0.0	3.9	0.1	1.1	Bihar
+ 1,37,550	4.5	274.1	68.9	1.3	15.1	2.5	12.2	Bombay
- 5,094	0.8	375.2	92.3	0.2	1.5	2.0	4.0	Madhya Pradesh
- 7,502	0.3	113.1	74.1	0.0	1.4	24.2	0.3	Madras
- 87,877	16.1	454.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	Orissa
+ 2,565	1.5	217.9	82.3	0.0	13.5	00.0	4.2	Punjab
- 1,18,334	3.9	322.2	95.2	0.5	2.7	0.1	1.5	Uttar Pradesh
- 28,634	5.5	345.6	85.4	6.0	3.6	3.7	1.3	West Bengal
+ 8,56,307	190.1	1,313.2	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	Hyderabad
+ 66,429	96.0	449.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Madhya Bharat
+ 2,17,663	31.6	623.0	93.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	Mysore
+ 1,243	9.6	41.3	4.8	0.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	Pepsu
+ 17,844	4.9	420.3	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	Rajasthan
+ 70,108	14.1	451.8	80.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	18.4	Saurashtra
+ 43,177	13.5	102.6	66.3	0.0	31.2	0.0	2.5	Trav. Cochin
+ 61,030	163.4	342.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Ajmer
- 20,567	20.5	285.5	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	Delhi
+ 42,786	318.4	530.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	H. Pradesh
+ 265	1.3	444.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Kutch
+ 4,462	8.8	430.2	97.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	Vindhya Pradesh
+ 14,52,358	9.5	255.7	85.3	0.9	5.1	4.7	4.0	India

ture everywhere, except in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Delhi. The decrease was in some cases due to the closing of the institutions and in others on account of the proper classification of items of direct and indirect expenditure. Figures in cols. (11) to (15) of this table show the extent to which the expenditure was met from the different sources in the various States.

Fees and Stipends

Education in training schools under the managements of government and local boards was free. The in-service pupil-teachers continued to get their usual salaries. In private schools the fees of pupils belonging to scheduled castes and other backward communities was paid by the government.

Training Colleges

Institutions

During the year under report, there were 55 (41 for men and 14 for women) training colleges for graduate and undergraduates, as compared to 53 (39 for men and 14 for women) during the previous year. Most of the colleges for men, however, admitted women. Thirty six of the colleges were managed by the government, while 18 (out of 19) private colleges were borne on grant-in-aid list. Besides, the Education Departments of the Universities of Aligarh Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Calcutta, Gauhati, Lucknow and Visva-Bharati and some arts and science colleges (which had training classes attached to them) provided facilities for training of teachers.

Table LXV gives Statewise distribution of training colleges for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. Women's Training College, Patna (Bihar), K.P. Training College, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) and Government Training College, Trichur (Travancore-Cochin) were opened during the year under report, whereas the Basic Training College for Women at Alipur (West Bengal) was amalgamated with the Basic Training College at Banipur. There was no other change in the number of training colleges. Assam, Pepsu, Saurashtra and all the Part C States, except Delhi, continued to be without a training college. As in the previous year, instruction for B. T. degree was provided by the Gauhati University and also by the training departments of St. Edmund's College, Shillong and St. Mary's College, Shillong in Assam, in an arts and science college in Pepsu, while a diploma training class was attached to an arts and science college in Saurashtra.

Pupils.

The total number of pupils under instruction in training colleges, university education departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges was 6,556 (4,314 men and 2,242 women), as compared to 5,585 (3,839 men and 1,746 women) during the previous year. On percentage basis this showed an increase of 17.4 (12.4 per cent in case of men and 28.4 per cent in case of women). As many as

Table LXV—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges*

State	For Men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	No. of Colleges (in 1951-52) Managed by		
	1950- 51	1951- 52	1950- 51	1951- 52	1950- 51	1951- 52		Government	Private Bodies Aided	Un- aided
	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11
Bihar	2	2	...	1	2	3	+1	1	2	...
Bombay	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	6	2	...
M. Pradesh	4	4	2	2	6	6	...	4	1	1
Madras	8	8	4	4	12	12	...	5	7	...
Orissa	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	1	...	...
Punjab	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	2	1	...
U. Pradesh	4	5	5	5	9	10	+1	8	2	...
W. Bengal	3	3	1	...	4	3	-1	2	1	...
Hyderabad	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
M. Bharat	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Mysore	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Rajasthan	2	2	..	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Trav.-Cochin	1	2	...	...	1	2	+1	2	...	...
Delhi	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
India	39	41	14	14	53	55	+2	36	18	1

* Excludes university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXVI—Number of Pupils* in Teachers'

State	Men		Women		Total	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	33	59	10	21	43	80
Bihar	114	156	16	20	130	176
Bombay	466	505	156	268	622	773
Madhya Pradesh	332	333	186	186	518	519
Madras	680	734	238	238	918	972
Orissa	58	68	5	3	63	71
Punjab	153	226	249	310**	402	536
Uttar Pradesh	1,058	1,232	510	591	1,568	1,823
West Bangal	274	293	165	207	439	500
Hyderabad	75	98	30	22	105	120
Madhya Bharat	107	89	16	18	123	107
Mysore	60	61	18	15	78	76
Pepsu	54	53	6	5	60	58
Rajasthan	135	118	20	3	155	121
Saurashtra	42	28	4	2	46	30
Travancore-Cochin	124	206	74	101	198	307
Delhi	74	55	43	232††	117	287
India	3,839	4,314	1,746	2,242	5,585	6,556

* Includes pupils in university departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges.

** Includes 174 girls in J.S.T.C and T.T.C.

†† Includes 186 girls in Teachers' Training Diploma in Lady Irwin College, Delhi.

Training Colleges*

Out-put*							State
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Degrees or Equivalent Diplomas			Cetificates			
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 37	27	5	32	...	...	...	Assam
+ 46	132	21	153	...	...	...	Bihar
+151	529	216	745	312	267	519	Bombay
+ 1	177	65	242	3	13	16	Madhya Pradesh
+ 54	692	170	862	...	...	...	Madras
+ 8	79	2	81	...	...	...	Orissa
+134	330	140	470	...	54	54	Punjab
+255	1,195	282	1,477	63	165	228	Uttar Pradesh
+ 61	191	141	332	...	...	...	West Bengal
+ 15	88	19	107	...	...	...	Hyderabad
- 16	40	13	53	40	5	45	Madhya Bharat
- 2	59	12	71	...	...	...	Mysore
- 2	31	2	33	...	...	...	Pepsu
- 31	74	4	78	44	...	44	Rajasthan
- 16	...	...	...	24	1	25	Saurashtra
+109	175	101	276	...	...	...	Travan.-Cochin
+170	42	65	107	...	...	...	Delhi
+971	3,861	1,258	5,119	486	445	931	India

* Includes private candidates also.

5,119 pupils (3,861 men and 1,258 women), as compared to 4,257 (3,123 men and 1,134 women) in 1950-51, were awarded degrees or equivalent diplomas in teaching. The number of pupils who were awarded certificates in teaching rose from 821 (441 men and 380 women) to 931 (486 men and 445 women).

Table LXVI gives enrolment by States. It will be observed from these that the increase was shared by all the States, except Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Saurashtra. The fall in numbers in these States was, however, of a minor order.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on training colleges (excluding the expenditure on university education departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges) rose from Rs. 35,47,471 to Rs. 37,99,934, the rate of increase being 7.1 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 30,82,967 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 7,16,967 on institutions for women. The percentage of expenditure on training colleges managed by different agencies was: government 75.1 per cent, private aided 24.3 per cent and private unaided 0.6 per cent. The source-wise break-up of expenditure for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given in the following table :

Table LXVII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by Sources

Source	1950-51		1951-52	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	27,87,913	78.6	30,24,823	79.6
Local Board Funds	...	...	...	...
Fees	3,10,990	8.8	4,20,357	11.1
Endowments	25,224	0.7	2,09,451	5.5
Other Sources	4,23,344	11.9	1,45,303	3.8
Total	35,47,471	100.0	37,99,934	100.0

It will be seen that (a) nearly four-fifths of the total expenditure continued to be met from government funds and (b) the proportion of expenditure met from fees increased from 8.8 to 11.1 per cent.

The average annual cost of training a teacher came to Rs. 836.8—Rs. 820.4 in a college for men and Rs. 915.7 in a college for women. Its distribution among the different agencies sharing the expenditure, viz., government, fees, endowments and other sources was Rs. 666.1, Rs. 92.6, Rs. 46.1 and Rs. 32.0 respectively.

The State-wise details of expenditure on training colleges are given in table LXVIII.

Table LXVIII—Direct Expenditure on

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar ...	82,037	1,01,413	...	12,108	82,037	1,13,521
Bombay ...	6,06,501	6,36,834	...	...	6,06,501	6,36,834
Madhya Pradesh ...	4,69,539	3,85,796	74,807	76,051	5,44,346	4,61,847
Madras ...	5,10,144	4,91,609	2,03,210	2,57,395	7,13,354	7,49,004
Orissa ...	38,523	40,919	...	...	38,523	40,919
Punjab ...	94,781	1,23,734	1,01,329	95,575	1,96,110	2,19,309
Uttar Pradesh ...	2,85,249	3,52,378	2,42,140	2,75,838	5,27,389	6,28,216
West Bengal ...	2,13,262	3,37,014	78,451	...	2,91,713	3,37,014
Hyderabad ...	1,19,294	1,32,239	...	...	1,19,294	1,32,239
Madhya Bharat ...	87,280	77,969	...	...	87,280	77,969
Mysore ...	53,587	38,373	...	...	53,587	38,373
Rajasthan ...	94,855	88,709	...	...	94,855	88,709
Travancore-Cochin	57,902	1,04,552	...	...	57,902	1,04,552
Ajmer ...	26,364†	...	...	...	26,364	...
Delhi ...	1,08,216	1,71,428	...	...	1,08,216	1,71,428
India ...	28,47,534	30,82,967	6,99,937	7,16,967	35,47,471	37,99,934

† Represents expenditure on the training college which ceased to function after July, 1950.

Teachers' Training Colleges by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from				State
		Government Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.					
+ 31,484	660.0	88.6	11.2	0.0	0.2	Bihar
+ 30,333	902.0	60.3	26.2	0.0	13.5	Bombay
- 82,499	871.4	89.2	6.1	4.4	0.3	Madhya Pradesh
+ 55,650	763.5	70.8	3.8	25.3	0.1	Madras
+ 2,396	576.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Orissa
+ 23,199	668.6	72.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	Punjab
+1,00,827	998.8	90.3	5.2	0.0	4.5	Uttar Pradesh
+ 45,301	1,146.3	96.1	1.3	0.0	2.6	West Bengal
+ 12,945	1,102.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	Hyderabad
- 9,311	728.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Madhya Bharat
- 15,214	504.9	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	Mysore
- 6,146	733.1	54.7	23.6	0.0	21.7	Rajasthan
+ 46,650	340.6	55.2	44.6	0.0	0.2	Travancore-Cochin
- 26,364	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
+ 63,212	1,731.6	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	Delhi
+2,52,463	836.8	79.6	11.1	5.5	3.8	India

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Facilities for professional and technical education continued to develop during the year under review. Instructional facilities by way of equipment, building accommodation and staff were improved. As a result not only did the admissions increase but new courses were started.

The task of co-ordination and standardisation of technical education on all-India basis was pursued by the All-India Council for Technical Education. For this purpose, the Council at its earlier meetings had recommended the setting up of four Regional Committees, one for each region—North, South, East and West. The functions of the Committees, as approved by the Council during the year were :

- (i) To survey the facilities for technical education in all stages and to make recommendations to the Co-ordinating Committee/Council on the development of technical education ;
- (ii) To make preliminary examination of any institution seeking recognition and to make recommendations to the Co-ordinating Committee ;
- (iii) To tender advice and guidance to technical institutions within the region, affiliated to the Council and/or in respect of financial aid or funds from the Central Government, as well as, to other institutions as may seek the same ;
- (iv) To promote liaison between technical institutions and industry and other technical establishments ;
- (v) To assist the State and Technical Institutions in securing practical training facilities ;
- (vi) To appoint Boards of Examiners taking into consideration the recommendations of the Boards of Technical Studies concerned and to arrange for the proper conduct of examinations ;
- (vii) To publish the results of the examinations ;
- (viii) To send reports to the Co-ordination Committee about the conduct of examinations periodically ;
- (ix) To consider and make recommendation on such other matters as may be referred to it by the Co-ordinating Committee/Council.

The Eastern and Western Regional Committees were set up in 1951-52 and their offices were located in Calcutta and Bombay respectively.

A joint committee of the Council and the Inter-University Board laid down in detail the pattern and structure of technical education and training at the university first degree level. A four-year integrated course, including at least six months of practical training, was suggested for award of the Bachelor's degree in Engineering by universities. The Committee appointed experts for preparing post-graduate courses in the various branches of engineering.

The special committee of educationists, leaders of industry and commerce and administrators, set up by the Council to examine the question of training in Industrial Administration and Business Management, submitted an interim report for the Eastern Region of the country. The final report of the Committee was awaited.

The Council in its annual meeting discussed various problems connected with the development of technical education in the country. The Council approved the recommendation of the Co-ordinating Committee for establishing a School of Architecture in Madras to meet the increased demand for training facilities in the subject. The question of drawing up a pattern of training for a typical technical high school and detailed syllabii for the various subjects to be taught was also considered by the Council and an expert committee was appointed to work out in detail the various aspects of technical education at the pre-university level. The Council decided to redesignate the All-India Diploma and Certificate courses as National Diploma and National Certificate courses.

The various Boards of Technical Studies of the Council met several times to lay down standardised courses of training on all-India basis. During the year under review the following courses were finalised :

- (i) National Certificate course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and
- (ii) National Diploma and Certificate courses in Teaching (for Art Teachers).

A scheme of studies leading to the award of a National Diploma in Woollen and Worsted Technology was finalised. The syllabus for for National Certificate course in Commerce was revised.

The Council conducted the following examinations during 1951-52 :

- (i) All-India Diploma in Electrical Engineering,
- (ii) All-India Diploma in Commerce,
- (iii) All-India Diploma in Chemical Engineering and Technology,

- (iv) All-India Diploma in Architecture,
- (v) All-India Certificate in Electrical Engineering,
- (vi) All-India Intermediate Certificate in Architecture and
- (vii) All-India Certificate in Commerce.

The scheme of the Council for the improvement and development of selected institutions in the country was continued. Four universities and 7 institutions offering courses in various branches of engineering and technology received, during the year, grants and loans amounting to Rs. 63,38,000. As a direct result of the scheme not only was the standard of training improved but the institutions increased the annual intake.

The Ministry of Education's schemes of Practical Training Stipends, Research Training Scholarships and Development of Research Facilities in universities continued to make progress. The scope of the latter scheme was, however, enlarged to include technological education and research at the university level. The cost of implementing the schemes, during the year was, as follows :

Practical Training Stipends	...	...	Rs. 5,33,000
Research Training Scholarships	...	...	Rs. 2,06,000
Grants to universities and institutions	...	...	Rs. 15,24,000

Total Rs. 22,63,000

The most important event in the field of technical education was the inauguration of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Conceived on the model of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this Institute is designed to provide facilities of the highest order for training and research in engineering and technology. The first batch of students were admitted, during the year, for undergraduate courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Building Construction. The Delhi Polytechnic, another Central Government institution, provided facilities for training in a wide range of subjects. The Delhi University granted affiliation to the Polytechnic for training students for the Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Textile Technology, Architecture, Commerce and Chemical Technology. The development schemes of the various departments of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, sponsored by the Government of India, recorded further progress. The Power Engineering Department started functioning, while in the Aeronautical Engineering Department, experimental model wind tunnels were constructed and the necessary equipment obtained and installed. The total grant paid to the Institute, during 1951-52, was Rs. 44,09,696.

Training facilities in various trades for displaced persons, harrigans and adult civilians continued to be provided by the Central Ministry of Labour. The number of training centres, however, decr-

eased from 48 to 28. As many as 1,867 trainees passed out of these centres, the total cost of training being Rs. 1,18,753. The Central Training Institute for Instructors, Koni (also under the Ministry of Labour) provided comprehensive courses aiming at training craft teachers and technically qualified men in the modern audio-visual methods of teaching on scientific lines. The Centre offered a wide range of trades.

Main Developments

A brief account of the important developments in the field of professional and technical education (other than teachers' training) in the different State is given below :

Bihar

The Department of Law in Patna University was amalgamated with the Law College, Patna.

Bombay

Under the State government's Apprentice Scheme, introduced during 1950-51, 101 apprentices were allotted to textile mills and other establishments. The scheme of common examinations for diplomas in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of engineering colleges was introduced during the year. The colleges at Ahmedabad, Poona and Hubli participated in the scheme. The Baroda University revised the scheme of examinations for their diploma examinations in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering to bring them in line with the corresponding courses of Board of Technical Education. The B. Sc. (Agri.) course of Karnatak University was revised and brought into conformity with the courses of other universities in the State. The degree of M. Sc. (Pharm.) was instituted by Gujarat University.

Madras

The two-year Overseer's course in the Polytechnics of the State was abolished and was replaced by a three-year diploma course of L.C.E. Automobile Servicing and Maintenance Certificate course was introduced in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary. A Certificate course of 2 years' duration in Fitting and Erection was introduced in the Tamil Nad Polytechnic, Madurai. P. S. G. College of Technology Coimbatore, affiliated to Madras University, was started during the year and provided instructions for B.E. (Civil, Electrical and Mechanical). Regulations regarding B.E. (Chem.) of Annamalai University and B. L. and B. Com. degrees of Madras University were revised. Courses of study of B. Pharm. were introduced and M. Pharm. degree was instituted in the Andhra University. A teaching Department of Agriculture was constituted in the Annamalai University and that of International and Constitutional Law in Madras University.

Orissa

Smithy section of Sambalpur Industrial School, was transferred to the J. R. Industrial School, Bargoan. Dyeing section of the Angul Industrial School was abolished during the year. As in the previous year, students for higher education in engineering and technology were being deputed to universities and colleges located outside the State. During the year, no admissions were made in the two-year condensed course of M.B.B.S.

Punjab

The Government School of Engineering was shifted from Kalsia to Nilokheri. Regulations relating to B. Pharm., B. Sc. (Ag.) and M. Sc. (Ag.) degrees of the Panjab University were revised during the year.

Uttar Pradesh

In Aligarh Muslim University, a post-graduate diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery was introduced. The University also entered into arrangements with the Gandhi Eye Hospital for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Institute. The degree courses in Glass and Ceramics of Banaras Hindu University were amalgamated and a combined degree course of B. Sc. (Tech.) (Glass and Ceramics) was introduced instead. Roorkee University, the only engineering university in the country, held special short courses in Concrete Technology, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. The intake of students for B. E. degree of the university was raised from 60 to 80. The scales of pay of teachers in the University were revised.

West Bengal

Regulations relating to B. Arch., M.B.B.S. and B. E. degrees of Calcutta University were revised.

Hyderabad

The government sanctioned a scheme to start Industrial-cum-Agricultural Schools at Maninabad, Bhiknoor, Karimnagar and Raichur. The first year class for a diploma course in Architecture was started in the School of Art, Hyderabad. The Osmania University decided to institute M. Com. degree.

Mysore

An Engineering College was opened at Davengere during the year. Occupational Institute, Bhadravati also started functioning, while the Industrial School, Chitaldrug was closed.

Madhya Bharat

The Technical Institute, Mandasar was merged with the Central Technical Institute, Gwalior.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION 1951-52

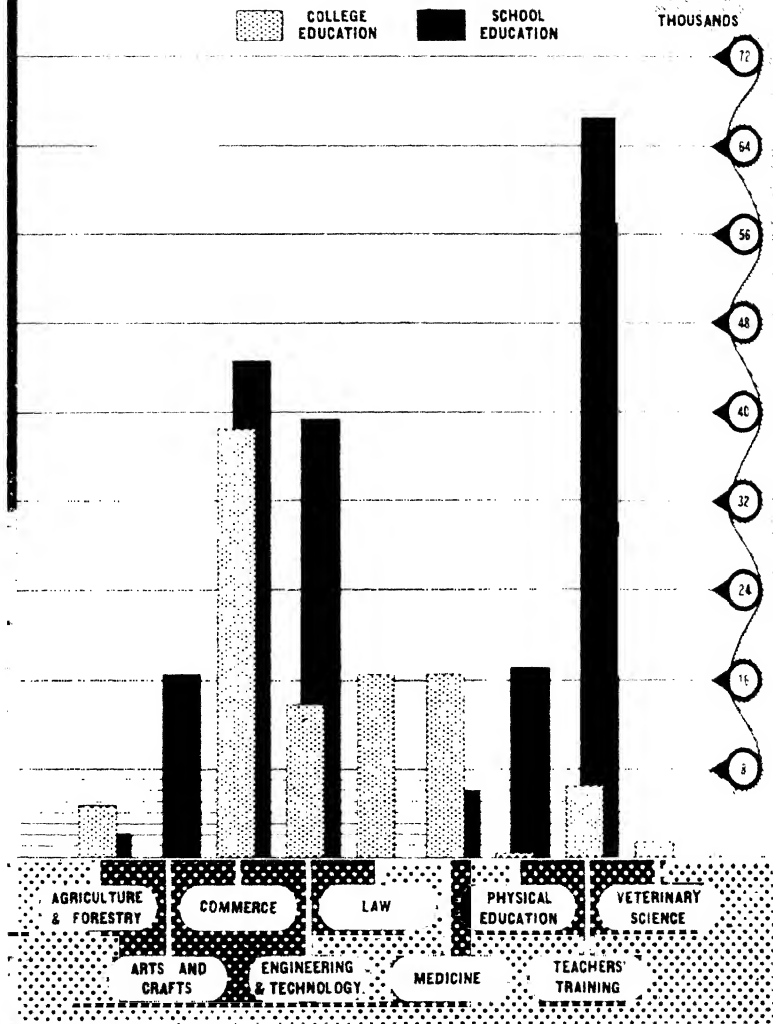


COLLEGE
EDUCATION



SCHOOL
EDUCATION

THOUSANDS



Saurashtra

Technical Institute at Morvi was upgraded to an engineering college.

Rajasthan

LL. M. classes were started for the first time in the State at the Law College, Jaipur.

Travancore-Cochin

The Travancore University instituted diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Food Technology and Fisheries Technology. Medical College, Trivandrum and Government Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum started providing instruction for M.B.B.S. and diploma course in Ayurveda respectively of Travancore University.

Ajmer

A beginning was made for providing teaching for Law in the State by starting LL. B. classes in the Government College, Ajmer.

Delhi

Degree courses in Mechanical Engineering (B.E.), Electrical Engineering (B. E.), Architecture (B. Arch.), Textile Engineering (B. Tech.) and Chemical Engineering (B. Ch. E.) were instituted. The Lady Reading Health School was taken over by the Central Government from the Indian Red Cross Society. New syllabus was introduced during the year in the School.

The account given below discusses schools and colleges separately.

Vocational and Technical Schools

Institutions

During 1951-52, the number of vocational and technical schools increased by 124 or 5.3 per cent to 2,463. The government managed 781 of these schools, as compared to 54 controlled by local boards and 1,628 by private bodies (958 aided and 670 unaided). Their distribution, according to type of schools, was : agricultural 37, arts and crafts 352, commerce 583, engineering 27, forestry one (in Bombay), marine training one (in Bombay), medical 45, physical education 188, teachers' training 802 and technical and industrial 427. Some of the technical and industrial schools also offered engineering courses. There was a rise everywhere, except in forestry and marine training, where the number of schools remained stationary and in engineering, where it decreased by 4. The decline, as explained later, was due to the correct returning of engineering schools. The addition was largest in arts and crafts (53) followed by commerce (34), teachers' training (20), technical and industrial (7), medical and physical education (6 each)

Table LXIX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type

Type of School	No. of Institutions*		No. of Pupils†				Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from				Average Annual Cost per Pupil				
	1950-51		1951-52		Boys		Girls		1950-51	1951-52	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1950-51	1951-52
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
								Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	
Agricultural	35	37	1,845	2,055	9	24	13,15,115	14,07,442	94.0	0.7	0.4	...	4.9	709.3	709.4		
Arts and Crafts	299	352	6,059	5,594	8,747	11,013	14,86,208	12,81,104	41.1	5.3	18.5	14.7	20.4	100.4	77.1		
Commerce	549	583	34,206	40,415	3,280	4,282	14,59,188	19,15,565	4.9	...	87.8	1.9	5.4	38.3	43.0		
Engineering	31	27	6,670	8,094	1	3	29,45,512	22,65,339	73.4	0.9	23.3	1.0	1.4	531.8	468.9		
Forestry	1	1	27	27	...	...	39,868	32,950	100.0	...	...	...	...	1,476.6	1,220.4
Marine Training	1	1	116	97	...	...	5,06,500	6,58,950	92.6	...	6.3	...	1.1	4,366.4	6,793.3
Medical	39	45	3,221	4,393	1,452	1,646	17,70,878	33,32,527	79.4	3.3	12.1	1.5	3.7	523.6	722.9		
Physical Education	182	188	18,965	15,641	3,895	1,587	3,70,859	4,09,621	35.0	2.7	12.5	14.1	35.7	16.4	24.2		
Teachers' Training	782	802	52,069	46,817	17,994	19,701	1,52,29,430	1,66,81,783	85.3	0.9	5.1	4.7	4.0	219.4	255.7		
Technical and Industrial	420	427	26,267††	25,635††	5,745††	5,596††	1,18,19,582	1,16,20,678	74.2	1.8	9.0	4.7	10.3	368.5	373.7		
Total	2,339	2,463	1,49,445	1,48,768	41,123	43,852	3,69,43,140	3,96,05,964**	75.5	1.4	12.3	4.2	6.6	196.8	213.0		

* Excludes classes attached to schools for general Education.

† Includes pupils in classes attached to schools for general education and those reading in colleges for school courses.

†† Includes pupils reading engineering course in polytechnics.

and agricultural (2). Besides the schools detailed above, some primary and secondary schools had attached classes for vocational and technical subjects. Their exact number is not available.

Enrolment

The various vocational and technical schools, including classes attached to schools for general education, reported a total enrolment of 1,92,717—2,149 more than the 1950-51 figure. The break-up of the total, according to vocations offered, for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 was as follows :

	1950-51		1951-52	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Agricultural	1,854	1.0	2,079	1.1
Arts and Crafts	14,806	7.8	16,607	8.6
Commerce	37,486	19.7	44,697	23.2
Engineering	6,671	3.5	8,097	4.2
Forestry	27	0.0	27	0.0
Marine Training	116	0.1	97	0.1
Medical	4,673	2.4	6,039	3.1
Physical Education	22,860	12.0	17,228	8.9
Teachers' Training	70,063	36.8	66,518	34.5
Technical and Industrial	32,012	16.7	31,231	16.3

It will be observed that the increase in the number of pupils extended to all types of vocations, except marine training (where the fall was of a minor order), physical education, teachers' training and technical and industrial. In the case of physical education, the decrease resulted from the exclusion in 1951-52 of some six thousand pupils enrolled by other institutions in Bombay. The decline in the number of pupil teachers, as explained in the preceding chapter, was due mainly to the fall in the number of trainees under the mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh. The decrease in the enrolment in technical and industrial courses was more apparent than real and was due to the reclassification of pupils reading for 'arts and crafts' and 'technical and industrial'. The increase was highest in commerce (7,211).

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools (excluding attached classes) rose from Rs. 3,69,43,140 to Rs. 3,96,05,964 at the rate of 7.2 per cent. This constitutes 3.9 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of education. In 1950-51, the proportion was 4.1 per cent. Of the total amount, 75.5 per cent was contributed by the government, as compared to 1.4 per cent by local boards, 12.3 per cent by fees, 4.2 per cent by endowments and 6.6 per cent by other sources. The corresponding percentages for 1950-51 were 75.3, 2.4, 11.7, 1.7 and 8.9 respectively. The largest amount (42.1 per cent) was expended on teachers' training schools. This was followed by technical and industrial (29.4 per cent), medical (8.4 per cent), engineering (5.7 per cent), commerce (4.8 per cent), agricultural (3.6 per cent), arts and crafts (3.2 per cent), marine training (1.7 per

Table LXX—Statistics of Vocational

State		No. of Institutions*		No. of Pupils†			
		1950-51	1951-52	Boys		Girls	
				1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
15		8	9	11	10	6	7
Assam	...	50	55	2,253	2,347	354	365
Bihar	...	151	157	7,829	7,566	1,095	1,129
Bombay	...	556	577	42,979	36,698	15,205	13,210
Madhya Pradesh		42	44	2,966	3,427	644	789
Madras	...	576	599	36,368	39,922	11,069	12,354
Orissa	...	54	59	2,264	2,371	307	430
Punjab	...	47	49	3,080	3,132	1,611	1,929
Uttar Pradesh	...	213	225	18,825	12,268	1,437	1,620
West Bengal	...	204	246	13,424	17,445	2,664	3,376
Hyderabad	...	39	37	2,507	2,751	285	331
Madhya Bharat	...	4	12	202	337	36	348
Mysore	...	85	89	7,493	9,336	809	1,047
Pepsu	...	3	4	275	440	139	185
Rajasthan	...	13	13	725	762	270	207
Saurashtra	...	32	32	1,710	1,603	430	566
Travancore-Cochin		254	250	5,298	6,972	4,406	5,585
Ajmer	...	2	1	257	251	35	36
Bhopal	...	2	1	161	157	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	52	52	12	12
Delhi	..	6	6	539	575	289	286
Himachal Pradesh...		1	2	110	158	13	24
Kutch	...	2	2	34	51	12	22
Vindhya Pradesh...		3	3	94	147	1	1
India	...	2,339	2,463	1,49,445	1,48,768	41,123	43,852

* Excludes classes attached to schools for general education.

† Includes pupils in classes attached to schools for general education and those reading in colleges for school courses.

and Technical Schools by States

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from					State
1950-51	1951-52	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12
Rs.	Rs.						
6,60,107	6,38,943	78.4	9.7	7.8	0.4	3.7	Assam
28,97,214	27,25,792	92.1	0.3	4.4	0.6	2.6	Bihar
95,15,263	95,83,941	66.2	2.6	17.3	3.5	10.4	Bombay
11,91,898	13,28,645	88.6	0.4	6.0	1.1	3.9	M. Pradesh
55,67,814	53,96,433	60.1	0.7	15.6	17.1	6.5	Madras
11,46,903	10,14,503	91.9	...	0.3	...	7.8	Orissa
18,62,995	20,78,519	82.7	0.7	9.0	1.1	6.5	Punjab
47,55,734	48,44,870	88.3	1.8	5.7	3.3	0.9	U. Pradesh
32,50,994	41,40,935	61.0	2.3	23.2	4.7	8.8	W. Bengal
12,74,565	23,82,236	97.8	...	0.5	...	1.7	Hyderabad
1,38,929	2,66,115	95.2	...	1.5	...	3.3	M. Bharat
14,68,359	17,50,813	79.9	0.0	14.9	0.6	4.6	Mysore
23,189	69,604	15.5	...	84.0	...	0.5	Pepsu
3,63,769	3,81,613	99.2	...	...	0.8	...	Rajasthan
15,53,340	14,24,367	76.5	...	5.6	...	17.9	Saurashtra
8,89,760	10,65,768	69.5	...	24.4	...	6.1	Trav.-Cochin
37,361	98,391	100.0	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
9,891	9,525	100.0	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
2,16,661	2,41,573	77.1	1.6	4.7	0.3	16.3	Delhi
13,438	56,224	100.0	...	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
27,093	28,230	100.0	...	...	...	...	Kutch
73,079	73,909	95.9	...	1.3	...	2.8	V. Pradesh
3,69,43,140**	3,96,05,964††	75.5	1.4	12.3	4.2	6.6	India

** Includes Rs. 4,784 incurred on arts and crafts school in Tripura, which closed on 23.2.1951

†† Includes Rs. 5,015 incurred on arts and crafts school in Tripura, which closed on 23.2.1951.

cent), physical education (1.0 per cent) and forestry (0.1 per cent). The average annual cost per pupil in all types of schools increased from Rs. 196.8 to Rs. 213.0. As in the previous year, it was highest in marine training (Rs. 6,793.3) and least (Rs. 24.2) in physical education.

Table LXIX gives the main statistics of vocational and technical schools by types for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. The combined statistics of all these schools, according to States, are given in table LXX.

A brief account of each type of vocation, except teachers' training, which has already been discussed in detail in the previous chapter, and forestry and marine training for each of which there was only one institution, is given below :

Agricultural Schools

The number of agricultural schools rose by 2 to 37 during the year under report. The increase was reported by Uttar Pradesh (3) and Bihar and Punjab (one each), while all the three schools in Travancore-Cochin were closed down. Of the total, 33 schools were managed by the government, one by local boards and 3 by private bodies. The number of pupils also registered an increase from 1,854 to 2,079 (2,055 boys and 24 girls). The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,07,442 (as against Rs. 13,15,115 in the previous year), of which nearly 94 per cent was met from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 709.4—almost the same as in 1950-51.

Table LXXI gives State-wise statistics of agricultural schools.

Arts and Crafts Schools

During 1951-52, the arts and crafts schools numbered 352—an increase of 53 over the previous year's figure. The rise is misleading, as 34 new schools in Travancore-Cochin and 14 in Hyderabad were shown on account of reclassification of institutions under this head. The decrease of one school in Bihar and 3 in Madras was also due to the similar reasons. The actual increase was in Orissa (4), Punjab (1) and Madhya Bharat (4). The distribution of schools, according to managements, was : government 41, local boards 12 and private bodies 299. These schools enrolled 16,607 pupils (5,594 boys and 11,013 girls), as compared to 14,806 (6,059 boys and 8,747 girls) in 1950-51. Of the total of Rs. 12,81,104 incurred as direct expenditure, 41.1 per cent was met by the government, 5.3 per cent by local boards, 18.5 per cent by fees, 14.7 per cent by endowments and 20.4 per cent by other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 77.1,

State-wise statistics of these schools are given in table LXXII.

Table LXXI—Statistics of Agricultural Schools

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	2	72	9	81	42,468	524.3
Bombay	18	1,084	...	1,084	10,16,876	938.1
Madhya Pradesh	2	191	15	206	26,003	126.2
Madras	1	21	...	21	54,699	2,604.7
Orissa	1	16	...	16	16,897	1,056.1
Punjab	2	78	...	78	24,072	308.6
Uttar Pradesh†	4	292	...	292	92,695	317.4
West Bengal	1	41	...	41	13,044	318.1
Hyderabad	1	23	...	23	39,761	1,728.7
Mysore	3	187	...	187	21,000	228.3
Saurashtra	2	50	...	50	59,927	1,198.5
India	37	2,055	24	2,079	14,07,442	709.4

Table LXXII—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools

					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	20	6	26	2,856	109.8
Bihar	14	94	192	286	32,191	112.6
Bombay	138	2,463	6,203	8,666	6,04,390	69.7
Madras	23	2	1,102	1,104	1,49,712	135.6
Orissa	10	169	240	409	28,265	69.1
Punjab	1	45	...	45	34,658	770.2
Hyderabad	15	707	...	707	2,25,968	319.6
Madhya Bharat	4	26	291	317	16,640	52.5
Travancore-Cochin	144	1,905	2,977	4,832	1,63,654	33.5
Bhopal	1	137	...	137	9,525	69.5
Kutch	1	26	2	28	8,230	293.9
India	352	5,594	11,013	16,607	12,81,104†	77.1

* Includes enrolment in attached classes.

† Includes Rs. 5,015 on Arts and Craft School, Tripura which ceased to exist on 23-2-51.

Commerce Schools

The number of commerce schools increased, during the year, from 549 to 583. The rise was due to starting of new schools in Bombay (17), Madras (11), Mysore (4) and Assam and West Bengal (one each). Of the total, 8 schools were managed by the government and the remaining 575 by private bodies (63 aided and 507 unaided). Besides these schools, classes attached to some high schools provided facilities for this type of education. The number of pupils receiving commerce education also increased from 37,486 (34,206 boys and 3,280 girls) to 44,697 (40,415 boys and 4,282 girls). The total direct expenditure on commerce schools alone was Rs. 19,15,565 (as against Rs. 14,59,188 in 1950-51), nearly 88 per cent of which was met from fees. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 43.0.

Table LXXIII gives State-wise details of these schools.

Table LXXIII—Statistics of Commerce Schools

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	8	585	40	625	47,438	75.9
Bihar	16	1,025	3	1,028	57,487	55.9
Bombay	98	6,924	1,150	8,074	4,09,574	50.7
Madras	325	17,064	1,468	18,532	5,50,308	29.7
Orissa	2	162	2	164	4,414	102.7
Punjab	...	60	...	60	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	1	15	...	15	1,460	97.3
West Bengal	34	6,574	646	7,220	4,93,946	68.4
Hyderabad	1	132	...	132	37,340	282.9
Mysore	53	4,567	349	4,916	1,57,482	32.0
Saurashtra	3	387	2	389	54,310	139.6
Travancore-Cochin	42	2,920	622	3,542	1,01,806	28.7
India	583	40,415	4,282	44,697	19,15,565	43.0

Engineering Schools

The number of engineering schools decreased from 31 to 27 during the year under report. The fall was not on account of closing of any institution. It, in fact, resulted from showing correctly the

*Include enrolment in attached classes.

school classes attached to 4 engineering colleges in Bombay, which were hitherto returned as separate institutions, and reclassification of one school in West Bengal. The increase of one school in Hyderabad was also due to classifying the Osmania Technical College as an engineering school. Seventeen of the engineering schools were managed by the government, while the rest came under private control. Besides these, some technical schools and classes attached to engineering colleges had provision for engineering education of school standard. The number of pupils reading engineering courses increased from 6,671 to 8,097. The total direct expenditure on these schools was Rs. 22,65,339, as compared to Rs. 29,45,512 during the previous year. Of the total, 73.4 per cent was met from government funds, 0.9 per cent from local board funds, 23.3 per cent from fees, 1.0 per cent from endowments and 1.4 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 468.9.

The State-wise statistics are given in table LXXIV.

Table LXXIV—Statistics of Engineering Schools

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	1	295	...	295	Rs. 80,987	Rs. 599.9
Bombay	...	2,157	3	2,160	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	1	342	..	342	2,53,616	741.6
Madras	...	239	...	239	...	...
Orissa	1	211	...	211	2,14,545	1,016.8
Punjab	1	187	...	187	85,525	457.4
Uttar Pradesh	11	1,580	...	1,580	5,97,647	462.9
West Bengal	7	1,640	...	1,640	5,60,487	341.8
Hyderabad	1	502	...	502	2,73,271	851.3
Mysore	1	427	...	427	86,336	202.3
Rajasthan	...	61	...	61	...	...
Saurashtra	...	90	...	90	...	...
Trevancore-Cochin	3	233	...	333	1,12,875	407.5
Delhi	...	30	...	30	...	...
India	27	8,094	3	8,097	22,65,339	468.9

* Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Medical Schools*

During the year under review, the number of medical schools rose by 6 to 45. The increase of 9 schools in West Bengal and of one in Travancore-Cochin was due mainly to the inclusion of homeopathic and ayurvedic schools for the first time. In Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Bhopal, however, the number of schools decreased by one each. Twenty eight schools were managed by the government, one by local boards and the remaining 16 by private bodies. The total number of pupils under instruction increased from 4,673 (3,221 boys and 1,452 girls) to 6,039 (4,393 boys and 1,646 girls). The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs 33,32,527— an increase of 88.2 per cent. The distribution of total expenditure over different sources was government funds 79.4 per cent, local board funds 3.3 per cent, fees 12.1 per cent, endowments 1.5 per cent and other sources 3.7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil in a medical school was Rs. 722.9.

Table LXXV gives State-wise details of these schools.

Table LXXV—Statistics of Medical Schools

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	...	70	...	70	**	**
Bombay	24	806	961	1,767	19,65,322	1,112.2
Madhya Pradesh	1	158	12	170	60,425	355.4
Madras	...	801	81	882††	**	**
Orissa	1	...	13	13	8,891	683.9
Punjab	3	292	191	483	5,24,279	1,320.6
West Bengal	12	1,508	216	1,724	4,49,470	337.2
Mysore	1	375	91	466	54,245	116.4
Saurashtra	1	288	57	345	1,57,133	455.5
Trav.-Cochin	1	95	7	102	51,072	500.7
Delhi	1	...	17	17	61,690	3,628.8
India	45	4,393	1,646	6,039	33,32,527	722.9

* Includes ayurveda, homeopathic, public health, dentistry and nursing schools.

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

†† Includes 84 boys reading veterinary science.

** Not available.

Physical Education Schools

The number of schools for physical education, including gymnasia, was 188, as against 182 during the previous year. The new schools were reported by Bombay (6) and Mysore (3), while in Travancore-Cochin 3 schools were closed. As many as 184 schools were managed by private bodies, the remaining 4 being equally shared by the government and local boards. The number of pupils decreased from 22,860 to 17,228 (15,641 boys and 1,587 girls). The fall in enrolment was due to the exclusion of 6,298 pupils in Bombay who were on the rolls of other institutions as well. Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 4,09,621 incurred on these schools, 35.0 per cent came from government funds, the contribution from local boards, fees, endowments and other sources being 2.7, 12.5, 14.1, and 35.7 per cent respectively. The annual cost per pupil was Rs. 24.2.

State-wise statistics of these schools are given in table LXXVI.

Table LXXVI—Statistics of Physical Education Schools

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	6	517	43	560	8,115	14.5
Bombay*	151	11,672	1,373	13,045	2,48,634	19.1
Madhya Pradesh	1	572	74	646	12,955	20.1
Madras	...	231†	54†	285†	...	...
Orissa	1	440	25	465	20,500	44.1
West Bengal	23	1,507	...	1,507	25,879	17.2
Hyderabad	2	22	10	32	80,402	2,512.6
Mysore	4	680	8	688	13,136	19.1
India	188	15,641	1,587	17,228	4,09,621	24.2

* Includes recognised gymnasia.

† Includes enrolment in attached class.

Table LXXVII—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils*		Total	Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls			
1	2	3	4	5	6 Rs.	7 Rs.
Assam	12	559	151	710	1,89,760	267.3
Bihar	29	1,692	328	2,020	8,28,007	425.7
Bombay	39	3,139	25	3,164	14,54,091	459.6
Madhya Pradesh	17	932	184	1,116	3,24,271	290.6
Madras	54	6,700	100	6,800	18,98,112	279.1
Orissa	16	452	61	513	2,62,495	534.6
Punjab	36	1,516	1,300	2,816	12,35,654	438.8
Uttar Pradesh	73	2,040	936	2,976	12,45,640	418.6
West Bengal	116	5,101	2,165	7,266	21,06,388	292.8
Hyderabad	4	556	...	556	4,18,839	753.3
Madhya Bharat	2	66	...	66	1,13,845	1,724.9
Mysore	18	2,029	214	2,243	5,11,532	228.1
Pepsu	3	223	80	303	55,348	182.7
Saurashtra	2	36	...	36	5,84,155	4,636.2
Travancore-Cochin	2	160	1	161	2,73,485	1,698.7
Delhi	3	414	51	465	1,00,215	246.2
Vindhya Pradesh	1	20	...	20	18,841	942.0
India	427	25,635	5,596	31,231	1,16,20,678	373.7

* Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Technical and Industrial Schools

During the year under report, the total number of technical and industrial schools was 427, as compared to 420 during 1950-51. Actually the increase was higher, as 34 schools in Travancore-Cochin and 14 in Hyderabad were classified, as stated earlier, as arts and crafts schools during the year. West Bengal started as many as 33 new schools. The distribution of these schools according to managements was : government 172, local boards 23 and private bodies 232. The reclassification resulted in decreasing the enrolment from 32,012 (26,267 boys and 5,745 girls) to 31,231 (25,635 boys and 5,596 girls). The total direct expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,16,20,678. The government contributed 74.2 per cent towards the total cost, local boards 1.8 per cent, fees 9.0 per cent, endowments 4.7 per cent and other sources 10.3 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil rose by Rs. 5.2 to Rs. 373.7.

State-wise details of these schools are given in table LXXVII.

Professional and Technical Colleges

Institutions

The total number of professional and technical colleges, excluding university teaching departments and classes attached to arts and science colleges, increased, during 1951-52, by 6 to 214. Of these, 125 were managed by the government, 2 by local boards and 87 by private bodies (63 aided and 24 unaided). Their distribution according to type of education was : agricultural 16, commerce 22, engineering 31, forestry 4, law 22, medicine 42, physical education 7, teachers' training 55, technology 4, veterinary science 10 and co-operative training one. No new colleges were started in agriculture, forestry, veterinary science and co-operative training. There was an increase of 4 institutions in engineering, 3 each in medicine and law and 2 in teachers' training, while the number of institutions in commerce and technology decreased by 4 and 2 respectively. The variations in many cases, as explained later, were due to reclassification of institutions under proper headings.

Pupils

The total number of pupils reading for higher professional and technical education in colleges, universities and attached classes rose from 90,263 (85,595 boys and 4,668 girls) to 98,804 (93,423 boys and 5,381 girls). This gives an increase of 9.5 per cent, as compared to

Table LXXVIII—Statistics of Professional and

Type of College	No. of Institutions*		No. of Pupils†				Expenditure*	
	1950-51	1951-52	Boys		Girls		1950-51	1951-52
			1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Rs.	9 Rs.
Agricultural	16	16	4,609	4,457	24	17	36,85,985	42,47,348
Commerce	26	22	36,180	38,406	167	150	21,46,265	19,57,903
Engineering	27	31	11,925	12,293	22	11	91,34,962	1,27,79,614
Forestry	4	4	313	263	...	...	8,43,328	7,03,195
Law	19	22	13,143	16,283	291	329	11,81,976	13,31,273
Medicine	39	42	12,620	14,087	2,341	2,552	1,49,06,977	1,63,04,220
Physical Education	7	7	280	277	53	55	3,08,761	3,79,829
Teachers' Training	53	55	3,839	4,314	1,746	2,242	35,47,471	37,99,934
Technology	6	4	1,303	1,570	18	11	20,17,774	39,67,481
Veterinary Science	10	10	1,340	1,438	6	9	43,73,492	44,83,899
Others	1	1	43	35	...	5	46,392	46,126
Total	208	214	85,595	93,423	4,668	5,381	4,21,93,383	5,00,00,822

* Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional
 + Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes

Technical Colleges by Type

Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Output (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas) (1951-52)			Type of College
Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1950-51	1951-52	Boys	Girls	Total	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs.	Rs.				
80.5	...	9.6	1.4	8.5	1247.0	1,338.6	1,159	1	1,160	Agricultural
19.4	...	69.5	4.0	7.1	215.6	217.2	6,767	18	6,785	Commerce
67.4	0.2	22.9	1.6	7.9	832.3	919.3	2,205	...	2,205	Engineering
34.5	...	64.9	...	0.6	2,694.3	2,673.7	34	...	34	Forestry
6.6	...	86.7	1.2	5.5	156.7	136.2	4,424	114	4,538	Law
70.1	1.4	22.4	2.5	3.6	1,010.1	990.9	1,724	362	2,086	Medicine
70.3	...	15.1	14.0	0.1	515.5	615.6	107	25	132	Physical Education
79.6	...	11.1	5.5	3.8	899.5	836.8	3,861	1,258	5,119	Teachers' Training
91.7	...	4.5	3.8	...	1,253.3	2,501.6	385	2	387	Technology
94.6	...	5.3	0.1	...	3,012.0	2,923.7	237	1	238	Veterinary Science
80.9	...	12.6	...	6.5	1,078.9	1,153.2	...	...	...	Others
70.8	0.5	21.7	2.4	4.6	779.2	821.1	20,903	1,781	22,684	Total

and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXIX—Statistics of Professional

State	No. of Institutions*		No. of Pupils†			
	1950-51	1951-52	Boys		Girls	
			1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	3	3	1,072	1,573	26	41
Bihar	16	17	7,316	8,133	116	126
Bombay	44	45	12,184	13,620	889	1,022
Madhya Pradesh	17	19	4,047	4,790	258	271
Madras	29	30	11,447	14,535	925	933
Orissa	3	3	928	1,007	40	41
Punjab	10	10	1,604	1,860	357	419
Uttar Pradesh	24	20	14,009	15,661	811	908
West Bengal	20	21	17,547	13,968	413	499
Hyderabad	7	7	1,758	2,459	114	128
Madhya Bharat	5	5	1,611	2,377	67	81
Mysore	10	11	4,072	4,311	105	118
Pepsu	1	1	101	121	6	5
Rajasthan	8	9	3,762	4,100	57	51
Saurashtra	1	2	169	368	4	2
Travancore-Cochin	4	5	1,301	1,556	106	150
Ajmer	...	...	136	466	...	...
Bhopal	...	...	126	158	..	...
Delhi	6	6	2,259	2,253	374	586
Tripura	...	...	49	35	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	97	72	...	...
India	208	214	85,595	93,423	4,668	5,381

* Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and

† Includes enrolment in university departments and classes in professional and

and Technical Colleges by States

Expenditure*		Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from					State
1950-51	1951-52	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. 7,55,163	Rs. 8,25,451	88.4	...	11.2	...	0.4	Assam
23,06,380	28,15,665	83.3	...	16.6	...	0.1	Bihar
83,01,278	95,73,348	46.7	2.4	38.8	0.5	11.6	Bombay
29,85,004	33,88,112	78.6	...	13.4	5.5	2.5	Madhya Pradesh
62,99,500	68,76,709	66.2	...	23.6	10.1	0.1	Madras
6,44,801	5,57,024	93.8	...	6.2	...	...	Orissa
15,14,691	16,02,920	73.3	...	20.8	...	5.9	Punjab
52,00,097	55,56,831	81.7	...	11.9	0.6	5.8	Uttar Pradesh
64,95,347	92,52,179	74.0	0.2	20.0	0.4	5.4	West Bengal
15,96,195	18,13,630	91.6	...	6.4	2.0	...	Hyderabad
7,05,312	9,76,611	82.0	...	18.0	...	...	Madhya Bharat
9,85,241	8,77,880	55.2	...	44.4	...	0.4	Mysore
23,293	23,600	78.8	...	21.2	...	...	Pepsu
8,15,576	10,95,618	54.7	...	34.0	8.3	3.0	Rajasthan
75,500	5,43,551	83.8	...	11.0	4.5	0.7	Saurashtra
3,95,699	9,48,948	78.6	...	21.0	...	0.4	Travancore-Cochin
26,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
30,67,942	32,72,745	84.1	0.0	9.9	1.1	4.9	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
4,21,93,383	5,00,00,822	70.8	0.5	21.7	2.4	4.6	India

technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

14.1 per cent in 1950-51. The enrolment for professional and technical education constituted 20.8 per cent of the total enrolment at the university stage. Commerce with 38,556 pupils continued to be the most attractive of all the professional courses. Next to follow were medicine (16,639), law (16,612), engineering (12,304), teachers' training (6,556), agriculture (4,474), technology (1,581), veterinary science (1,447), physical education (332) forestry (263), and co-operative training (40). Except for agriculture, forestry, physical education and co-operative training, there was increase in all the professions.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on professional and technical colleges only amounted to Rs. 5,00,00,822 and formed 26.4 per cent of the total expenditure on universities and colleges and 4.9 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of education. Compared with the 1950-51 expenditure, it shows an increase of 18.5 per cent. Of the total, 70.8 per cent was expended from government funds, while local board funds, fees, endowments and other sources accounted for 0.5, 21.7, 2.4 and 4.6 per cent respectively. The proportion of the total expenditure on professional and technical colleges was least on co-operative training (0.1 per cent) and highest on medicine (32.6 per cent). The intermediate positions were occupied by engineering (25.6 per cent), veterinary science (8.9 per cent), agricultural (8.5 per cent), technology (7.9 per cent), teachers' training (7.6 per cent), commerce (3.9 per cent), law (2.7 per cent), forestry (1.4 per cent) and physical education (0.8 per cent). The average annual cost per pupil in all types of professional and technical colleges further increased from Rs. 779.2 to Rs. 821.1. It varied from Rs. 136.2 in law to Rs. 2,928.7 in veterinary science.

Output

During the year, 22,684 candidates earned degrees (and equivalent diplomas). Their number, during 1950-51, was 19,445.

Tables LXXVIII and LXXIX give further details of higher professional and technical education.

Below is given a separate and brief account of each type of education, other than teachers' training, which has already been discussed in chapter VII, and co-operative training for which there was only one institution.

Agricultural Colleges

The total number of agricultural colleges remained stationary at 16 (12 government and 4 private) during the year under report. Besides these, facilities for agricultural education continued to exist in a few arts and science colleges in some States and in Banaras University.

The number of pupils receiving agricultural education in the colleges, university teaching departments and research institutes decreased from 4,633 to 4,474 (4,457 boys and 17 girls). The fall occurred mainly in the States of Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Delhi. The total expenditure on agricultural colleges alone amounted to Rs. 42,47,348—an increase of nearly 6 lakhs of rupees. Nearly 80.5 per cent of the cost was met from government funds. The number of pupils who qualified for Bachelor's and Master's degree in agriculture was 951 and 209 respectively. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 1,338.6. Table LXXX gives details of agricultural colleges in the different States.

The following all-India research institutions provided facilities for research in various branches of agri culture :

Agriculture

1. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi,
2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi,
3. Rice Research Institute, Cuttack,
4. Potato Research Institute, Patna, and
5. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

Dairy Research

1. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore

In addition to the above the following institutions conducted research in fisheries :

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research, Station, Manirampur, (West Bengal).
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam (Madras), and
3. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.

Commerce Colleges

During the year under review, Bombay reported an increase of one college of commerce and Uttar Pradesh returned all the five colleges of commerce as arts and science colleges as majority of students in these colleges were receiving general education. This resulted in decreasing the number of commerce colleges from 26 to 22. Besides these, many arts and science colleges and teaching departments of some of the universities provided facilities for this type of education. Of the 22 colleges, 6 were managed by the government, leaving the rest to private bodies. The number of students reading

for commerce education increased from 36,347 to 38,556 (38,405 boys and 150 girls). The total direct expenditure on commerce colleges alone amounted to Rs. 19,57,903 (as against Rs. 21,46,265 in 1950-51). As much as 69.5 per cent of the expenditure was met from fees, the share of the government, local boards, endowments and other sources being 19.4, 0.0, 4.0, and 7.1 per cent respectively. The average annual cost per pupil in a commerce college came to Rs. 217.2. The number of pupils declared successful was 6,072 in B.Com. and equivalent diploma examinations and 713 in M.Com. examination. State-wise details of these colleges are given in table LXXXI.

Engineering Colleges

During 1951-52, there were 31 engineering colleges, as compared to 27 in the previous year. The increase was due to the opening of 4 colleges (one each in the States of Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Saurashtra). One technological college in Madras, which provided instruction for engineering, was shown as such in 1951-52, while an engineering institution in Hyderabad which did not provide instruction for college courses was excluded. Besides these, the teaching departments of Aligarh, Annamalai, Banaras and Roorkee Universities and 2 technological colleges (one each in West Bengal and Delhi) provided facilities for engineering education. Government continued to manage 16 colleges, while the remaining 15 were managed by private bodies. The total number of pupils reading for degree and equivalent courses increased by 357 to 12,304, including 11 girls. The total direct expenditure on engineering colleges rose from Rs. 91,34,962 to Rs. 1,27,79,614. The source-wise distribution of this expenditure was: government funds 67.4 per cent, local board funds 0.2 per cent, fees 22.9 per cent, endowments 1.6 per cent and other sources 7.9 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 919.3, as compared to Rs. 832.3 during the previous year. The out put of graduates in engineering rose from 1,802 to 2,204, while one candidate qualified for Master's degree in engineering. Table LXXXII gives State-wise statistics of engineering colleges.

Forestry Colleges

Facilities for education in forestry continued to be provided by 4 colleges during the year under report. The Forest College in Bombay was being run by the Bombay government, while the remaining 3 colleges (one in Madras and 2 in Uttar Pradesh) were under the control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture. These colleges enrolled 263 boys, as against 313 during 1950-51. The total direct expenditure also fell from Rs. 8,43,328 to Rs. 7,03,195. The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 2,673.7. The out put, during the year under report, was 94 for the Rangers' Course and 34 for the Superior Services Course. Table LXXXIII gives further details about these colleges.

In addition to these colleges, the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which is the only centre in the country for general service

of information on all forest matters, provided facilities for post-graduate research and training to government officers and other personnel deputed by industries and firms.

Law Colleges

The number of law colleges increased from 19 to 22. Of the three new colleges, one each was established in Madhya Pradesh, and Hyderabad, while one college (in Madhya Pradesh) whose statistics were not available for the year 1950-51, has also been shown during the year under report. Besides these colleges, some of the teaching universities and a number of arts and science colleges also offered facilities for studies in law. Of the 22 colleges, 5 were managed by the government and the remaining 17 by university and other private bodies. The number of pupils receiving legal education was 16,612 (including 329 girls), the corresponding figure for the previous year being 13,434. The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 11,81,976 to Rs. 13,31,273, out of which 86.7 per cent was met from fees, as compared to 6.6 per cent from government funds and 6.7 per cent from endowments and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 136.2. The output of graduates in law was 4,522, while 16 candidates qualified for the award of Master's degree. State-wise statistics of these colleges are given in table LXXXIV.

Medical Colleges

The number of medical colleges rose from 39 to 42 during the year under report. The increase was due to showing of L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad as a medical college instead of a college of technology in 1950-51 and inclusion of two ayurveda colleges in West Bengal. The distribution of these colleges according to managements was : government 29, local boards 2, and private bodies 11. Besides these, the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Lucknow provided facilities for medical education. The total number of pupils receiving medical education at the university stage increased from 14,961 to 16,639, including 2,552 girls. The total direct expenditure on the colleges only amounted to Rs. 1,63,04,220—an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs. Nearly 70.1 per cent of the expenditure was met from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 990.9. The number of candidates qualifying for the award of the bachelor's degree was 1,969, including 319 girls, while 104 boys and 13 girls passed the M.S. and M.D. examinations. State-wise details of medical colleges are furnished in table LXXXV.

The following all-India institutions provided facilities for training and research in medicine and public health :

- (i) All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta,
- (ii) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta,
- (iii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and
- (iv) Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.

Physical Education Colleges

The number of colleges for physical education in the country remained stationary at 7 during the year under report. There was no significant change in the enrolment either, which was 332, including 55 women. The total direct expenditure, however, increased slightly to Rs. 3,79,829, out of which nearly 70.8 per cent was met from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 615.6. The output (degrees and equivalent diplomas) was 132, including 25 women. Table LXXXVI gives State-wise details of these colleges.

Technological Colleges

The number of colleges for technology was 4, as against 6 in 1950-51. The decrease of one college each in the States of Bombay and Madras, was, as explained earlier, due to appropriate classification. Besides these colleges, the teaching departments of Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Osmania and Punjab Universities, 2 engineering colleges (one each in West Bengal and Bombay), and 3 other institutions (2 in Uttar Pradesh and one in Mysore) whose statistics are not available, provided facilities for technological studies. Of the 4 technological colleges, 3 were managed by the government (2 Central and one State) and one by the University of Nagpur. The total number of students receiving education in this field increased from 1,321 to 1,581, including 11 girls. Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 39,67,481 (as compared to Rs. 20,17,774 in 1950-51), nearly 91.7 per cent came from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil worked out to be Rs 2,501.6. As many as 306 pupils, including 2 girls, earned bachelor's and 81 master's degrees in technological subjects. State-wise details are given in table LXXXVII.

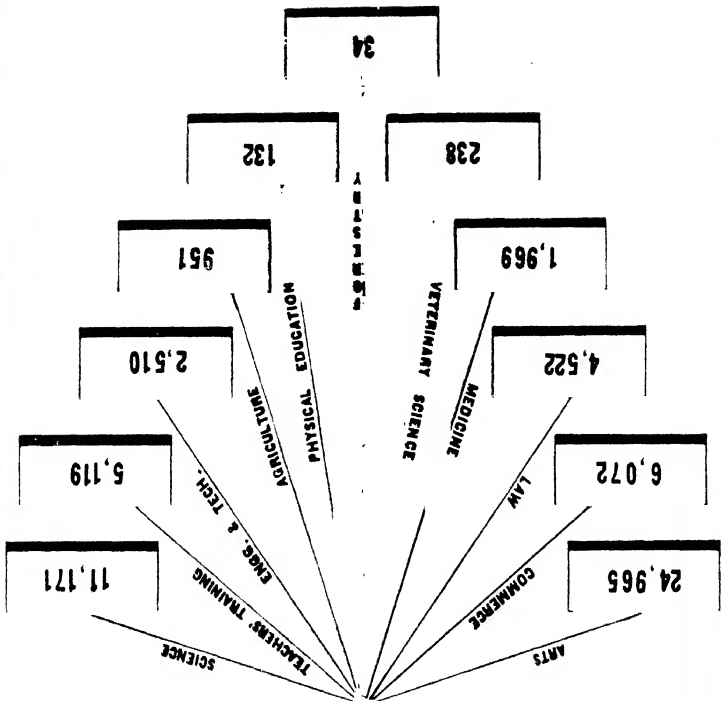
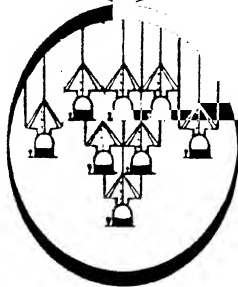
Veterinary Science Colleges

During 1951-52, no new veterinary science college was started. Of the 10 colleges, 9 were managed by the government and one by a private body. The number of pupils under instruction registered an increase from 1,347 to 1,447, including 9 girls. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,83,899 (as compared to Rs 43,73,492), the government's contribution being 94.6 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 2,928.7. The output during the year was 238 (237 boys and one girl). Further details of these colleges are given in table LXXXVIII.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh), with its branch at Mukteswar, managed by the Central

OUTPUT OF GRADUATES

1951-52



Government, continued to be the premier research institute in the field. The Institute had 6 research sections, viz., (i) Pathology and Bacteriology, (ii) Biological Products, (iii) Parasitology, (iv) Animal Nutrition, (v) Poultry Research and (vi) Animal Genetics, supported by auxilliary service sections like Estate, Veterinary, Engineering and Medical. In addition to its research activities and manufacture of biological products, the Institute provided advanced courses in different branches of animal science.

Table LXXX—Statistics of

State	No. of Institu- tions	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
Assam	1	82	...	82	1,09,584
Bihar	1	136	...	136	1,34,912
Bombay	3	597	1	598	12,05,816
Madhya Pradesh	1	271	1	272	1,23,441
Madras	2	431	3	434	4,56,294
Punjab	1	367	...	367	2,57,640
Uttar Pradesh	2	1,679	12	1,691	11,03,730
West Bengal	...	240	...	240	...
Hyderabad	1	106	...	106	2,30,977
Madhya Bharat	1	110	...	110	3,35,411
Mysore	1	105†	..	105†	82,990
Pepsu	...	29	...	29	...
Rajasthan	1	48	..	48	82,053
Delhi	1	227	...	227	1,24,500
Vindhya Pradesh	...	29	...	29	...
India	16	4,457	17	4,474	42,47,348

+ Includes enrolment in university teaching departments, research institutes and classes attached to arts and science colleges.

† Includes 11 boys of dairy research.

Agricultural Colleges

Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output						State	
	Graduates			Post-Graduates				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
Rs								
1,336.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
992.0	30	...	30	...	...	...	Bihar
2,115.5	171	1	172	23	...	23	Bombay	
568.9	65	...	65	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
1,051.4	138	...	138	...	..	...	Madras
1,269.2	62	...	62	21	...	21	Punjab	
1,522.4	383	...	383	122	...	122	Uttar Pradesh	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	West Bengal
2,179.0	40	..	40	...	...	...	Hyderabad
3,049.2	6	...	6	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
882.9	28	...	28	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Pepsu
219.4	2	...	2	...	..	...	Rajasthan
1,020.5	25	..	25	43	...	43	Delhi	
...	1	...	...	...	...	..	Vindhya Pradesh
1,338.6	950	1	951	209	...	209	India	

Table LXXXI—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	No. of Pupils†			Expenditure*	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	...	854	...	854	...	...
Bihar	1	4,797	...	4,797	76,222	104.1
Bombay	8	4,617	111	4,728	9,89,538	216.1
Madhya Pradesh	3	1,798	6	1,804	1,84,758	149.8
Madras	...	7,225	7	7,232	...	...
Orissa	...	185	...	185	...	...
Punjab	1	133	...	133	79,260	871.0
Uttar Pradesh	...	6,248	...	6,248	...	...
West Bengal	1	5,217	6	5,223	95,818	660.8
Hyderabad	1	860	1	861	43,214	654.8
Madhya Bharat	...	1,162	1	1,163	...	...
Mysore	2	1,148	11	1,159	77,187	74.5
Pepsu	1	39	...	39	23,600	605.1
Rajasthan	2	2,184	2	2,186	1,12,843	422.6
Saurashtra	1	163	...	163	67,751	415.7
Travancore-Cochin	...	638	5	643	...	...
Ajmer	...	332	...	332	..	...
Bhopal	...	158	...	158	...	...
Delhi	1	613	...	613	2,07,712	313.3
Tripura	...	35	...	35	...	...
India	22	38,406	150	38,556	19,57,903	217.2

* Excludes university teaching departments and commerce classes attached to arts and science colleges.

† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and commerce classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Commerce Colleges

Output

Graduates			Post-Graduates			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75	...	75	14	...	14	Assam
565	...	565	...	...	...	Bihar
677	13	690	78	1	79	Bombay
214	...	214	34	...	34	Madhya Pradesh
895	3	898	8	...	8	Madras
25	...	25	...	...	...	Orissa
50	...	50	...	...	...	Punjab
1,333	...	1,333	535	...	535	Uttar Pradesh
1,256	...	1,256	...	...	...	West Bengal
159	...	159	...	...	...	Hyderabad
107	...	107	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
141	...	141	...	...	...	Mysore
8	...	8	...	...	...	Pepsu
267	...	267	37	...	37	Rajasthan
2	...	2	...	...	...	Saurashtra
115	1	116	...	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
35	...	35	...	...	...	Ajmer
11	...	11	...	...	...	Bhopal
108	...	108	6	...	6	Delhi
12	...	12	...	...	...	Tripura
6,055	17	6,072	712	1	713	India

Table LXXXII—Statistics of Engineering Colleges

State	No. of Institu- tions*	No. of Pupils†			Expendi- ture*	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Bihar	3	574	...	574	13,49,822	1,668.5	96	...	96	...	...	...
Bombay	8	2,237	3	2,240	34,12,894	775.7	278	...	278	1	...	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	493	...	493	11,61,292	2,355.6	69	...	69	...	...	...
Madras	6	2,181	5	2,186	21,60,494	1,033.7	468	...	468	...	...	...
Punjab	1	165	...	165	1,80,913	1,096.4	43	...	43	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	1	796	...	796	2,88,610	2,647.8	366	...	366	...	...	...
West Bengal	2	1,959††	3	1,962††	21,68,237	1,077.1	336	...	336	...	...	...
Hyderabad	1	314	...	314	4,32,113	873.0	88	...	88	...	...	...
Mysore	4	2,270	...	2,270	3,59,440	158.3	213	...	213	...	...	...
Rajasthan	2	452	...	452	4,64,028	904.5	132	...	132	...	...	...
Saurashtra	1	177	...	177	4,75,800	2,668.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	1	311	...	311	3,25,971	888.2	56	...	56	...	...	...
Delhi	...	364	...	364	...	...	59	...	59	...	...	...
India	31	12,293	11	12,304	1,27,79,614	919.3	2,204	...	2,204	1	...	1

* Excludes university teaching departments.

† Includes enrolment in university teaching department and in Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi but excludes pupils reading for school courses.

†† Includes pupils reading chemical engineering.

Table I.XXXIII—Statistics of Forestry Colleges

State	No. of Institu- tions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Rangers			Superior Forest Officers		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Bombay	1	12	...	12	49,390	4,115.8	12	...	12	...	...	...
Madras	1	64	...	64	2,94,965	4,608.8	30	...	30	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	2	187	...	187	3,58,840	1,918.9	52	...	52	34	...	34
India	4	263	...	263	7,03,195	2,673.7	94	...	94	34	...	34

Table LXXXIV—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure*	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	284	2	286	21,798	76.2
Bihar	2	1,034	4	1,038	1,18,110	166.6
Bombay	6	2,757	106	2,863	4,75,540	166.7
Madhya Pradesh	5	1,230	6	1,236	59,329	58.1
Madras	1	1,280	32	1,312	1,00,767	93.8
Orissa	..	492	6	498	...	...
Punjab	1	377	7	384	1,01,599	264.6
Uttar Pradesh	...	3,484	62	3,546	...	...
West Bengal	2	1,664	31	1,695	1,92,460	113.5
Hyderabad	1	588	5	593	93,924	158.4
Madhya Bharat	...	565	2	567	...	...
Mysore	1	242	8	250	57,238	229.0
Rajasthan	1	953	2	955	49,232	93.4
Travancore-Cochin	1	361	24	385	61,276	159.2
Ajmer	...	134	...	134	...	...
Delhi	...	795	32	827	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	43	...	43	...	...
India	22	16,283	329	16,612	13,31,273	136.2

* Excludes university teaching departments and law classes attached to arts and science colleges.

† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and law classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Law Colleges

Output

Graduates			Post-Graduates			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	...	10	...	...	...	Assam
395	1	396	...	...	...	Bihar
654	26	680	5	...	5	Bombay
305	6	311	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
434	12	446	2	1	3	Madras
87	1	88	..	...	...	Orissa
66	2	68	...	...	...	Punjab
1,198	26	1,224	4	..	4	Uttar Pradesh
174	5	179	...	..	...	West Bengal
128	...	128	1	...	1	Hyderabad
228	...	223	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
53	2	55	...	...	...	Mysore
309	2	311	...	...	...	Rajasthan
95	6	101	1	...	1	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
264	24	288	2	...	2	Delhi
9	...	9	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
4,409	113	4,522	15	1	16	India

Table LXXXV—Statistics of

State 1	No. of Institu- tions*	No. of Pupils†			Expendi- ture*	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	1	294	18	312	Rs. 6,94,069	Rs. 2,224.6
Bihar	4	1,145	87	1,232	7,95,830	611.2
Bombay	8	2,324	503	2,827	25,29,808	899.0
Madhya Pradesh	1	433	72	505	10,73,422	2,125.6
Madras	6	2,031	641	2,672	26,40,031	760.8
Orissa	2	262	32	294	5,16,105	1,755.5
Punjab	1	454	96	550	5,55,437	922.7
Uttar Pradesh	1	1,427	226	1,653	3,73,041	1,062.8
West Bengal	10	4,083	252	4,335	34,94,548	739.4
Hyderabad	1	333	100	433	6,25,543	1,444.7
Madhya Bharat	2	451	60	511	5,63,231	1,102.2
Mysore	1	330	79	409	1,59,464	389.9
Rajasthan	1	345	44	389	2,98,753	871.0
Travancore-Cochin	1	40	20	60	4,57,149	7,619.2
Delhi	2	135	322	457	15,27,789	4,744.7
India	42	14,087	2,552	16,639	1,63,04,220	990.9

* Excludes university teaching departments.

† Include enrolment in university teaching departments.

Medical Colleges

Output

Graduates			Post-Graduates			State
Boys ¹	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
52	2	54	...	...	...	Assam
166	8	174	...	...	...	Bihar
402	89	491	33	10	43	Bombay
47	7	54	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
270	111	381	12	1	13	Madras
21	2	23	..	...	...	Orissa
86	17	103	3	...	3	Punjab
113	12	125	44	2	46	Uttar Pradesh
296	20	316	12	...	12	West Bengal
34	7	41	...	...	...	Hyderabad
64	5	69	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
28	8	36	...	...	...	Mysore
41	6	47	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
...	55	55	...	...	...	Delhi
1,620	349	1,969	104	13	117	India

Table LXXXVI—Statistics of Physical Education Colleges

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.			
Bihar	2	118	15	133	27,005	203.0	5	1	6
Bombay	1	57	18	75	97,229	1,296.4	57	18	75
Madras	1	15	...	15	1,45,027	483.4	13	...	13
Punjab	1	30	6	36	47,843	1,329.0	32	6	38
Uttar Pradesh	1	44	16	60	39,383	656.4	...	...	...
West Bengal	1	13	...	13	23,342	1,795.5	*	*	*
India	7	277	55	332	3,79,829	615.6	107	25	132

* Figures are not available.

Table LXXXVII—Statistics of Technological Colleges†

State	No. of Institutions*	No. of Pupils**			Expenditure*	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output						
							Graduates			Post-Graduates			
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
		1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.							
Bombay	...	320	6	326	...	...	85	...	85	13	...	13
Madhya Pradesh	1	41	...	41	1,56,433	3,815.4	22	...	22	3	...	3	
Madras	...	267	...	267	...	...	74	...	74	18	...	18
Punjab	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	...	283	...	283	...	...	24	...	24	35	...	35
West Bengal	1	396	...	396	24,66,544	11,973.5	47	1	48	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Mysore	1	155	5	160	1,03,188	644.9	30	1	31	...	...	...
Delhi	1	64	...	64	12,41,316	1,052.9	22	...	22	...	...	...
India	4	1,570	11	1,581	39,67,481	2,501.6	304	2	306	81	...	81	

† Excludes 3 institutes (2 in Uttar Pradesh and one in Mysore, whose statistics are not available.

* Excludes university teaching departments and technological departments of other colleges.

** Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and technological departments of other colleges.

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CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

During the year under review, the programmes of social education had to be curtailed in most of the States due to lack of funds. There was, however, evidence of increasing consciousness among the authorities and the people about the vital urgency of the problem.

The projects sponsored by the Government of India in Delhi, during the previous year, continued to make steady progress. Janata College at Alipur, which was established to train selected villagers for social leadership, turned out three more batches during 1951-52. The scheme of intensification of literacy work in the rural areas of Delhi State aiming at complete liquidation of illiteracy by March, 1952, covered 149 new villages.

The Central Film Library in the Ministry of Education acquired, during the year, 235 (16 mm) films and 189 (35 mm) filmstrips thus raising their number to 891 and 802 respectively. The total number of films and filmstrips issues was nearly 5,200.

Other Ministries of the Central Government also made useful contribution in various fields of social education. Special mention may be made of the work done by the Ministry of Labour in training individual workers and the impressive work of the Defence Forces. Several voluntary organisations receiving government aid also did substantial constructive work and earned well deserved appreciation. Besides holding literacy classes for illiterate adult groups, these organisations carry out a multi-purpose programme of rural uplift through social activities.

The demand for suitable social education literature graded to appeal to the interests, as well as, the reading capacity of adults continued to grow. A conference of educationists and social workers was held at New Delhi in April, 1951 to consider the production of reading material for neo-literates. It was agreed that a daily news sheet, an illustrated fortnightly or monthly containing material on sports, health, hygiene, agriculture and world news, graded primers, general literature and guide books for teachers should be produced. The Committee on Social Education Literature, appointed by the Government of India, discussed this matter further. Some of the important recommendations of the Committee were :

- (i) The Central Government should produce a Teachers' Handbook, guide books for teachers and a bibliography on social education books in various Indian languages;

- (ii) The State governments should give priority to the production and promotion of supplementary and advanced reading material;
- (iii) The publication of social education periodicals and production of graded primers, alphabetic charts, posters, etc., should be left to publishers, State governments being responsible only for laying down specifications and standards; and
- (iv) Writers should be encouraged to write by competitions and prizes.

Under the sponsorship of the Government of India, the Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi, Jamia Millia published, during the year, 55 pamphlets on topics of general interest to adults. Copies of these pamphlets were, as usual, supplied to the State governments. The Central Ministry of Education also decided to bring out a People's Encyclopaedia containing material on various topics useful to the average adult.

The Government of India secured from Unesco the services of Miss Ella Griffin as consultant on the preparation of adult education literature. Miss Griffin prepared two easy books on social education to be published by the Directorate of Education, Delhi.

The Delhi Public Library, established jointly by Unesco and Government of India as part of its programme for the spread of social education, was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in October, 1951. The library is intended not only to supply books and other reading material to adults and children but also to serve as a community centre for popular education.

Realising the importance of audio-visual education in primary, secondary, as well as, social education, the Central Ministry of Education convened a conference of experts in the field. The conference, in which Prof. T.L. Green, Unesco expert on audio-visual education, participated, discussed the problems on the production of audio-visual aids and apparatus by educational institutions and commercial firms, their distribution by means of central and regional film libraries and the question of training of personnel. The conference recommended, *inter alia*, the establishment of a National Committee for Audio-visual Education in India.

Under a directive from the Government of India, the first day of November was observed as Social Education Day throughout the country. The object was to focus public attention upon the vital importance of social education in the matter of national development and progress. On the appointed day, public meetings, processions, open-air literacy classes, mass-enrolment of pupils for adult education centres, exhibition of rural craft and industries and recreational performances were held.

Main Developments

An account of the progress made in the field of social education in the different States is given below :

Assam

The State had, during the year, 1,203 social education centres, as compared to 1,366 during 1950-51. The total number of adults on the rolls of these centres also decreased from 40,151 (36,916 men and 3,235 women) to 32,591 (30,081 men and 2,510 women), of whom 24,551 (22,770 men and 1,781 women) obtained literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 1,58,249.

Libraries, both in the urban and rural areas, continued to provide reading facilities to neo-literates. The Education Department published, besides the monthly journal 'Janasiksha', three post-literacy readers. Copies of the Journal and other social education literature were supplied free of cost to all libraries and centres. Grants were also given to 400 village libraries.

The audio-visual units, consisting of two mobile vans, gave 400 film shows, during the year, in different parts of the State. Four 16 m.m. educational films and some posters were purchased. The sub-divisional library conferences organised three exhibitions on the history of Assamese language and literature.

Fourteen training camps for training social education teachers and workers were organised.

Bihar

A meeting of the Social Education Board held in April, 1951, approved a number of proposals for re-organisation of the social education scheme. The main effect of these recommendations was to incline social education towards social service and to strengthen audio-visual education through films and entertainment parties. Publicity and propaganda through seminars and conferences was intensified and vacation camps for college students were incorporated in the scheme. The institutional approach to social education was, however, maintained.

During the year under review, the total number of social education centres decreased from 2,900 to 2,212. The fall was due partly to the intensification of work in selected centres and partly to lack of trained workers. These centres enrolled 71,694 adults (69,897 men and 1,797 women), as compared to 1,11,891 adults (1,11,173 men and 718 women) during 1950-51. As many as 45,908 adults, including 999 women, qualified for the award of literacy certificates. A sum of Rs. 6,63,035 was expended on social education work in the State.

About 300 circulating libraries were opened at centres which had recorded steady progress. Each library was paid a grant of Rs. 15 p.m., half of it in the shape of books and the remaining half in cash. The Literature Expert Committee of the Social Education Board brought out 2 books. The 'Roshni', a fortnightly periodical of social education, continued to be published and supplied free of cost to all centres in the State. Under the scheme of audio-visual edu-

cation, 172 radio sets were distributed to different institutions. The *mod mandalies* (roving entertainment parties) provided, as in the previous years, cultural recreation and entertainment to the masses through short plays, recitations, *kathas*, *kirtans*, etc.

Four training institutes for imparting one month's training to social workers were opened during the year. Vacation training courses and camps, specially for college students, were also organised by these institutes. The total number of workers trained was 153. A camp for the training of *mod mandalies* was also organised in September, 1951 and was attended by 40 members.

Bombay

The three Regional Social Education Committees continued to be responsible for organisation of social education in their respective regions. These committees were assisted in their work by 25 District Committees (12 in Maharashtra, 10 in Gujarat and 4 in Karnatak). Besides the District Committees, there were 4 City Committees—one each for Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona and Sholapur. The expenditure on the Regional and District Committees was borne entirely by the government, while the city committees received grants amounting to 50 per cent of their total expenditure. During the year, the posts of Special Officers for Social Education in the compact areas were abolished as a measure of retrenchment and their work was entrusted to ordinary inspecting officers. With this, the distinction between compact and non-compact areas also ceased to exist.

During 1951-52, 3,22,868 adults (2,76,758 men and 46,110 women) were on the rolls of 16,401 centres. The figures for 1950-51 were : centres 14,303 and enrolment 3,39,429 (2,89,138 men and 50,291 women). The number of adults made literate also decreased from 1,40,030 to 1,05,757. The decline in numbers was due mainly to the change over of organisation and supervision work from special officers to inspecting officers who took some time to get themselves used to the new work. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 12,18,306.

The number of village libraries and reading rooms, started under the social education scheme, continued to increase. During the year, grants were paid to 5,585 such libraries. Each of the Regional Committees, as well as the Bombay City Committee, published magazines for the benefit of neo-literates. The Karnatak Committee brought out, during the year, two booklets on 'Child Welfare and First Aid' and 'Health and Hygiene'. The Maharashtra Committee encouraged writers of repute to write books for the use of adults under training and for neo-literates. The Gujarat Committee purchased 500 sets of useful booklets with 21 booklets in each set for circulation among the social education centres in the region. The Bombay City Committee also published some books.

To make social education classes interesting, recreational programmes were arranged by Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors with the help of the local teachers. The Bombay City Committee arranged 436 cultural programmes. The District Publicity Officers

showed several educational and interesting films to the villagers. The Visual Education Department arranged film shows and magic lantern and film strip lectures. Although meant primarily for school children, these were attended in large numbers by adults. The Social Education Organisation in the State also took advantage of the facilities offered by the Visual Education Department to disseminate general knowledge through films among the masses. In all, 1,550 shows and lectures were given. These were attended by 5,19,630 adults. Besides these, about three lakhs adults received the benefit of film shows given by the mobile vans of the Bombay City Committee.

Eight training courses for social education workers were organised in Maharashtra in different government training institutions in which 265 workers were trained. Similar courses were also held by the Regional Committees of Gujarat and Karnatak and about 90 workers were trained. In addition, 200 workers were trained in three courses organised by Sarvodaya Committee and by voluntary agencies in Maharashtra and Karnatak.

Madhya Pradesh

The total number of social education classes in the summer, monsoon and winter courses organised by the State government decreased from 21,383 to 15,333. The corresponding decrease in the number of attendance was from 3,83,161 to 2,85,045 in case of men and from 1,30,341 to 78,493 in case of women. The number of adults made literate was 1,52,513, as against 1,89,177 during 1950-51. The total cost of implementing social education programme was Rs. 22.77 lakhs, about 6 lakhs less than the expenditure reported during the previous year.

The plan for the provision of circulating libraries in the rural areas of the State for the benefit of neo-literates assumed concrete shape in 1951-52. Books worth Rs. 40,898 were purchased for distribution to 750 proposed circulating libraries. The Village Social Education Committees continued to be responsible for follow-up work to prevent neo-literates from relapsing into illiteracy. The Education Department published 60,000 copies in Hindi and 40,000 copies in Marathi of each of the five issues of the journal 'Deepak'. Twelve pamphlets on interesting topics were also published, both in Hindi and Marathi, for the benefit of neo-literates.

Facilities were provided in all the districts for organising cultural squads which arranged purposeful performances to further the cause of social education. The social education vans of the Education Department (one for each district) gave film shows and helped in arranging cultural activities. On an average, each van held 20 film shows in a month. With the addition of 220 films, during the year, the strength of the State Film Library increased to 551. Ninety seven new radio sets were installed in the villages, carrying the total number of radio sets in the field to 527 by the end of the year. Facilities for charging of batteries were extended as the number of

battery charging stations increased from 16 to 22. Eight feeder charging stations were opened for the convenience of tracts in the interior.

Rural reconstruction work was undertaken in 54 additional villages, thus bringing the total number of villages selected for development as model villages to 309.

About 300 social education teachers and citizenship teachers received training for five days in the four Divisional Centres of Nagpur, Amravati, Jabalpur and Raipur.

Madras

The following figures show the progress made in the field of social education in the State during the year under review :

Year	No. of Centres and Schools	No. of Adults		No. of Adults Made Literate	Expenditure
		Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	1,167	30,149	1,266	18,749	Rs. 1,26,903
1951-52	1,987	50,556	2,432	29,061	2,40,131

The number of rural colleges, which are designed to improve the general and technical knowledge of adults who had limited early education and who desire to pursue further studies, however, decreased from 10 to 7. The strength of these colleges also decreased from 289 (225 men and 64 women) to 172 (120 men and 52 women).

The five adult education mobile units, which were put into commission, during the later part of 1950-51, continued to do useful work during the year. As many as 1,134 propaganda lectures and 703 film shows were given for the benefits of adults.

Under the scheme of Adult Education through university students, three short training courses of five days' duration were conducted for 425 college students at Madras, Guntur and Annamalaiagar. An intensive training course for college lecturers was conducted at two centres, one at Guntur and the other at Madras and 46 lecturers trained. Fourteen colleges conducted students' settlements of 40 days' during the summer vacation. Citizenship training was imparted to 46 instructors, 296 headmasters of high schools and 744 secondary school teachers. Nearly 1,900 elementary school teachers received instruction in adult psychology, methods of teaching adults, Laubagh literacy plan in regional languages and preparation of teaching aids. The monthly remuneration of all social education teachers was increased by Rs. 4.

The South Indian Adult Education Association held its first seminar in April, 1951. Periodical conferences were also held in

the districts by some District Committees to give publicity to the adult education movement.

Orissa

The scheme of social education in the State was further revised due to limited funds available for its execution. This resulted in reducing the number of centres from 613 to 327. These centres enrolled 19,236 adults (18,191 men and 1,045 women), as against 31,793 adults (31,164 men and 629 women) on rolls during 1950-51. The number of adults made literate during the year was 13,238. The total expenditure incurred on social education amounted to Rs. 49,276 only.

The audio-visual officers stationed at Cuttack, Berhampur and Bolangir arranged film shows and radio and gramophone programmes.

The State had one school for social workers with an enrolment of 74.

Punjab

During the year, 5,888 men and 982 women were on the rolls of 132 social education centres. The figures for 1950-51 were: centres 163 and enrolment 7,808 (6,921 men and 887 women). Nearly 50 per cent of the total number of adults under instruction, during 1951-52, qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education decreased from Rs. 2,49,028 to Rs. 1,62,731.

Each centre was equipped with a small library. The Ambala and Jullundur divisions published two and four issues respectively of their social education bulletins. Printed both in Hindi and Punjabi, these bulletins contained useful information for volunteers and villagers.

The Divisional Social Education Supervisors arranged, with the help of fully equipped mobile cinema vans, film shows, demonstrations and lectures at various centres. Steps were also taken to introduce various forms of recreative activities like games, sports, dramas, music performances and *kirtans*. The social education volunteers and teachers did creditable work in the sphere of village uplift through processions, talks and lectures.

The refresher courses (at Sonapat and Kurukshetra) were organised for social education volunteers.

Uttar Pradesh

The scheme of social education suffered a severe setback in the State during the year under review. There were hardly 65 centres with a total enrolment of 1,987 adults.

No change was, however, effected in the number of government libraries and reading rooms. The department maintained 1,317 libraries and 3,600 reading rooms, besides aiding 220 libraries. The publi-

cation of the fortnightly news bulletin 'Deepak' was continued and its copies supplied free of cost to all government libraries.

The setting up of the film section of the department was completed during the year. Necessary staff and machinery were provided for the purpose.

A social education camp was organised at the *Maghmela* during January-February, 1952. Besides the literacy class, film shows and talks on topics of general interest to the villagers were arranged.

West Bengal

The social education programme in the State was further accelerated during the year under review. The number of centres increased from 832 to 1,152 and of adults from 35,944 (34,208 men and 2,736 women) to 62,681 (58,810 men and 3,871 women). The number of adults made literate was 25,028, including 1,717 women. One hundred selected centres were converted into full-fledged complete centres providing therein a social education teacher in addition to the literacy teachers. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 7,71,897, as compared to Rs. 5,17,500 expended during the previous year.

The free library service for the neo-literates was further extended. Grants amounting to Rs. 30,000 were paid to 135 library units. Besides these, 245 public libraries, which were brought for the first time within the purview of the social education scheme, received Rs. 1,08,000 as grants-in-aid. The monthly journal 'Jansiksha' continued to be very popular with the neo-literates. The government encouraged enterprising publishers to bring out suitable social education literature by purchasing their publications and distributing them free to the various centres.

The State government encouraged indigenous folk recreational performances like *jatra*, *kathakuta*, *kirtan*, *tarja*, *gambhira*, etc., by giving grants. During the year under review, 284 such performances were held under the supervision of the District Advisory Councils of Social Education. In order to revive the recreational institutions and re-orient them in the light of modern artistic and cultural trends, a *kathakata* training class was subsidised by a grant of Rs. 1,000.

The film library of the Education Directorate was further strengthened. In addition to the mobile unit attached to the headquarters, four more fully equipped units were set up during the year. These were attached to the District School Boards of Birbhum and Jalpaiguri, Visva-Bharati Rural Reconstruction Institute, Sriniketan and Ramakrishna Mission, Saradapith and were fed by the film library. The headquarters unit gave 296 shows benefitting 1,50,000 people. Five hundred and thirty eight radio sets were installed in adult education centres, public libraries, schools and colleges all over the State.

Two hundred workers were trained in the principles and technique of adult education at Government Basic Training College, Banipur and Basic Training School, Kalimpong. Three refresher courses held in the districts trained another 200 workers.

Hyderabad

The State had, during the year, 325 social education centres, as compared to 315 in 1950-51. The number of adults under instruction also increased from 10,516 (9,896 men and 620 women) to 16,364 (15,624 men and 740 women), of whom 10,642 (10,246 men and 396 women) were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 1,15,090.

Sixty-two libraries for adults were opened in the Telangana area of the State.

Training classes were conducted for the benefit of 50 students who volunteered to undertake social education work.

Madhya Bharat

The State had, during the year, 207 social education centres — almost the same as in 1950-51. The number of adults, however, increased from 4,550 (men only) to 5,085 (4,956 men and 129 women), of whom 3,185 were made literate.

The Department purchased a new cine-van fitted with 16 m.m. projector. Nearly one hundred film shows were given to a total audience of nearly 1,70,000.

Mysore

The Mysore Adult Education Council continued to direct social education work in the State. The Council conducted 2,093 literacy classes, as against 2,396 in 1950-51. Of the total of 42,179 adults (38,770 men and 3,409 women) admitted to these classes, 30,339 (27,459 men and 2,880 women) were made literate. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 47,095 and 35,931 respectively. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 4,74,961.

To prevent the lapse of neo-literates into illiteracy, as well as, to give them further education, the council started the scheme of comprehensive adult education. Under this scheme each worker has to work for a year in a selected village and try to improve every aspect of rural life — cultural, social and economic. During the year, the scheme was started in 13 centres. The publication section of the Council continued the printing of the monthly magazine 'Pustaka Prapancha' and the weekly newspaper 'Belaku' for use in libraries in large numbers to meet the demand of the rural people. In addition, folders, posters and special publications were also published. Five

new items were added to the adult education series (follow-up books) during the year. The Council had under its control 2,575 libraries (2,116 rural, 9 moving and 450 branch). Out of 1,76,952 books and journals in these libraries, 1,23,335 books were in circulation among the readers of literacy classes.

Several demonstrations of folk arts and songs were organised in different parts of the State under the auspices of local adult education centres. In addition, folk art festivals were organised during cattle shows at Hassan and Chunchonakatte. The three mobile units of the Council gave 327 film shows which were attended by over 5 lakh adults.

The Vidyapeeth at Nanjangud trained 21 workers during the year.

Twenty-one students' social service camps were held all over the State in which 319 students participated. Each camp worked for one month and all types of rural services were rendered successfully.

Pepsu

The number of social education centres in the State decreased from 166 to 119. These enrolled 2,000 adults, of whom nearly 50 per cent qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The State government spent Rs. 31,000 on social education work.

Rajasthan

The State had, during the year, 220 social education centres which provided instruction to 10,395 adults—8,380 men and 2,015 women. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 546 and 22,070 respectively. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 98,132.

One 16 m.m. film projector, five petromax slides projection lamps and one film strip projector were added to the stock. More than 100 film shows were given.

Saurashtra

The number of social education centres in the State increased from 160 to 213. The corresponding rise in enrolment was from 6,536 to 8,318 in case of men and from 85 to 137 in case of women. Of the total number of adults on rolls, nearly 8,000 were made literate during the year. The State reported an expenditure of Rs. 56,715 on social education.

Two training camps were organised during 1951-52, one for 10 days at Trapaj and the other for 5 days at Hadala. At the Trapaj camp each teacher took an oath to educate a certain number of adults in the year. The system of paying fixed monthly allowance

under which each teacher was paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per adult passing and II tests respectively was introduced. A silver medal was also offered to the teacher preparing the highest number of adults in the different centres in a district.

Travancore-Cochin

With the opening of 40 social education centres in the State, during 1951-52, the total number of centres increased to 164. These had on their rolls 3,719 adults (2,947 men and 772 women), as compared to 3,498 adults (2,738 men and 760 women) during the preceding year. The number of adults made literate was 3,558, including 735 women. The total expenditure involved on the implementation of the scheme amounted to Rs. 93,746.

The Adult Education Board started the publication of a monthly bulletin in English and Malayalam entitled 'Social Education'. A reward of Rs. 50 was offered for the best primer and reader in Malayalam during the year but nothing came out of it. The Publication Committee of the Board co-opted some good writers in Malayalam to consider ways and means of producing suitable literature.

Sixty-six candidates completed their training at the Adult Education Research Training Centre. The centre was started in February, 1951, to train social workers in the technique of social education work.

Ajmer

During 1951-52, the State had 102 social education centres. This is double the number reported during the previous year. The total number of adults on the rolls of these centres increased from 1,675 (1,538 men and 137 women) to 2,523 (2,222 men and 301 women). The number made literate, during the year, was 1,850, including 211 women. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 58,077.

Post literacy classes were started at the centres established during 1950-51. The library service in the village schools was further strengthened and extended. An addition of 130 books to each of the 215 libraries established last year, was made and 110 more libraries, containing 400 books each, were set up in primary and basic schools in remaining villages.

Folk songs, folk dances, *bhajans*, *kirtans*, *kathas*, *dramas*, etc., formed regular part of the cultural and recreational entertainment at the centres.

With a view to imparting intensive training to teachers engaged in social education work, a fortnight training camp was organised in February, 1952. It was attended by 100 trainees, including 20 lady teachers. Social service camps were also organised in 30 selected villages for a period of four weeks during summer vacations.

Bilaspur

The only literacy centre at the headquarters of the State provided instruction to 89 adults (as compared to 76 during 1950-51). The number of adults made literate was 45. The maintenance of the centre cost the State government Rs. 1,200.

Coorg

With the opening of 20 literacy classes towards the end of the year, the number of centres rose to 21. The number of adults in these centres also increased from 30 to 586 (men only), of whom 358 were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 15,919.

A 16 m.m. projector with some films was purchased.

Delhi

The intensified scheme of social education, launched on 4th December, 1950 for removal of illiteracy from rural areas of the State, continued to make steady progress. The following are the relevant statistics of the scheme :

	1950-51	1951-52
Number of Villages Covered	16	149
Number of Adults Enrolled	5,157	31,187
	(including 2,612 women)	(including 12,192 women)
Number of Adults awarded Literacy Certificates	1,990	16,419
	(including 768 women)	(including 6,052 women)

Besides this, the Delhi Municipal Committee ran 61 literacy centres and classes. The total enrolment, during the year, in these was 4,210 (2,635 men and 1,575 women), of whom 1,202 men and 533 women were made literate.

The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 6,15,125.

During the year, 99 post literacy centres were opened. These provided facilities for reading rooms and libraries and organised sports and drama clubs. In some villages, however, these centres could not be opened due to the non-availability of a resident school teacher or his unwillingness to take charge of the centre.

There were three educational caravans on the road during the year. The Education Directorate held with the help of these caravans 43 melas, 65 film shows and 37 exhibitions. These were very popular and attracted large number of audiences. The Delhi Municipal Committee also arranged films shows, talks and discussions, dramas, exhibitions, sanitation and civic drives, etc.

The Janata College, which was established in January, 1951 with the object of training promising young men from rural areas of the State for the role of local leaders, trained 47 students in three batches.

Tripura

The State had two social education schools which enrolled 35 adults, of whom 10 were made literate. The total expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 1,576.

The Centrally Administered States of A. and N. Islands, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh continued to be without any programme of social education.

Statistics

The total number of social education schools, centres and classes decreased, during 1951-52, from 4,8556 to 43,463, due mainly to financial stringency. Their distribution according to managements was : government 19,823, district boards 140, municipal boards 306 and private bodies 23,194. The total number of adults under instruction also decreased from 12,56,011 (10,55,983 men and 2,00,028 women) to 10,61,280 (9,02,660 men and 1,58,620 women). Nearly 5 lakh adults (as against 6 lakhs in 1950-51) qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The total expenditure (direct as well as indirect) on social education amounted to Rs. 71.83 lakhs, which is less by nearly Rs. 13 lakhs than the corresponding figure for 1950-51. The government met 92.0 per cent of the expenditure, the contribution from local boards and other sources being 4.3 and 3.7 per cent respectively.

Table LXXXIX gives some important statistics of social education in the different States during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Table LXXXIX—Statistics of

State	1	No. of Schols/ Classes/Centres		No. of Adults on Rolls		No. of Adults made Literate (1951-52)	
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	1,366	1,203	36,916	30,081	3,235	2,510	22,770
Bihar	2,900	2,212	1,11,173	69,897	718	1,797	44,909
Bombay	14,303	16,401	2,89,138	2,76,758	50,291	46,110	90,360
M. Pradesh	21,383	15,333	5,83,161	2,85,045	1,30,341	78,493	1,18,305
Madras	1,167	1,587	30,149	50,556	1,266	2,432	28,803
Orissa	613	327	31,164	18,191	629	1,045	12,251
Punjab	163	132	6,921	5,888	887	982	2,956
U. Pradesh	1,339	65	35,912	1,987	1,899	...	1,987
W. Bengal	832	1,152	34,208	58,810	1,736	3,871	23,311
Hyderabad	315	325	9,896	15,624	620	740	10,246
M. Bharat	210	207	4,550	4,956	...	129	3,096
Mysore	2,396	2,093	43,811	38,770	3,284	3,409	27,459
Pepsu	166	119	1,772	1,900	115	100	950
Rajasthan	546	220	21,560	8,380	510	2,015	8,380
Saurashtra	160	213	6,536	8,318	85	137	7,923
Trav.-Cochin	124	164	2,738	2,947	760	772	2,822
Ajmer	51	102	1,538	2,222	137	301	1,639
Bilaspur	1	1	76	89	...	...	45
Coorg	1	21	30	586	...	...	358
Delhi	506	1184	4,492	21,630	3,507	13,767	11,569
Kutch	12	...	215	...	...	...	...
Tripura	2	2	27	25	8	10	10
India	48,556	43,463	10,55,983	9,02,660	2,00,028	1,58,620	4,20,149

Social Education

No. of Teachers (1951-52)	Total Expenditure on Social Education		Percentage of Expenditure on Social Education to Total Expenditure on Education 1951-52	Percentage of Expenditure (1951-52) met from				State
	1950-51	1951-52		Govt. Funds	Distt. Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources	
10	11	12	13	14	15	15	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.						
1,231	1,82,848	1,58,249	0.6	97.8	...	...	2.2	Assam
4,477	6,68,931	6,63,035	0.8	97.4	0.0	0.1	2.5	Bihar
14,685	15,58,865	12,18,306	0.5	82.1	...	6.7	11.2	Bombay
11,486	28,84,723	22,77,433	4.0	99.6	...	...	0.4	M. Pradesh
2,519	1,26,903	2,40,131	0.1	79.5	0.7	5.5	14.3	Madras
327	3,12,913	4,27,26	0.2	95.5	...	...	4.5	Orissa
133	2,49,028	1,62,731	0.3	95.3	...	2.1	2.6	Punjab
67	4,04,480	26,828	0.0	42.8	...	29.0	28.2	Uttar Pradesh
1,415	5,17,500	7,71,897	0.6	94.6	0.1	1.3	4.0	West Bengal
434	94,261	1,15,090	0.2	98.9	...	1.1	...	Hyderabad
261*	93,343	53,236	0.3	100.0	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
2,093	4,91,308	4,74,961	1.4	91.6	...	4.6	3.8	Mysore
119	9,845	31,000	0.3	100.0	...	...	...	Pepsu
220	1,83,976	98,132	0.4	100.0	...	...	...	Rajasthan
213	33,840	56,715	0.4	100.0	...	...	...	Saurashtra
164	83,457	93,746	0.2	97.8	...	...	2.2	Trav.-Cochin
102	34,718	58,077	0.9	99.5	...	0.5	...	Ajmer
1	1,072	1,200	0.5	100.0	...	...	...	Bilaspur
21	614	15,919	1.0	98.8	1.2	...	...	Coorg
1,214	5,31,999	6,15,125	2.1	72.9	...	27.1	...	Delhi
...	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kutch
2	1,252	1,576	0.1	100.0	...	...	...	Tripura
41,234	84,67,868	71,82,663	0.6	92.0	0.0	4.3	3.7	India

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Pre-Primary Education

The number of recognised pre-primary (including pre-basic) schools increased, during the year, by 27 to 33). Besides these, some primary and secondary schools had pre-primary classes attached to them. The total enrolment at the pre primary stage was 28,646 (15,302 boys and 13,344 girls)—an increase of about 300 over the 1950-51 figure. The total expenditure on pre-primary schools alone amounted to Rs. 14,88,306, as compared to Rs. 11,98,319 in 1950-51. Table XC gives the statistics of pre-primary schools in the different States during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Facilities for the training of pre-primary teachers continued to be meagre. The following recognised institutions trained pre-primary teachers during the year :

Bombay

1. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Dadar, Bombay ;
2. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Poona ;
3. Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bordi ; and
4. Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur.

Madras

1. Nursery Teachers' Training School, Vepery, Madras ;
2. Brindavan Kindergarten Teachers' Training Department,
The Children's Garden School, Mylapore, Madras ;
3. The Arundale Training Centre, Adyar, Madras ; and
4. Pre-Basic Training School, Kasturbagram, P.O. Palayakottai.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Government Nursery Training College for Women,
Allahabad.

Mysore

1. Nursery Education Training Section, Maharani's Training College, Mysore.

In addition to these, Association Montessori Internationale conducted a training course of 4 months' duration at Hyderabad for training pre-primary Montessori teachers. Out of 130 students who attended the course, 77 passed.

Aesthetic Education

Efforts to encourage the teaching of art, music and dancing were continued during the year.

The Central Government initiated a scheme of 5 art scholarships (each of the value of Rs. 3,500) for the survey of and research in selected local arts. A scheme for the publication of colour reproduction of art objects was also sanctioned.

The constitutions of the two proposed National Academies of Letters and Dance, Drama and Music were finalised during the year. The constitution of the Academy of Hindustani Music, Lucknow, was not accepted by the Uttar Pradesh government and therefore the question of the location of the Academy was being considered afresh. The constitution of the Academy of Karnatak Music, Madras was being finalised in consultation with the governments of Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

With a view to encouraging musical talent in the country, 4 outstanding musicians of India were granted *sanads* and awards by the President.

A number of paintings by artists of acknowledged excellence in various parts of India was purchased by the Central Government for the National Art Gallery. Efforts were also made to obtain catalogues and photographs of Indian art objects from the museums of foreign countries.

The State governments evinced keen interest in providing facilities in various branches of art, music and dancing. Most of the institutions were, however, under private control. The position as obtaining in the different States during the period under review is summarised below. The statistics relate to recognised institutions only :

Assam

The School of Art, Gauhati, offered diploma courses in Fine Arts, Architecture, Commercial Arts, Indian Arts, Sculpture and Drawing and Teachership. The school enrolled 26 pupils, including 6 girls. For teaching music, the State had 9 schools with a total enrolment of 495. Some of these schools also taught dancing. The State government awarded two scholarships for studying music in College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.

Bihar

The Patna School of Arts provided facilities for teaching of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Commercial Art. It had on its rolls 35 pupils. The Institute of Music under Patna University continued to cater to the needs of pupils desirous of learning music. The enrolment in the diploma course was 22—8 boys and 14 girls.

Table XC—Statistics of

State	No. of Schools		No. of			
			Boys		Girls	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	1	...	72	59	58	55
Bihar	...	3	...	193	...	133
Bombay	140	159	5,523	6,485	4,402	5,221
Madhya Pradesh	7	5	259	104	125	101
Madras	26	21	792	1,079	654	951
Punjab	1	1	...	...	30	30
Uttar Pradesh	6	8	2,251	702	2,033	716
West Bengal	12	11	796	949	877	676
Hyderabad	1	2	204	693	162	655
Madhya Bharat	18	20	349	345	344	352
Mysore	57	64	1,910	2,013	1,985	2,044
Pepsu	...	...	...	9	3	1
Rajasthan	...	...	347	...	191	...
Saurashtra	19	20	1,006	921	678	558
Travancore-Cochin	8	8	409	201	402	254
Ajmer	...	...	...	66	...	76
A. and N. Islands	...	...	139	208	77	145
Bhopal	...	...	19	37	11	47
Coorg	3	4	37	92	37	103
Delhi	...	...	715	939	1,131	1,087
Kutch	3	3	45	65	30	55
Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	129	142	77	79
India	303	330	15,002	15,302	13,307	13,344

* Includes enrolment in

Pre Primary Schools

Pupils*

Total

Expenditure

State

1950-51

1951-52

1950-51

1951-52

8

9

10

11

12

Rs.

Rs.

130

114

516

...

Assam

...

331

...

10,415

Bihar

9,925

11,706

6,02,249

7,63,660

Bombay

384

205

20,297

18,050

Madhya Pradesh

1,446

2,030

60,882

76,921

Madras

30

30

4,638

4,599

Punjab

4,284

1,418

1,09,553

86,178

Uttar Pradesh

1,673

1,625

1,09,510

1,83,199

West Bengal

366

1,348

44,938

54,687

Hyderabad

693

697

18,580

29,842

Madhya Bharat

3,895

4,057

67,328

87,433

Mysore

3

10

...

...

Pepsu

538

...

...

...

Rajasthan

1,684

1,479

84,938

86,185

Saurashtra

811

455

28,288

32,132

Travancore-Cochin.

...

142

...

..

Ajmer

216

353

...

...

A. and N. Islands

30

84

...

..

Bhopal

74

195

8,724

9,024

Coorg

1,846

2,026

...

...

Delhi

75

120

4,790

8,200

Kutch

206

221

33,088

37,781

Vindhya Pradesh

28,309**28,646****11,98,319****14,88,306****India**

classes attached to primary and secondary schools.

The State government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of an Art Gallery. The foundation stone of the Gallery was laid by the President of the Indian Republic. Cultural Grants Committee and the Bihar Academy of Music, Dance and Drama were also set up by the government.

Bombay

The Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay, the foremost art institute in the State, continued to impart training in Drawing and Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Training of Art Teachers and Commercial Art. The School also prepared students for the various Drawing Grade and Higher Art examinations. Instruction in Drawing and Painting was provided by 11 schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls of all these schools was 1,716. The Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda University, had provision for degree and diploma courses in Painting, Sculpture and Applied Arts and Crafts and certificate courses in Lithography, Pottery, Photography and Woodcraft. The Faculty enrolled 33 students.

The number of music schools increased from 32 to 38. The College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, Baroda University was the only institute in the State for higher studies in music. The enrolment in these institutions was 1,377 and 11 respectively.

The State government decided to continue to maintain the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda, as a government institution.

Madhya Pradesh

The Nagpur School of Art, had on its rolls 123 pupils. The number of music schools increased from 1 to 2 and the enrolment therein from 78 to 123.

Madras

The Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, had two main divisions, viz., Fine Arts and Crafts. The former provided training in General Drawing, Painting, Commercial Arts and Modelling and the latter in Wood-work, Metal-work, Enamelling, Engraving and Design. The number of pupils under instruction was 279. Arrangements for art education existed in three other schools also, which had an enrolment of 169.

The State had 3 music colleges, besides the Departments of Music in Annamalai and Madras Universities and 3 music schools. The colleges and universities enrolled 195 pupils and the schools 383. The only dancing school in the State (Pitchaia Pillai Bharatha Natya Vidyalaya, Tanjore) had under instruction 2 boys and 17 girls.

Orissa

There was only one school of dancing with an enrolment of 34.

Uttar Pradesh

The Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow provided facilities for art education. It had on its rolls 125 pupils. The Banaras University offered diploma courses in Painting and Sculpture. The Allahabad University had also arrangements for diploma in Painting. The total enrolment was 14 (11 men and 3 women). Instruction in music was imparted in Prayag Sangit Samiti, Allahabad; Bhatkande (Marris) College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow and Rashtriya Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur, College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University and Allahabad University and one school. The total number of pupils under instruction in the colleges and universities was 862 and in the school 33.

West Bengal

The Government College of Art, Calcutta, imparted instruction in Fine Arts, Indian Arts, Lithography, Commercial Art, Wood-graving, Modelling and Draftsmanship. There was provision for the teaching of crafts also. The total enrolment in the college during the year was 347. The Kala Bhawan (Visva-Bharati University) continued to attract art students from all over the country and had on its rolls 52 boys and 37 girls. The State aided an art school, which reported an enrolment of 198. For training in music, there were 4 colleges, besides Sangeet Bhavan of Visva-Bharati University and 25 schools. There were 582 pupils in the colleges and the university, as against 3,182 in the schools. Dancing was taught in an aided girl's school in Calcutta, with 165 pupils.

Hyderabad

The State had one art school, which reported during the year an enrolment of 130.

Madhya Bharat

The 3 art schools in the State enrolled 200 boys. For education in music, there existed 6 schools and one college (Madhav Music College, Gwalior) with an enrolment of 953 and, 261 respectively.

Mysore

There was provision for teaching of art in one aided school with 22 pupils. Music was taught to 109 pupils in 3 schools.

Rajasthan

The Rajasthan Kala Sansthan, Jaipur, had arrangements for the teaching of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Music-both instrumental and vocal. The Art School, Pilani, imparted instruction in Fine Arts. The total enrolment in the two schools was 80.

Saurashtra

The only music school in the State had under instruction 90 pupils.

Travancore-Cochin

The State had, as in the previous year, 5 music and 2 dancing schools. These had on their rolls 311 and 97 pupils respectively.

Delhi

The Sangeet Bharati, Delhi, taught various styles of dancing and music. The Sarda Ukil School of Art, Delhi, offered training in the Indian style of Painting, Western style of Painting, including still life, life studies and out-door studies and Commercial Art. The number of pupils was 239 for arts and 49 for music. The Delhi Polytechnic had arrangements for diploma and certificate courses in Art and Commercial Art. The enrolment, during the year, was 93, including 14 girls.

Tripura

Two schools provided facilities in teaching music. Their total strength was 217 during the year.

3. Education of the Handicapped

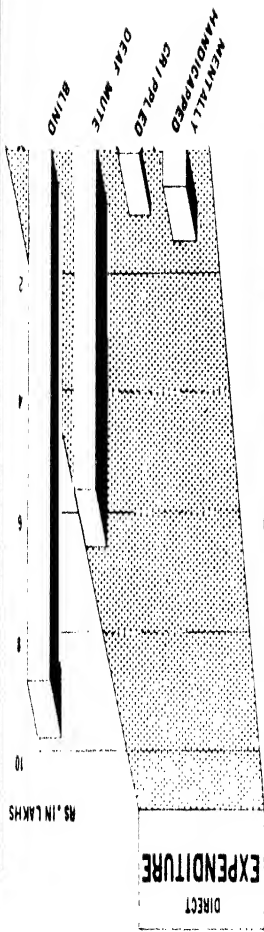
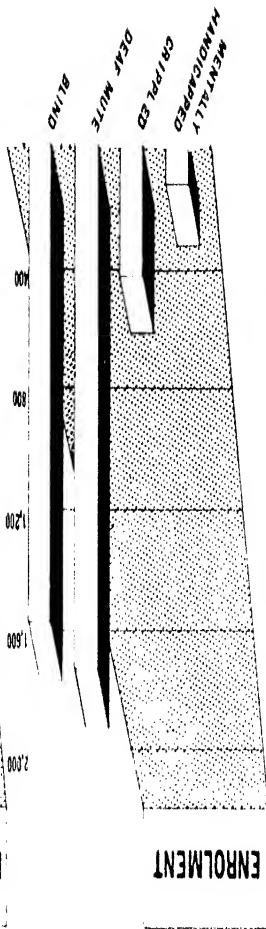
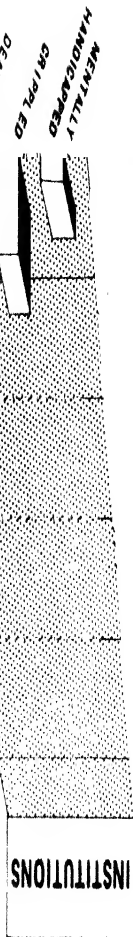
The education of the handicapped made very little progress during the year. The institutions for them continued to be very small in number and capacity. The main difficulties were meagre financial resources, untrained staff and lack of reading material.

During 1951-52, the two schools for the mentally handicapped in the country (Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Mankhurd, Bombay and School for Children in Need of Special Care, Bombay) enrolled 129 pupils, as compared to 69 in 1950-51. There were 17 teachers and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,914, of which nearly 62 per cent was met from government funds. Reading, writing, clay-modelling, knitting, tailoring and music were taught to the children. Besides these schools, the School for the Deaf, Lucknow had a separate section for the mentally deficient children.

The number of recognised schools for the physically handicapped increased by one to 82. The government managed 17 of these schools, as compared to 3 by local boards and 62 by private bodies. Of the total, 42 schools were for the blind, 32 for the deaf-mute and 8 for the crippled. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 40, 32 and 9 respectively. The new schools for the blind were in Uttar Pradesh and Kutch (one each), while one school for the crippled was closed in Madras.

The schools for the handicapped housed 3,766 (2,884 boys and 882 girls) pupils—and increase of 220 over the 1950-51 figure. The break-up of the enrolment, according to the three types of schools, was : for the blind 1,588, for the deaf-mute 1,741 and for the crippled

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED 1951-52



437. The number of inmates in the first two types increased by 151 and 136 respectively, while it decreased by 67 in schools for the crippled.

The total staff strength of all the schools for the physically handicapped, during the year, was 487—236 in schools for the blind, 224 in schools for the deaf-mute and 27 in schools for the crippled. Training sections attached to the Deaf and Dumb Schools at Lucknow and Calcutta provided facilities for training of teachers of the deaf in the use of oral method.

The total expenditure (direct as well as indirect) on schools for the physically handicapped, increased from Rs. 13,56,252 to Rs. 14,69,133. Of this, 61.6 per cent came from the government funds, 4.3 per cent from local board funds, 4.8 per cent from fees, 13.9 per cent from endowments and 15.4 per cent from other sources.

State-wise statistics of schools for the handicapped are given in table XCI.

Schools for the blind generally provide free education of the elementary standard by means of a Braille Code adopted to regional languages and some vocational training in trades like chair-caning, basket-making, weaving, knitting, etc. Music, which is one of the most lucrative professions open to the blind in this country, was taught in most of the schools. For the deaf-mutes, lip reading and articulation formed the main features of instruction. These schools, besides providing instruction in the three R's gave training in tailoring, carpentry, smithy and certain other useful arts and crafts.

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehradun, under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Education, continued to impart vocational training to the adult blind. The number of inmates in the Centre increased from 96 to 118. Two new trades, plastics and poultry farming, were introduced in the Centre during the year. The total expenditure on the Centre amounted to Rs. 1,83,783. The Central Braille Printing Press, Dehradun, started production. The work was, however, on a small scale and was confined to the production of Hindi books. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was given by the Central Government to the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India, for the publication of the quarterly journal 'The Deaf in India'. A token grant of Rs. 2,000 was also given to the School for Children in Need of Special Care, Bombay.

As mentioned in the last year's report, a common Braille code for Indian languages, known as Bharati Braille, has been evolved in accordance with the recommendations made by three international conferences convened by Unesco to study the possibility of having a single Braille script for the world. Further progress was made, during the year, in the finalisation of the charts.

Table XCI—Statistics of Schools

No. of Schools

State	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total
	The Blind	The Deaf Mute	The Crippled		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	...	1	...	...	1
Bihar	3	2	2	...	7
Bombay	7	7	...	2	16
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	...	...	3
Madras	7	6	5	...	18
Orissa	...	1	...	...	1
Punjab	1	...	...	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	9	4	...	...	13
West Bengal	3	4	...	...	7
Hyderabad	...	1†	...	...	1*
Madhya Bharat	1	...	...	...	1
Mysore	1	1	...	...	2
Rajasthan	1††	...	...	...	1
Saurashtra	2	1	...	...	3
Travancore-Cochin	1	2	1	...	4
Ajmer	1	...	...	...	1
Delhi	2	1	...	...	3
Kutch	1	...	...	...	1
India	42	32	8	2	84

† Admits blind pupils also.

†† Admits deaf-blind pupils also.

for the Handicapped

No. of Pupils

For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	Total Expenditure*	No. of Teachers	State
The Blind	The Deaf Mute	The Crippled					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
					Rs.		
...	16	...	...	16	3,060	2	Assam
125	49	127	...	301	83,719	30	Bihar
335	280	...	129	744	2,34,691	118	Bombay
69	22	...	...	91	48,904	16	Madhya Pradesh
242	569	296	...	1,107	2,69,177	113	Madras
...	9	...	...	9	3,754	1	Orissa
55	...	...	...	55	43,387	12	Punjab
251	146	...	...	397	2,85,868	50	Uttar Pradesh
174	321	...	...	495	2,79,140	66	West Bengal
...	64	...	...	64	57,961	13	Hyderabad
26	...	...	...	26	12,530	7	Madhya Bharat
110	16	...	...	126	31,133	19	Mysore
21	...	...	...	21	17,400	3	Rajasthan
33	35	...	...	68	19,322	5	Saurashtra
21	92	14	...	127	23,741	22	Travancore-Cochin
20	...	...	...	20	38,189	3	Ajmer
93	122	..	...	215	72,763	22	Delhi
13	...	...	...	13	9,308	2	Kutch
1,588	1,741	437	129	3,895	15,34,047	504	India

* Includes indirect expenditure also.

4. Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities.

The various schemes initiated by the Central and State governments for the promotion of educational interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes were continued during the year. The Government of India awarded 2,834 scholarships to students belonging to these classes for post-matriculation studies. The distribution of scholarship-holders, according to communities and subjects offered, is shown below :

Course of Study 1	No. of Scholarship-holders			
	Scheduled Castes 2	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total 5
		3	4	
Professional Education				
Medical ...	154	41	151	346
Engineering ...	193	29	119	341
Agriculture ...	42	8	40	90
Veterinary Science ...	3	4	2	9
Technology ..	10	3	3	16
Law ...	43	18	14	75
Teachers' Training ...	9	7	3	19
Fine Arts ...	3	...	...	3
Post-Graduate Stage				
Ph.D. ...	3	...	...	3
M.Sc. ...	16	3	13	32
M.A. ...	22	11	16	49
M. Com. ...	5	2	13	20
Graduate Stage				
B.Sc. ...	99	34	78	211
B.A. ...	154	111	43	308
B. Com. ...	27	4	6	37
Under-Graduate Stage				
I.Sc. ...	434	98	92	624
I.A. ...	333	186	48	567
I. Com. ...	54	16	14	84
Total ...	1,604	575	655	2,834

The total expenditure incurred on these scholarships amounted to Rs. 15,40,942, as compared to Rs. 12,69,456 in 1950-51 and Rs. 8,56,804 in 1949-50. Of the total amount, Rs. 8,17,976 were incurred on scholarships for scheduled castes, Rs. 2,81,780 for scheduled tribes and Rs. 4,41,186 for other backward classes.

The State governments' schemes included (i) maintenance of schools exclusively for these classes (ii) reservation of seats in educational institutions (iii) exemption from payment of tuition fees (iv) provision of scholarships and stipends, boarding grants and grants for the purchase of books and clothing and for the payment of examination fees and (v) grant of financial assistance to private bodies for starting schools, hostels, etc., for the benefit of all eligible communities. In some States like Bombay, Madras and Mysore there were special Backward Class Hostels, where the students received free board and lodging. In a few States, the welfare of these classes was the concern of a separate department, while in others there were special officers to look after their interests.

During 1951-52, there were 16,724 institutions meant specially for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. These reported a total expenditure of Rs. 2,40,88,924.

The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction increased from 56,80,248 (45,51,197 boys and 11,29,051 girls) to 66,40,043 (52,41,693 boys and 13,95,350 girls). Of these, 7,62,251 received scholarships and stipends of the total value of Rs. 1,73,31,452. State-wise details are given in table XCII.

5. Education of Girls

During 1951-52, there were 23,608 recognised institutions for girls, as compared to 24,829 in the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to the closing down of social education schools and centres in some of the States. The distribution* of the total was: university one (one), arts and science colleges 76 (69), professional colleges 17 (17), special education colleges 6 (7), high and higher secondary schools 1,143 (1,064), middle schools 1,720 (1,674), primary schools 13,968 (13,91), pre-primary schools 71 (81), vocational and technical schools 502 (460), social education centres 5,966 (7,441) and special education schools 138 (114). The total expenditure on all these institutions amounted to Rs. 13,53,86,907, which is 11.0 per cent higher than the 1950-51 figure.

The total number of girls under instruction in girls', as well as, boys' schools increased, during the year, from 64,00,763 to 67,03,485 at the rate of 4.7 per cent. The proportion of girls in the total enrolment was 25.2—almost the same as in 1950-51. Nearly two-thirds of the girls studied in institutions for boys. The break-up of the total enrolment, according to stages for general education and types of professional, special and vocational education, is shown in table XCIII. It will be seen that there was an increase everywhere, except in special education of both the college and school standards.

* The figures given in brackets relate to 1950-51.

Table XCII—Statistics of Education of Scheduled Castes,

State	No. of Institutions Specially Meant for Pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, etc.	Total Number of Pupils			
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
Assam	...	3,452	1,97,043	53,549	2,50,592
Bihar	...	1,860	9,26,081	88,599	10,14,680
Bombay	...	424	5,98,046	2,20,542	8,18,588
Madhya Pradesh	...	570	1,84,973	23,966	2,08,939
Madras	...	6,025	16,71,169	7,67,191	24,38,360
Orissa	...	1,660	1,15,780	17,489	1,33,269
Punjab	...	1	68,173	3,652	71,825
Uttar Pradesh	...	541	7,80,885	43,165	8,24,050
West Bengal	...	615	3,43,545	86,336	4,29,881
Hyderabad	...	186	43,260	4,144	47,404
Madhya Bharat	...	3	29,209	52	29,261
Mysore	...	441	67,533	24,758	92,291
Pepsu	...	12	13,420	886	14,306
Rajasthan*	276	18	294
Saurashtra	41,764	14,808	56,572
Travancore-Cochin	82,116	32,960	1,15,076
Ajmer	9,312	1,104	10,416
A. and N. Islands	...	22	1,394	551	1,945
Bhopal	1,801	116	1,917
Bilaspur	385	25	410
Coorg	...	†	†	†	†
Delhi	8,289	978	9,267
Himachal Pradesh	3,696	509	4,205
Kutch	510	10	520
Manipur	...	681	43,632	8,784	52,416
Tripura	...	220	7,169	914	8,083
Vidhya Pradesh	...	11	5,232	244	5,476
India	16,724	52,44,693	13,95,350	66,40,043	

* Excludes information pertaining to schools.

† Not available.

Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities

No. of Pupils getting Scholarships and Stipends			Total Expenditure on Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions	Total Expenditure on Institutions Specially Meant for Pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, etc.	State
Boys	Girls	Total			
6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	
2,062	293	2,355	1,05,577	28,81,329	Assam
19,598	1,578	21,176	17,36,597	7,65,767	Bihar
1,06,875	37,223	1,44,098	20,60,978	4,73,463	Bombay
16,895	3,223	20,118	5,97,177	13,16,913	Madhya Pradesh
1,38,804	29,117	1,67,921	75,78,577	1,21,77,967	Madras
35,377	6,042	41,419	3,02,545	18,63,624	Orissa
9,041	110	9,151	3,69,768	1,359	Punjab
1,60,641	9,927	1,70,568	19,97,541	6,06,993	Uttar Pradesh
11,183	1,366	12,549	7,55,736	11,16,961	West Bengal
15,345	1,763	17,108	3,85,422	6,38,264	Hyderabad
15,732	18	15,750	1,56,586	4,748	Madhya Bharat
1,616	253	1,869	1,69,216	3,57,806	Mysore
7,173	260	7,433	3,34,712	11,520	Pepsu
106	...	106	31,687	...	Rajasthan
876	41	917	48,299	...	Saurashtra
82,006	32,912	1,14,918	5,25,591	...	Travancore-Cochin
8,955	1,086	10,041	26,545	...	Ajmer
168	44	212	4,958	1,25,429	A. and N. Islands
1,801	116	1,917	10,430	...	Bhopal
7	1	8	480	...	Bilaspur
†	†	†	37,066	†	Coorg
2,008	160	2,168	65,496	...	Delhi
27	7	34	2,064	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	Kutch
89	31	120	4,739	15,43,078	Manipur
122	13	135	18,959	1,86,033	Tripura
159	1	160	4,656	17,670	Vindhya Pradesh
6,36,666	1,25,585	7,62,251	1,73,31,452	2,40,88,924	India

Table XCIII—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institutions

Stage/Subject			No. of Girls on Rolls		
			1950-51	1951-52	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1		2	3	4	
A. General Education ;					
Pre-Primary	...	13,307	13,344	+	37
Primary	...	52,71,359	55,07,114	+	2,35,755
Secondary	...	8,10,148	9,04,755	+	94,607
Intermediate	...	26,416	28,978	+	2,562
B.A./B.Sc.	...	11,636	13,800	+	2,164
M.A./M.Sc.	...	2,127	2,329	+	202
Research	...	139	155	+	16
Total	...	61,35,132	64,70,475	+	3,35,343
B. Professional Education (Collegiate) :					
Agriculture and Forestry	...	24	17	-	7
Commerce	...	167	150	-	17
Engineering and Technology	...	40	22	-	18
Law	...	291	329	+	38
Medicine and Veterinary Science	...	2,347	2,561	+	214
Physical Education	...	53	55	+	2
Teachers' Training	...	1,746	2,242	+	496
Others	...	...	5	+	5
Total	...	4,668	5,381	+	713
C. Special Education (Collegiate) :					
Home Science and Needle Work	...	347*	197	-	150
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	...	1,123	1,133	+	10
Oriental Studies	...	211	184	-	27
Sociology	...	52	40	-	12
Other	...	34	74	+	40
Total	...	1,767	1,628	-	139
D. Vocational and Technical Education (School) ;					
Agriculture and Forestry	...	9	24	+	15
Commerce	...	3,280	4,282	+	1,002
Engineering, Technology	...	...	...	...	...
Industry and Arts and Crafts	...	14,493	16,612	+	2,119
Medicine	...	1,452	1,646	+	194
Physical Education	...	3,895	1,587	-	2,308
Teachers' Training	...	17,994	19,701	+	1,707
Total	...	41,123	43,852	+	2,729
E. Special Education (School) :					
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	...	4,704	5,597	+	893
For the Handicapped	...	845	924	+	79
Oriental Studies	...	5,692	7,525	+	1,833
Social Workers	...	130	549	+	419
Social (Adult) Education	...	2,00,028	1,58,620	-	41,408
Reformatory	...	520	331	-	189
Others (Including Home Science)	...	6,154	8,603	+	2,449
Total	...	2,18,073	1,82,149	-	35,924
Grand Total	...	64,00,763	67,03,485	+	3,02,722

* Includes 184 girls in Teacher's Training (home science) course in Lady Irwin College, Delhi.

As many as 36,295 girls passed the matriculation and equivalent examinations—an increase of 6,147 over 1950-51. The output in the intermediate, degree and post-graduate examinations also increased as shown below :

		1950-51	1951-52
Intermediate	...	9,517	11,105
B. A. and B.Sc.	...	4,881	5,592
M.A. and M.Sc.	...	876	1,165
Professional Subjects (Degree only)	...	1,553	1,781

The S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay continued to provide higher education especially suited to the needs and requirements of women. The proposal of the university authorities to institute the degree of B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing was approved by the Chancellor.

6. Physical Education

Physical education continued to form an integral part of the school and college curriculum in all the States. The students took keen interest in physical training, games, sports and tournaments. The various sports organisations did very useful work in the promotion of physical education among students. The progress was however, hindered due to the shortage of trained teachers.

Facilities for the training of teachers in physical education were provided, during 1951-52, by 37 schools (excluding gymnasia) and 7 colleges. Their details have already been given in chapter VIII. Besides the regular courses, a number of refresher courses were organised in different States for the training of instructors and teachers.

The Government of India subsidised the trip of the Indian Badminton Team to Australia and contributed towards expenses in connection with the 19th World Table Tennis Championship held at Bombay, as well as, towards the coaching scheme started for girls and boys in tennis. Grants were also given to Indian Olympic Association and K.S.M.Y.M. Samiti for conducting research in Yoga.

Many important problems concerning youth welfare were discussed at the Youth Welfare Seminar held at Simla from 1st to 21st November, 1951. The discussions at the Seminar comprised :

- (i) The objects of youth welfare, youth improvements and organization;
- (ii) Problems of youths;
- (iii) Methods of organizing and promoting youth welfare and youth movements in urban and rural areas;

- (iv) Agencies catering to youth welfare;
- (v) Training in leadership in schools and colleges and outside in rural, as well as urban areas; and
- (vi) Organizing youth movements.

It was considered necessary to assess the objective of youth welfare, youth movements and organisations, which in the opinion of the Seminar implied "the promotion of physical, emotional and social adjustment of youth under various social and economic conditions." While considering the methods of organising and promoting youth welfare it was felt that it could be best achieved by organising such agencies as community centres, gymnasia, clubs, hostels, reading rooms, libraries, youth camps, dramatic societies, study circles, debating societies, museums, exhibitions of art and craft, work camps, scouting associations, etc.

The Seminar constituted separate committees to discuss these various problems. The most important of all these committees was the Programme Committee which was asked to chalk out a practical and graduated programme, both short-term and long-range, suited to the particular needs of rural and urban areas of the participating countries.

The short-term programme of this committee included the following items :

- (i) Expansion of the activities of the existing organisation;
- (ii) Additional facilities for training youth leaders;
- (iii) Setting up of a national play-ground movement;
- (iv) Promotion of a hiking movement;
- (v) Development of youth camps and youth hostels;
- (vi) Provision for medical inspection in educational institutions;
- (vii) Organisation of youth festivals;
- (viii) Establishment of community centres in selected localities;
- (ix) Organisation of university settlements;
- (x) Adult education facilities for youth;
- (xi) Introduction of vocational guidance as a part of the courses in the teachers' training colleges;
- (xii) Appointment of career masters in high schools;
- (xiii) Establishment of vocational guidance bureaux; and
- (xiv) Organisation of local social service squads, work camps and adoption of neighbouring villages as part of the social activities of youth in the sphere of rural reconstruction, social education, health, education, community recreation, inspection of houses in slum areas and service in hospitals.

In connection with the long-range programme, the Programme Committee stressed the need for going ahead vigorously with the national programme of mass education and social education and

suggested that school milk and school meal services should be provided to all under-nourished children; a nation-wide school medical service should be established; a youth counselling service should be attached to community centres or other existing organisations; Children's Acts should be enacted and Juvenile Courts and allied institutions established and adequate facilities provided for the guidance and training of mal-adjusted youth.

The Programme Committee also made the following recommendations to the various Governments of the region :

- (i) To undertake, in consultation with appropriate bodies, a survey of youth welfare organisations regarding their constitutions, personnel, resources, methods of training, etc. and to prepare directories of such organisations;
- (ii) To set up youth welfare departments and to help in the establishment of national organisations for youth welfare;
- (iii) To grant financial aid to the youth welfare organisations and encourage research in the problem of youth ;
- (iv) To set up pilot projects in youth welfare; and
- (v) To extend full collaboration and co-operation to the voluntary agencies doing youth welfare work

After the Seminar was over the Committee on Youth Welfare set up by the Government of India considered this problem and in particular the report of the Programme Committee of the Seminar. Its recommendations were forwarded to the various State governments for comments and implementation.

7. Scout and Guide Activities

As mentioned in the last year's report, the Boy Scouts Association and the Hindustan Scout Association merged themselves on 7th November, 1950 under the name of Bharat Scouts and Guides Association. The Girl Guides Association also merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on the 15th August, 1951. The Bharat Scouts and Guides is thus the only organisation catering for scouts and guides on an all-India basis. The Association received aid from Central and State governments. The total strength of Bharat Scouts and Guides on 31st December, 1951 was 5,41,545. Of these, 1,73,902 were cubs, 2,65,295 scouts, 26,625 rover scouts, 331 sea-scouts 25,390 scouters and 50,000 guides.

The various State Associations organised rallies, camps, hikes, etc., and trained a large number of scouters, guiders, scouts and guides. The scouts all over the country rendered useful service at important national and social occasions. They co-operated with the State governments in their various schemes such as grow more food, miss a meal, tree plantation, national saving, blood bank, sanitation drive, adult education, etc.

A contingent of 125 Indian scouts participated in the Seventh World Jamboree, held at Salzburg, Austria, from 3rd to 13th August 1951.

8. National Cadet Corps

In spite of persistent demands for raising new units in different schools and colleges no appreciable expansion could be made in the N.C.C. organisation due to financial stringency and shortage of trained personnel. The Corps functioned, during the year, in all the States, except Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura. Hyderabad, however, had an Officers' Training Corps for university and college students. Annual Camps were conducted, as usual, by both the senior and junior divisions. In addition, cadre camps for the training and selection of N.C.O.'s and refresher courses for officers were organised. A large number of teachers from schools and colleges underwent training for being commissioned in the N.C.C. Ceremonial parades and guards of honour were held by the different units. Cadets from all over the country participated in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi.

The total number of cadets in the N.C.C., during 1951-52, was 70,512-24,282 (24,012 boys and 270 girls) in the senior division and 46,230 in the junior division.

9. Extra-Curricular Activities

Extra-curricular activities in some form or the other continued to receive due emphasis in almost all the schools. The social service activities comprised mostly of Scouting and Guiding, N.C.C., and Training in First Aid, Junior Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance. The year under review recorded all-round progress in these spheres. The members of these groups did useful service on the occasions of fairs, festivals, epidemics or flood or whenever large congregations of people happened to meet at a centre. Cultural and recreational activities like hiking, rowing, swimming, excursions, debates, dramas, drawing and painting, which add to the appeal of the school, and release the creative talents and social aptitudes of the children, were organised on a somewhat larger scale but are still far short of both demand and need.

10. School Meals

Very few schools in the country had arrangements for serving meals to their children during schools hours. In Madras, mid-day meals were supplied to all Harijan children in schools maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department of the State and to poor and under-nourished children in Corporation schools. The State scheme covered, during the year, 1,279 schools, benefitted 81,805 children and cost Rs. 18 lakhs. The corporation arrangements extended to 136 elementary schools in which 8,000 pupils were fed. In West Bengal, mid-day tiffin was provided to pupils in all government schools under Compulsory Tiffin Scheme of the State. The number of private schools joining the scheme was, however, very small (52). A sum of Rs. 25,788 was given to these schools as grants-in-aid for the purpose.

In Mysore, although the State had provision for giving grants for mid-day meals, the response was poor. Eighty two government

secondary schools (9,366) pupils) participated in the scheme. In Travancore area of Travancore-Cochin, noon-feeding was conducted in 7 taluks where compulsory education was in force. Meals were also given to poor children in some selected schools under the auspices of the Travancore Vanchi Poor Fund. In the Cochin area, mid-day meals were served in almost all the schools.

11. Medical Inspection of School Children

Although the system of school medical inspection was in existence in almost all the States, the results achieved were far from satisfactory. Failure to carry out remedial measures suggested, absence of facilities for follow-up, not even in the case of those who had been declared as defective, indifference of parents, lack of funds and shortage of doctors, particularly in rural areas, were the main reasons for the unsatisfactory state of affairs. The following is a brief account of the position in the different States during the year under report :

In Assam, arrangements for the medical inspection of children existed in government high schools only.

The State School Medical Service in Bihar comprised of 4 School Medical Officers (one for each division) and one Lady School Medical Officer for the whole of the State. The medical inspection was, however, confined to high schools only. Due to shortage of officers, even all the high schools were not inspected during the year.

Bombay had a School Health Service for children of municipal primary schools. Children were medically inspected at least twice during the primary school career. The defects and ailments found were communicated to the parents or guardians. A Central School Clinic functioned at the K.E.M. Hospital.

In Madras, secondary schools could levy a special fee for medical examination of children. No such provision existed in case of elementary schools, except in those under Madras Corporation. The Corporation employed 4 medical inspectors and 3 medical inspectresses for the purpose. During 1951-52, only 38 per cent of the total number of pupils in these schools were examined.

The School Medical Officer in Orissa visited 44 high schools and examined 5,745 children.

The scheme of medical service in Punjab continued to be in vogue in most of the high schools in urban areas. Central clinics started at some district headquarter towns met with great success. There were, however, no arrangements for inspection of children in primary and middle schools and those in rural areas.

Uttar Pradesh had a comprehensive scheme for medical examination of school children in urban, as well as, rural areas of the State. Fourteen big towns had whole-time School Health Officers. They conducted, during the year, detailed examination in 199 schools (out

of 244) and covered 34,945 (out of 1,22,369) pupils. They also examined for main defects 26,742 students (out of 93,413) in 229 schools (out of 499). In 37 towns (out of 41), Medical Officers of Health in their capacity as ex-officio School Health Officers, carried out medical examination of school children. The relevant statistics are :

	<i>Detailed Examination</i>	<i>Routine Examination</i>
(i) Total No. of Schools	... 161	368
(ii) No. of Schools Covered	... 92	181
(iii) Total No. of Children	... 67,078	90,265
(iv) No. of Children Examined	... 15,361	22,445

In rural areas, 37 District Medical Officers visited 12. schools (out of 568) and examined in detail 24,368 pupils out of a total enrolment of 1,01,607. They also conducted ordinary examination of 1,50,926 children (out of 16,99,609) in 2,305 schools (out of 35,134). School clinics functioned in the 14 towns with whole-time School Health Officers. The total attendance in these clinics was 70,524. Honorary Ophthalmologists and Dentists visited almost all clinics twice a week. The total number of dental and refraction cases examined, during the year, was 1,686 and 2,850 respectively. Spectacles free of cost were supplied to 334 poor boys with defective vision.

In West Bengal, School Hygiene Units for periodical examination of the health of school children were maintained in schools in Calcutta and some municipal towns. Under the Singur Health Service Scheme, there was provision for training primary school teachers in the area in school hygiene work every year.

In Hyderabad, medical inspection was carried out in all the schools. There were 7 Medical Officers, including 2 lady doctors, for inspecting government schools in Hyderabad City and Secunderabad. In Hyderabad City, 2 clinics for school children were also functioning. In the districts the local medical officers attended to this work.

Medical examination of school children in urban areas of Madhya Bharat was conducted once a year. There were 4 Medical Inspectors, who examined, during the year, 27,934 pupils. The School Clinic at Gwalior admitted 4,947 new patients, in addition to 6,158 old patients.

In Mysore, medical inspection of children was conducted in 65 high, 117 middle and 160 primary schools. A total of 64,965 pupils (19,592 in high and 45,373 in middle and primary schools) were examined.

In Pepsu, only a few schools arranged medical inspection of children.

In Rajasthan and Ajmer, children in schools in the cities were medically examined by Departmental Doctors or by the Medical Authorities of hospitals and dispensaries.

In Travancore-Cochin, no medical examination of school children was done during the year.

In A. and N. Islands, medical examination of school children was conducted by the medical department.

The Bhopal government had under consideration a scheme for the medical examination of school children.

In Bilaspur, medical inspection of children of secondary schools was organised for the first time.

In Coorg, a School Medical Officer examined children in five government high schools. The inspection of middle and primary schools was done by the local doctors.

In Delhi, annual medical examination of children was conducted in most of the schools.

In Manipur, a scheme for medical inspection of school children was introduced in Imphal area.

12. Education of Displaced Students

Displaced students continued to derive benefits from various schemes, introduced during the previous years, for the grant of stipends, freeships and other financial concessions. Besides these aids, there was relaxation of rules regarding admission to certain examinations.

During 1951-52, the Central Government spent Rs. 90,09,820 in the form of financial assistance to 2,72,721 students. Their break-up is shown below :

	Amount	Number of Students
	Rs.	benefitted
Stipends ...	23,85,740	6,234
Cash Grants .	40,74,619	1,49,889
Freeships ...	31,49,461	1,16,598

In addition, 15 students reading in foreign countries were granted loans amounting to Rs. 36,172 from the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation. Under their scheme of expanding existing educational facilities the Central Government gave grants amounting to Rs. 1.92 lakhs to existing institutions and Rs. 8.40 lakhs to disrupted institutions.

As many as 1,066 new schools for displaced students were started during the year. Of these, 1,019 were in West Bengal, 22 in Bihar, 8 in Tripura, 4 each in Bombay and Delhi, 3 in Kutch, 2 in Madhya Pradesh and one each in Punjab, Mysore, Saurashtra and Vindhya Pradesh. The total expenditure on these and the existing schools amounted to nearly Rs. 1.28 lakhs.

13. Indian Students Abroad

The Overseas Scholarships Scheme, which was initiated in 1945, was considerably modified in 1949-50 and its scope was enlarged so as to meet the requirements of universities, research institutions and public utility concerns also. During 1951-52, fresh selections could not be made as the scheme was not sanctioned for that year. Ten scholars selected during the previous years left for studies abroad. Under the Central States Scholarships Scheme, which is applicable to students from Part C States, two awards were made. The total expenditure on all these schemes amounted to Rs. 1,89,354. Some of the State governments had also their own schemes for deputing their employees for further education in foreign countries.

The Partial Financial Assistance Scheme, introduced by the Ministry of Education in 1947 for giving financial assistance to deserving Indian students studying abroad, was continued during the year. Loans amounting to Rs. 49,898 were sanctioned to 37 students. The Rehabilitation Ministry also sanctioned Rs. 36,172 in the form of loans.

Scholarships for studies abroad were also given by some foreign governments and institutions and international organisations. Their details are given below :

U.N. Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships Programme	...	20
Unesco Technical Assistance Fellowships and Scholarships Programme	..	1
Colombo Plan (Technical Assistance Cooperation Scheme.)	...	53
Fulbright Scholarships	...	111
Government of Italy	...	2
Government of France	...	12
British Council, London	...	6
Canadian Geographical Society	...	1
American Association of University Women Scholarships (Honolulu Branch)	.	1
Eichkamp International Students Centre, Berlin	...	1
Royal Commission of London Exhibition, 1851	...	4
M.I.T. Foreign Students Summer Project	...	5
Total	...	217

In addition to scholars selected under the above schemes, a large number of students proceeded for higher studies abroad at their own expense or on scholarships from private agencies. The total number of students studying in foreign countries cannot be stated with exactitude but is estimated to be well over 5,000.

Appendix—Jammu and Kashmir

The State had, during the year, 1,362 government and aided institutions. These enrolled 1,04,773 pupils and employed 5,343 teachers. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 38.69 lakhs. The break-up of these figures, according to the main type of institutions, is given below :

Type	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
University	1	...	...	1,44,346
Arts and Science Colleges	8	2,665	174	7,16,074
Oriental Colleges	3	138	18	
Teachers' Training College	1	179+	13	
Secondary Schools	194	46,659	1,466	17,83,079
Primary Schools	1,034	55,057	3,56	12,25,382
Teachers' Training School	1	75	10	*
Social Education Centres	120	*	120	*
Total	1,362	1,04,773	5,343	38,68,881

The output of graduates in arts and science (Pass and Hons.) was 272 and in professional subjects (teachers' training) 56. The number of students declared successful in the Matriculation and equivalent examinations was 1,687.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

1951-52

VOL. II

(All-India Tables and Appendices)



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EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic Year**—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, i.e., from 1st April 1951 to 31st March, 1952.
2. **Recognised Institutions** are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.
3. **Unrecognised Institutions** are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.
4. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March 1952 is taken.
5. **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds all payments or contributions from fees and other sources which are credited to such funds, are deducted.
6. **Local Boards** include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as, Town Area Committees and *Janpad Sabhas*.
7. **Certificated Teachers** are those who have obtained any kind of Teachers' Certificate other than the one granted on the basis of public examination of a Teachers' Training Institution.
8. **Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the year 1951-52. These include results of private candidates also.
9. **Indirect Expenditure** represents the amount incurred on direction, buildings, furniture, scholarships and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.
10. **All Statistics** refer to recognised institutions only, except where side-headings for Unrecognised Institutions are provided.
11. *Statistics relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have not been included in these tables as the same were not available in complete form.*

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Table I—General Summary of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers

Area in Square Miles ... 11,74,116
 Population (estimated) ... 36,27,91,000

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions					
	For Boys			For Girls		
	1950-51	1951-52	In Rural Areas [included in col. (3)]	1950-51	1951-52	In Rural Areas [included in col. (6)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Recognised						
Universities ...	26	28	2	1	1	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education ...	7	9	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions ...	18	20	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education	429	476	31	69	76	1
Colleges for Professional Education ...	191	197	14	17	17	1
Colleges for Special Education	85	62	11	7	6	...
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	6,224	6,920	3,187	1,064	1,143	93
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools ...	11,922	12,856	10,575	1,674	1,720	606
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	1,95,770	2,01,068	1,80,318	13,901	13,968	9,392
Pre-Primary Schools ...	222	259	37	81	71	4
Schools for Vocational Education	1,579	1,961	412	460	502	60
Schools for Special Education ...	45,258	41,390	18,523	7,555	6,104	1,607
Total	2,62,031	2,65,746	2,13,110	24,829	23,608	11,764
Unrecognised						
Total	7,847	6,619	5,795	661	545	422
Grand Total	2,69,878	2,72,365	2,18,905	25,490	24,153	12,186

Table I—General Summary of

Type of Institution	No. of Pupils						
	Boys					Girls	
	1950-51	1951-52	From Rural Areas [included in col. (10)]	No. of Married Pupils of and above the age of 18 [included in col. (10)]		1950-51	1951-52
8	9	10	11	12		13	14
Recognised							
Universities ...	23,498	30,969	9,812	5,433		2,733	3,103
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education ...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Research Institutions ...	586	708	51	285		48	76
College for General Education	2,72,150	3,03,465	94,387	25,835		37,973	44,621
Colleges for Professional Education ...	49,983	56,408	16,715	9,196		4,162	4,490
Colleges for Special Education	5,624	4,896	1,722	1,173		1,757	1,965
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	26,09,345	23,62,425	13,55,827	32,432		5 50,156	5 84,561
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools ...	16,75,461	18,10,118	13,83,517	13,225		3,97,047	4,22,724
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	1,31,55,593	1,35,93,917	1,10,67,037	14,430		51,38,374	54,06,574
Pre-Primary Schools ...	11,833	12,664	1,882	...		9,807	10,110
Schools for Vocational Education	1,45,306	1,42,755	51,890	25,444		40,888	43,195
Schools for Special Education ...	11,86,625	10,49,765	7,70,008	3,09,001		2,17,818	1,82,066
Total	1,91,42,009	1,98,68,090	1,47,52,848	4,36,454		64,00,763	67,03,485
Unrecognised							
Total	3,01,888	3,11,380	2,69,446	3,594		77,340	61,492
Grand Total	1,94,43,897	2,01,79,470	1,50,22,294	4,40,048		64,78,103	67,64,977

Institutions, Pupils and Teachers—(Contd.)

No. of Pupils		No. of Teachers (1951-52)		Type of Institution
From Rural Areas [included in col. (14)]	Girls No. of Married Pupils of and above the age of 14 [included in col. (14)]	Men	Women	
15	16	17	18	19
				Recognised
546	249	2,575	97	Universities
...	...	...	...	Boards of Second- ary and/or Intermediate Education
1	7	259	6	Research Institutions
5,410	1,450	15,646	1,862	Colleges for General Education
435	583	4,878	367	Colleges for Professional Education
80	157	868	58	Colleges for Special Education
78,126	4,622	1,15,924	24,034	High/Higher Secondary Schools
1,31,639	3,676	76,464	14,068	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools
33,15,328	5,012	4,74,514	89,164	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools
1,108	...	216	836	Pre-Primary Schools
10,779	7,618	9,908	2,271	Schools for Voca- tional Education
1,12,444	47,455	17,604	1,662	Schools for Special Education
36,53,896	70,834	7,18,856	1,34,425	Total
40,258	445	10,857	1,152	Unrecognised
36,96,154	71,279	7,29,713	1,35,577	Total
				Grand Total

Table II—General Summary of

Item/Type	1950-51	1951-52	Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	Percentage of Expendi-			
				Govt. Funds	Distt. Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Indirect							
Direction and Inspection	2,73,64,460	3,08,17,511	+	34,53,051	95.2	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.)	20,59,18,031	19,80,61,964	-	78,56,067	60.6	4.7	2.2
Total ...	23,32,82,491	22,88,79,475	-	44,03,016	65.2	4.3	2.1
Direct							
Universities ...	4,90,52,621	4,97,60,155	+	7,07,534	42.9	..	0.0
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education ...	62,56,008	78,38,352	+	15,82,344	3.8	...	...
Research Institutions	53,38,275	64,22,223	+	10,83,948	90.4	...	...
Colleges for General Education ...	7,17,14,236	8,11,44,911	+	94,30,675	36.3	0.0	0.1
Colleges for Professional Education ...	4,21,93,383	5,00,00,822	+	78,07,439	70.8	...	0.5
Colleges for Special Education ...	22,24,192	22,27,633	+	3,441	54.7	0.0	0.0
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	23,04,50,499	26,14,78,169	+	3,10,27,670	36.1	2.0	1.5
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools	7,69,89,998	8,71,57,312	+	1,01,67,314	50.6	11.3	3.2
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	36,48,43,098	40,39,70,207	+	3,91,27,109	68.7	14.8	10.2
Pre-Primary Schools	11,98,319	14,88,306	+	2,89,987	22.5	0.1	1.3
Schools for Vocational Education ...	3,69,43,140	3,96,05,964	+	26,62,824	75.5	0.4	1.0
Schools for Special Education ...	2,33,35,299	2,56,45,896	+	23,10,597	58.8	0.5	1.5
Total ..	91,05,39,068	1,01,67,39,960	+	10,62,00,882	54.6	7.4	4.8
Grand Total ...	1,14,38,21,559	1,24,56,19,425	+	10,17,97,866	56.5	6.9	4.3

Expenditure on Education

Expenditure (1951-52) met from			Average Annual Cost per Pupil (1951-52)					Item/Type
Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	To Govt. Funds	To Local Board Funds	To Fees	To Endowments, Other Sources, etc.	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.6	0.0	0.0						Indirect Direction and Inspection
10.0	8.7	13.8						Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)
8.9	7.5	12.2						<i>Total</i>
36.4	3.0	17.7						Direct Universities
95.3	...	0.9						Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education
1.0	1.6	7.0						Research Institutions
53.6	4.6	5.4	84.6	0.3	124.9	23.3	233.1	Colleges for General Education
21.7	2.4	4.6	581.0	4.1	178.4	57.6	821.1	Colleges for Professional Education
11.4	19.5	14.4	177.6	0.0	37.1	110.0	324.7	Colleges for Special Education
50.2	3.8	6.4	27.4	2.7	38.1	7.7	75.9	High/Higer Secondary Schools
24.4	2.9	7.6	19.8	5.6	9.5	4.1	39.0	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools
2.5	1.1	2.7	14.6	5.3	0.6	0.9	21.3	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools
48.1	9.2	18.8	14.7	0.9	31.5	18.3	65.4	Pre-Primary Schools
12.3	4.2	6.6	160.8	3.0	26.1	23.1	213.0	Schools for Vocational Education
2.6	16.4	20.2	12.2	0.4	0.5	7.6	20.7	Schools for Special Education
24.5	2.9	5.8	20.9	4.7	9.4	3.3	38.3	<i>Total</i>
21.6	3.8	6.9	26.5	5.2	10.2	5.0	46.9	Grand Total

Table III—Number of Institutions by

Type of Institution	For Boys						Total
	Managed by						
	Government		District Boards	Muni- cipal Boards	Private Bodies		
	Central	State			Aided	Un- aided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8
Universities ...	...	2	...	...	26	...	28
Boards of Secondary and/ or Intermediate Education ...	...	7	...	...	1	1	9
Research Institutions ...	4	2	...	...	12	2	20
Colleges for General Education—							
Degree Colleges—							
Arts (With only Degree	...	2	...	...	5	4	11
only (Classes ...	...	5	...	...	35	16	56
(Others ...	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
Science (With only Degree	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
only (Classes ...	...	2	...	...	3	1	6
(Others ...	...	4	...	...	1	...	5
Science (With only Degree	...	4	...	...	1	...	5
and (Classes ...	...	66	...	2	155	39	262
Arts (Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges—							
With only Intermediate	...	14	...	...	68	13	95
Classes ...	...	21	...	...	12	3	36
Others ...	...	116	...	2	282	76	476
Total ...	...	116	...	2	282	76	476
Colleges for Professional Education—							
Agriculture ...	1	11	...	...	4	...	16
Commerce ...	...	6	...	...	9	7	22
Education (Teachers' Training) ...	1	28	...	...	12	...	41
Engineering ...	2	14	...	...	13	2	31
Forestry ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Law ...	...	5	...	...	5	12	22
Medicine ...	2	26	...	2	7	2	39
Physical Education ...	...	5	...	...	2	...	7
Technology ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	4
Veterinary Science ...	2	7	...	...	1	...	10
Others ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	13	104	...	2	55	23	197
Colleges for Special Education—							
Music ...	...	2	...	...	7	1	10
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Oriental Studies ...	...	13	1	...	28	5	47
Sociology ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	16	1	...	39	6	26

Type and Management

For Girls

Managed by						Total	Grand Total	Type of Institution
Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies				
Central	State			Aided	Un-aided			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	1	...	1	29	Universities
...	9	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education
...	20	Research Institutions
...	Colleges for General Education-
...	Degree Colleges-
...	1	1	12	(With only Arts (Degree Classes
..	4	...	...	13	3	25	81	only (Others
...	5	(With only Science (Degree Classes
...	6	only (Others
...	5	Arts (With only and (Degree Classes
...	8	...	...	20	4	32	294	Science (Others
...	Intermediate Colleges-
...	1	...	...	8	1	10	105	With only Intermediate Classes
...	4	...	...	4	...	8	44	Others
...	17	...	...	50	9	76	552	Total
...	Colleges for Professional Education-
...	16	Agriculture
...	22	Commerce
...	7	...	...	6	1	14	55	Education (Teachers' Training)
..	31	Engineering
...	4	Forestry
...	22	Law
1	2	...	3	42	Medicine
...	7	Physical Education
...	4	Technology
...	10	Veterinary Science
..	1	Others
1	7	...	...	8	1	17	214	Total
...	Colleges for Special Education-
...	2	...	2	12	Music
...	Dancing
...	2	Other Fine Arts
...	2	...	2	49	Oriental Studies
...	3	Sociology
...	2	...	2	2	Others
..	6	...	6	68	Total

Table III—Number of Institutions by

Type of Institution	For Boys						
	Managed by						
	Government		District Boards	Muni- cipal Boards	Private Bodies		Total
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for General Education—							
Higher Secondary ...	5	78	5	22	741	127	978
High ...	25	773	721	250	3,362	831	5,942
Senior Basic ...	...	378	32	7	21	1	439
Middle/Junior High ...	21	2,839	4,141	238	3,616	1,562	12,417
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	8	1,970	25,107	1,704	2,031	245	31,065
Primary—Single-Teacher ...	7	18,045	20,723	245	22,012	2,390	63,422
Others ...	51	20,704	46,059	4,901	33,091	1,775	1,06,581
Pre-Primary ...	...	39	...	4	142	74	259
Total ...	117	44,826	96,788	7,351	55,016	7,005	2,21,103
Schools for Vocational Education—							
Agriculture ...	...	33	1	...	2	...	36
Arts and Crafts ...	...	39	...	12	88	24	163
Commerce ...	...	8	...	...	66	503	577
Engineering ...	2	15	...	...	8	2	27
Forestry ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Industry ...	1	114	10	8	153	4	290
Marine Training ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Medicine ...	...	8	...	1	8	6	23
Physical Education ...	...	1	...	2	116	62	181
Teachers' Training ...	...	404	12	1	156	16	589
Technology—							
Polytechnic ...	2	26	...	1	12	...	41
High ...	...	8	...	...	5	1	14
Others ...	2	7	...	...	9	...	18
Total ...	8	664	23	25	623	618	1,961
Schools for Special Education—							
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handi- capped ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Physically Handi- capped ...	1	16	...	3	56	2	78
Music ...	...	12	...	...	20	14	46
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Other Fine Arts ...	...	11	...	1	15	...	27
Oriental Studies ...	...	127	8	5	1,728	1,464	3,332
For Social Workers ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Social (Adult) Education ...	...	16,516	140	284	20,350	207	37,497
Reformatory ...	...	18	...	...	...	2	20
Others ...	1	806	...	1	67	...	875
Total ...	2	17,516	148	294	22,241	1,689	41,890
Grand Total ...	144	63,252	96,960	7,674	88,295	9,420	2,65,746

* Includes 3,785 (3,260 for boys and

Type and Management—(Contd.)

For Girls Managed by								Type of Institution
Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		Total	Grand Total	
Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
9	10			11	12				13	14	15	16
								17
...	42	...	12	132	2	188	1,166	Schools for General Education—
...	227	13	22	631	62	955	6,897	Higher Secondary
...	7	6	1	1	...	15	454	High
6	530	291	135	634	109	1,705	14,122	Senior Basic
1	167	1,813	435	238	32	2,686	33,751*	Middle/Junior High
1	813	1,678	87	1,363	212	4,154	67,576	Junior Basic/Basic
27	2,388	2,183	1,209	1,155	166	7,128	1,13,709	Primary
...	5	...	1	36	29	71	330	Primary—
55	4,179	5,984	1,902	4,190	612	16,902	2,38,005	Single-Teacher
								Others
								Pre-Primary
								Total
								Schools for Vocational Education—
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	37	Agriculture
...	2	...	...	153	34	189	352	Arts and Crafts
...	...	...	...	2	4	6	583	Commerce
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	Engineering
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Forestry
...	12	...	3	43	3	61	351	Industry
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Marine Training
...	20	...	...	2	...	22	45	Medicine
...	1	...	...	5	1	7	188	Physical Education
...	74	...	2	127	10	213	802	Teachers' Training
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	Technology—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Polytechnic
...	...	1	...	2	...	3	21	High
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others
...	109	1	5	335	52	502	2,463	Total
								Schools for Special Education—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	For the Handicapped—
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	82	Mentally Handicapped
...	2	...	...	24	25	51	97	Physically Handicapped
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	Music
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	29	Dancing
...	...	...	...	23	3	26	3,358	Other Fine Arts
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	14	Oriental Studies
...	3,307	...	22	2,624	13	5,966	43,463	For Social Workers
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	21	Social (Adult)
...	16	...	...	32	...	48	923	Education
...	3,329	...	22	2,711	42	6,104	47,994	Reformatory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
36	7,641	5,985	1,929	7,301	715	23,608	2,89,354	Grand Total

525 for girls) single-teacher junior basic/basic primary schools.

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Government			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Teaching Departments	...	...	...	109	101	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions	357	339	170	12	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education—												
Degree Colleges—												
(With only Degree												
Arts (Classes	...	...	...	1,242	1,234	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Others	...	...	...	1,295	1,106	287	...	...	...	...	...	...
(With only Degree												
Science (Classes	...	...	...	1,943	1,614	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Others	...	...	...	1,130	1,055	274	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts (With only Degree												
and (Classes	...	...	...	2,321	2,670	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Others	...	...	...	50,432	44,253	7,834	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate..												
Classes	...	...	...	5,728	5,201	365	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	8,345	7,321	546	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	73,036	64,454	10,263	...	...	...	...	...	...
									1,208	1,112	62	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture ...	122	119	94	2,065	1,851	1,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	2,165	1,741	226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (Teachers' Training) ...	99	84	20	2,622	2,379	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	268	267	213	6,128	5,364	3,836	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	251	249	251	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	3,093	2,525	432	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	359	298	248	10,579	9,384	5,322	...	...	...	954	826	285
Physical Education ...	...	...	...	243	224	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	1,385	1,240	391	160	140	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	128	114	127	1,272	1,150	930	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i> ...	2,612	2,371	1,344	28,329	24,500	13,970	...	...	...	954	826	285
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music ...	...	...	...	576	472	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	...	...	...	347	291	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies ...	...	...	...	1,815	1,340	489	114	107	79	...	...	...
Sociology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i> ...	...	...	...	2,738	2,103	533	114	107	79	...	...	...

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Bodies						Total			Number of Girls included in col. (21)
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
University Teaching Departments	33,963	27,530	11,306	...	...	...	34,072 (a)	27,631	11,328	3,103
Research Institutions	398	339	17	17	15	...	781 (b)	725	194	76
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
(With only Degree										
Arts (Classes	852	731	54	596	516	44	2,690	2,481	123	295
(Others	16,894	14,074	1,989	4,481	3,741	646	22,670	18,921	2,922	813
(With only Degree										
Science (Classes	1,011	809	275	...	...	...	2,954	2,423	407	160
(Others	2,032	1,682	483	96	75	33	3,258	2,812	790	216
Art (With only Degree										
and (Classes	457	410	156	...	...	...	3,358	3,080	956	736
Science (Others	16,348	14,490	25,034	34,923	30,435	5,542	2,49,911	2,20,702	38,472	17,545
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate										
Classes	18,352	15,634	2,249	1,558	1,127	325	25,638	21,962	2,939	1,162
Others	4,422	3,494	651	1,399	1,056	100	14,166 (c)	11,871	1,297	380
Total	2,07,368	1,81,736	30,891	43,053	36,950	6,690	3,24,665	2,84,252	47,906	21,307
Colleges for Professional Education—										
Agriculture	986	877	560	...	...	...	3,173 (d)	2,877	2,284	17
Commerce	2,624	2,216	311	4,236	3,545	617	9,015 (e)	7,502	1,154	120
Education (Teachers' Training)	1,037	905	450	...	...	...	3,758 (f)	3, 9	1,886	695

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Engineering	7,018	6,123	2,640	487	434	200	13,301 (g)	12,143	7,079	14
Forestry	263	261	263	...
Law	2,480	1,951	369	4,214	3,235	606	9,777	7,712	1,407	213
Medicine	3,935	3,546	1,161	83	77	...	15,910 (h)	14,131	7,016	2,040
Physical Education	374	356	300	...	...	...	617 (i)	580	452	109
Technology	41	37	28	...	...	...	1,596 (j)	1,417	433	19
Veterinary Science	131	90	35	...	...	...	1,531 (k)	1,354	1,092	9
Others	40	40	20	...	...	...	40	40	20	5
Total	18,666	16,146	5,871	9,010	7,292	1,613	59,571	51,435	23,086	3,241
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music	1,082	875	268	65	50	...	1,723 (l)	1,397	278	815
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	33	30	5	...	...	...	380	321	39	48
Oriental Studies	1,601	1,384	795	205	197	115	3,735 (m)	3,028	1,478	178
Sociology	139	137	103	...	...	...	139	137	103	40
Total	2,855	2,426	1,771	270	247	115	5,977	4,883	1,898	1,081

(a) Break-up—Boys

General Education :

Collegiate ... 18,680

School ... 189

Agriculture ... 372

Commerce ... 2,516

Engineering :

Degree ... 1,022

Diploma ... 289

Law ... 3,892

Medicine ... 1,233

Music ... 175

Other Fine Arts ... 52

Oriental Studies ... 519

Teachers' Training ... 430

Technology ... 1,075

Other Subjects ... 525

Total ... 30,969

Girls (c) Includes 1,139 boys in agriculture, 27,105 boys and 29 girls in commerce, 989 men

and 156 women in teachers' training, 119 men and 102 women in teachers' training

(school standard), 2,827 boys and 28 girls in law, 46 boys in pharmacy, 58 boys and

14 girls in oriental studies, 29 boys in technology, 22 boys in technology (school

standard), 12,477 boys and 495 girls of general education (school standard), 1,664

boys of higher secondary (school standard), 20 boys in industry (school standard)

and 40 boys in drawing teachers' classes (school standard).

(d) Includes 326 boys receiving general education (school standard).

(e) Includes 155 boys receiving general education and 59 boys receiving general

education (school standard).

(f) Includes 7 boys and 4 girls receiving general education and 161 men and 7 women

in teachers' training (school standard).

(g) Includes 2,854 boys and 3 girls in engineering (school standard) and 126 boys

in industry (school standard).

(h) Includes 1,259 boys and 86 girls of school classes.

(i) Includes 231 boys and 54 girls in teachers' training in physical education (school

standard).

(j) Includes 98 boys receiving general education, 368 boys in general education

(school standard), 104 boys in commerce, 79 boys and 14 girls in other fine arts,

364 boys in engineering, 30 boys in engineering (school standard) and 58 boys in

technology (school standard).

(k) Includes 84 boys of school classes.

(l) Includes 411 boys and 378 girls of school classes.

(m) Includes 871 boys and 65 girls of school classes.

(b) Break-up—Boys

General Education ... 263

Agriculture :

Collegiate ... 116

School ... 95

Medicine ... 119

Other Subjects ... 115

Total ... 708

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Government			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Resi-dents in App- roved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Resi-dents in App- roved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Resi-dents in App- roved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Resi-dents in App- roved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary ...	2,558	2,347	545	34,291	29,970	1,624	1,743	1,469	36	9,714	8,586	56
High ...	11,480	10,075	1,359	3,48,503	3,08,662	17,218	2,93,127	2,66,922	6,554	1,34,631	1,19,586	2,594
Senior Basic ...	...	...	...	66,878	52,238	750	7,714	4,952	...	2,326	1,790	...
Middle/Junior High ...	5,658	4,837	31	5,30,113	4,48,736	12,737	6,46,315	5,42,441	19,999	51,715	45,131	2,098
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	986	853	...	1,55,458	1,28,097	183	21,56,471	17,91,702	142	3,14,025	2,35,603	...
Primary—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Single-Teacher ...	272	201	...	6,23,518	4,79,607	432	8,83,803	6,47,654	...	10,709	8,377	24
Others ...	10,186	8,620	...	22,49,471	19,38,727	3,595	53,41,752	39,78,143	2,108	11,55,108	9,25,798	471
Pre-Primary ...	...	...	...	2,415	1,931	3	...	...	...	336	286	...
Total ...	31,140	26,933	1,935	40,10,647	33,87,968	36,542	93,30,925	72,36,283	28,839	16,78,564	13,45,157	6,243

" 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Schools for Vocational Education—													
Agriculture	1,764	1,626	1,452	21	20	16	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	1,239	1,063	64	...	...	...	1,494	1,174	...	
Commerce	611	493	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	120	112	110	2,355	2,101	956	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	74	74	74	4,751	4,072	944	297	246	23	229	190	35
Marine Training	...	97	95	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,482	1,378	343	...	...	...	102	98	...	...
Physical Education	22	19	12	...	...	...	155	119	...	...
Teachers' Training	35,718	32,250	21,366	373	328	295	50	46	...	...
Technology—	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polytechnic	...	868	53	391	6,492	5,690	682	...	...	181	136	64	...
High	893	797	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	299	266	...	512	435	122
Total	...	1,458	1,080	672	55,866	49,951	25,993	691	594	334	2,211	1,763	99

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Schools for Special Education—

For the Handicapped—

Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	118	118	...	837	714	618	...	...	...	...	73	58	39	...
Music	...	...	...	1,195	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	1,958	1,581	71	...	...	...	...	109	76	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	5,962	4,843	274	372	315	38	192	149	18	...	...
For Social Workers	...	...	...	1,445	1,366	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social (Adult) Education	...	...	...	4,43,192	2,39,191	...	3,465	2,369	...	8,851	5,905	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	3,884	3,314	3,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	495	489	92	42,583	36,342	3,165	...	...	...	86	69	...	...	...
Total	613	607	92	5,01,061	2,88,269	8,260	3,837	2,684	38	9,311	6,257	57	...	...
Grand Total	36,180	31,350	4,213	46,71,793	38,17,658	95,550	93,35,567	72,39,668	29,290	16,92,248	13,55,115	5,746	...	...

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Private Bodies												
Type of Institution	Aided						Unaided				Total	Number of Girls included in col. (21)
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels			
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
14												
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary	...	3,77,355	3,32,198	9,806	28,741	24,709	772	4,54,402	3,99,279	12,839	5,276	
High	...	14,39,699	12,38,754	57,654	3,16,215	2,63,023	10,438	25,43,655	22,07,022	95,817	1,49,239	
Senior Basic	...	5,037	4,276	801	204	183	17	82,159	63,439	1,568	12,148	
Middle/Junior High	...	4,79,019	3,88,791	14,066	1,38,861	1,13,223	5,667	18,51,681	15,43,159	54,598	1,31,110	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	1,15,104	91,217	739	20,347	16,519	...	27,62,391(a)	22,66,991	1,064	2,07,264	
Primary—												
Single-Teacher	...	7,43,136	5,86,897	192	76,606	58,579	47	23,38,044	17,81,315	695	4,42,644	
Others	...	35,96,451	29,74,767	18,833	1,53,915	1,26,039	331	1,25,06,883	99,52,094	25,343	34,22,080	
Pre-Primary	...	9,844	8,198	...	4,722	3,730	...	17,317(b)	14,145	3	7,251	
Total	...	67,65,645	56,26,098	1,02,096	7,39,611	6,06,005	17,272	2,25,56,532	1,82,27,444	1,91,927	43,77,032	

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Schools for Vocational Education—											
Agriculture ...		190	183	72	...	...	...	1,975	1,829	1,520	15
Arts and Crafts ...		2,096	1,809	187	1,155	945	...	5,984	4,991	251	533
Commerce ...		7,605	6,806	178	36,021	32,184	47	44,237	39,433	227	4,045
Engineering ...		1,785	1,251	298	571	500	277	4,831	3,964	1,641	...
Forestry	27	27	27	...
Industry ...		7,964	7,009	1,983	121	113	36	13,436	11,704	3,095	517
Marine Training	97	95	97	...
Physical Education ...		1,246	1,377	501	647	503	32	3,477	3,056	879	486
Teachers' Training ...		12,490	9,074	...	3,854	2,781	...	16,511	11,993	12	1,131
Technology—		12,201	11,207	6,301	954	867	369	49,296	44,698	28,331	3,350
Polytechnic ...		2,055	1,836	341	...	...	...	9,596 (c)	8,195	1,478	121
High ...		806	635	11	186	175	11	1,845	1,607	65	31
Others ...		428	341	18	...	...	...	1,239	1,042	140	1
Total ...		48,856	41,228	9,893	43,509	38,068	772	1,32,591	1,32,684	37,763	10,230

Schools for Special Education—											
For the Handicapped—											
Mentally Handicapped ...		129	98	84	...	...	...	139	98	84	44
Physically Handicapped ...		2,496	2,197	1,621	55	48	55	3,579 (d)	3,135	2,336	750
Music ...		1,261	1,071	...	445	373	...	2,941	2,362	...	973
Dancing ...		83	71	...	...	...	...	83	71	...	36
Other Fine Arts ...		1,004	688	...	...	...	...	3,071	2,345	71	413
Oriental Studies ...		61,333	53,360	14,333	25,020	22,134	6,375	95,879 (e)	80,801	21,238	5,974
For Social Workers ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	1,366	577	7
Social (Adult) Education ...		4,46,147	2,67,475	...	6,455	4,671	...	9,08,110	5,19,611	...	5,450
Reformatory ...		...	...	...	229	193	223	4,113	3,507	3,784	89
Others ...		5,032	4,404	3,250	...	...	...	48,261 (f)	41,304	6,507	5,325
Total ...		5,20,545	3,29,364	19,291	32,244	27,419	6,859	10,67,011	6,54,000	34,597	19,061

Grand Total ... 15,98,296 62,23,887 1,80,539 8,67,714 7,15,996 33,321 2,42,01,803 1,93,83,654 3,48,899 44,35,131

(a) Includes 1,22,879 boys and 7,719 girls in single-teacher junior basic/basic primary schools.

(b) Includes 181 boys in commerce and 484 men and 12 women in teachers' training.

(c) Includes 90 boys in engineering.

(d) Includes 2 women in teachers' training.

(e) Includes 43 boys receiving general education.

(f) Includes 403 boys and 358 girls in general education.

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls

Type of Institution	Central Government													Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
University Teaching Departments
Research Institutions
Colleges for General Education—
Degree Colleges--
(With only Degree
Arts (Classes
(Others
(With only Degree
Science (Classes
(Others
Intermediate Colleges—
With only Intermediate
Classes
Others
State Government														
Number of Pupils
Average
of Resi-
dents in
of Daily
Attendance
Approved
Hostels
District Boards														
Number of Pupils
Average
of Resi-
dents in
of Daily
Attendance
Approved
Hostels
Municipal Boards														
Number of Pupils
Average
of Resi-
dents in
of Daily
Attendance
Approved
Hostels

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture
Commerce
Education (Teachers' Training)	557	528	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering
Forestry
Law
Medicine	...	92	83	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others
<i>Total</i>	...	92	83	92	557	528	325	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Others*
<i>Total</i>

*Home Science only.

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private							Total		Number of Boys included in col. (21)
	Aided			Unaided				Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
University Teaching Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree Colleges—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(With only Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts (Classes	...	...	...	77	66	...	77	66	...	...
(Others	3,170	2,741	403	715	691	212	4,669	4,100	711	...
(With only Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts (With only Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and (Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Others	8,961	8,168	1,712	1,473	1,364	513	14,781	13,388	3,204	78
Intermediate Colleges—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With only Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classes	1,087	955	195	39	35	28	1,193	1,075	259	...
Others	1,085	949	121	...	...	...	2,701	2,385	138	29
Total	14,303	12,846	2,431	2,303	2,156	753	23,421*	21,014	4,312	107

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Colleges for Professional Education—											
Agriculture
Commerce
Education (Teachers' Training)		183	172	106	43	42	41	783	742	472	...
Engineering
Forestry
Law
Medicine	...	452	448	431	...	...	...	544	531	523	78
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others
Total	...	635	620	537	43	42	41	1,327	1,273	995	78
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music	...	459	337	...	...	...	...	459	337	...	...
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	...	42	37	24	...	...	...	42	37	24	...
Others	...	383	324	163	...	...	...	383†	324	163	...
Total	...	884	698	187	...	...	...	884	698	187	...

* Includes 272 women in teachers' training, 78 boys and 1,541 girls in higher secondary, 29 boys and 3,045 girls in general education (school standard).

† Includes 186 women in teachers' training.

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Government			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary ...	...	...	...	9,855	8,703	62	...	...	...	3,857	3,467	...
High ...	...	...	...	94,375	82,441	2,085	2,991	2,805	178	7,697	6,903	136
Senior Basic ...	...	...	...	1,328	1,069	...	1,060	695	40	226	149	...
Middle/Junior High	1,487	1,191	...	1,09,260	91,860	553	25,771	21,316	260	31,642	26,803	...
Junior Basic/Basic												
Primary ...	167	135	...	14,228	11,394	...	1,18,540	90,582	...	71,888	56,709	...
Primary—												
Single-Teacher ...	10	8	...	29,237	21,823	...	69,961	52,188	...	3,149	2,319	...
Others ...	2,066	1,651	...	2,56,367	2,01,044	...	2,74,882	2,02,476	92	3,29,457	2,57,394	118
Pre-Primary ...	...	...	...	425	372	...	...	...	...	85	68	...
Total ...	3,730	2,985	...	5,15,075	4,18,706	2,700	4,93,295	3,70,062	570	4,48,001	3,53,81	254

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for Vocational Education—													
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts	387	325	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry	1,230	981	15	...	...	...	186	155	...
Medicine	925	900	852	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training	6,460	5,916	4,415	...	...	...	114	88	...
Technology—													
Polytechnic
High
Others	9	7	...	...	...	...
Total	9,012	8,133	5,317	9	7	...	300	243	...

Schools for Special Education—													
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music ...	...	...	...	...	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Social Workers ...	...	...	...	...	597	587	504	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social (Adult) Education ...	...	...	...	...	99,849	49,685	...	...	...	...	1,575	1,240	...
Reformatory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	1,752	1,510	294	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,02,264	51,846	798	...	...	...	1,575	1,240	...

Grand Total (Girls) ...	3,822	3,068	92	6,33,723	4,85,225	10,268	4,93,214	3,70,069	570	4,49,876	3,55,294	254
Grand Total (Boys) ...	36,180	31,330	4,213	46,71,798	38,17,658	95,590	93,35,567	72,39,668	29,290	16,92,248	13,55,115	5,746
Grand Total (All Persons)	40,002	34,398	4,305	53,05,521	43,02,883	1,05,858	91,28,781	76,09,737	29,860	21,42,124	17,10,409	6,000

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private									Number of Boys included in col. (21)
	Aided			Unaided			Total			
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Schools for General Educations—										
Higher Secondary ...	56,138	50,674	6,288	385	346	...	70,235	63,190	6,350	4,572
High ...	2,47,738	2,19,202	14,495	25,843	20,533	615	3,78,694	3,31,884	17,509	14,311
Senior Basic ...	164	146	72	...	...	...	2,778	2,059	112	202
Middle/Junior High ...	1,12,841	98,250	6,086	15,223	13,498	506	2,96,224	2,52,918	7,405	19,334
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	16,540	14,091	340	1,604	1,115	...	2,22,967(a)	1,74,025	340	3,647
Primary—Single-Teacher ...	36,308	28,415	36	6,118	4,776	...	1,44,783	1,09,529	36	8,829
Others ...	1,45,279	1,19,998	1,125	17,372	14,549	30	10,25,423	7,97,012	1265	46,111
Pre-Primary ...	2,920	2,284	...	2,027	1,607	...	5,457	4,331	...	2,618
Total ...	6,17,978	5,32,960	28,342	68,572	56,424	1,151	21,46,561(b)	17,34,948	33,017	99,624

(a) Includes 667 boys and 18,956 girls in single-teacher junior basic schools.
(b) Includes 391 women in teachers' training classes.

14	Schools for Vocational Education—													Schools for Special Education													Grand Total (All Persons)												
15	Agriculture	Arts and Crafts	Commerce	Engineering	Forestry	Industry	Medicine	Physical Education	Teachers' Training	Technology—	Polytechnic	High	Others	Total	For the Handicapped—	Mentally Handicapped	Physically Handicapped	Music	Dancing	Other Fine Arts	Oriental Studies	For Social Workers	Social (Adult) Education	Reformatory	Others	Total	Grand Total (Girls)	Grand Total (Boys)	Grand Total (All Persons)										
16	8	9,089	8,141	699	1,147	965	120	145	40	145	965	1,147	965	120	145	965	1,147	965	120	145	965	1,147	965	120	145	965	1,147	965	120	145	965								
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	9	10,623	279	...	...	4,854	1,133	412	15,944	...	...	105	33,359	1,375	187	4,111	184	56	...	1,785	597	1,53,170	...	...	1,64,220	2,084	23,59,772	2,42,01,803	33,321	35,405			
22	8	9,431	232	...	...	3,879	1,101	312	14,867	...	...	100	29,930	12,112	174	3,184	173	45	...	1,428	587	77,831	...	...	87,067	53,726	3,48,699	3,48,699	44,35,131	4,02,425			
23	...	726	40	231	1,060	8	9,972	75	12,112	13	115	7	...	334	504	...	242	1,901	3,103	53,726	3,48,699	44,35,131	4,02,425	4,02,425									
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Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys

Type of Institution	Government Institutions								District Board Institutions			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State							Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	2,12,698	5,78,064	...	...	11,28,265	...	18,277	19,37,294	...	...	...	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	...	1,49,535	...	...	64,11,478	...	73,805	66,34,818	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions ...	24,05,406	49,365	...	...	38,655	...	2,34,283	27,87,709	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education—												
Degree Colleges—												
(With only												
Arts (Degree Classes	...	4,12,681	...	...	98,591	...	...	5,11,272	...	...	...	...
(Others ...	...	3,90,997	...	...	1,12,688	...	2,747	5,06,432	...	...	...	...
(With only												
Science (Degree Classes	...	3,43,451	...	...	2,81,807	76,783	733	7,02,774	...	...	...	...
(Others ...	...	3,98,651	...	...	1,52,024	100	5,428	5,56,203	...	...	...	...
(With only												
Arts and Science (Degree Classes	...	10,94,013	...	...	4,41,929	2,635	4,231	15,42,808	...	...	...	...
(Others ...	...	1,02,68,188	...	...	48,57,843	24,121	79,440	1,52,29,592	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate												
Classes	...	5,08,535	...	...	3,60,802	...	3,431	8,72,768	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	11,30,684	...	1,700	84,340	15,091	...	12,31,815	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1,45,47,200	...	1,700	63,90,024	1,18,730	96,010	2,11,53,664	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Colleges for Professional Education—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Agriculture	1,07,540	27,94,164	...	3,10,290	...	1,14,600	33,26,594	...	...	...	...
	Commerce	...	2,19,759	...	2,20,078	18,319	1,354	4,59,510	...	...	...	...
	Education (Teachers' Training)	1,84,984	20,24,797	...	1,82,872	97	2,863	23,95,513	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	6,00,373	57,91,020	...	10,63,754	24,510	91,869	75,76,526	...	...	...	...
	Forestry	1,31,819	1,10,918	...	4,56,340	...	4,118	7,03,195	...	...	...	...
	Law	...	20,964	...	3,60,561	...	356	3,81,881	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	9,01,355	73,70,173	...	23,77,763	84,949	2,80,419	1,10,14,659	...	...	...	...
	Physical Education	...	2,28,585	...	3,320	...	...	2,31,905	...	...	...	...
	Technology	35,48,034	89,595	...	1,73,419	...	...	38,11,048	...	...	...	...
	Veterinary Science	25,62,711	14,39,956	...	2,21,876	3,199	547	42,28,279	...	...	...	...
	Others	Total	80,36,716	2,00,89,931	...	33,75,273	1,31,064	4,96,126	3,41,29,110	...	...	...
	Colleges for Special Education—	15,000	90,718	...	...	...	...	1,05,718	...	...	...	...
	Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Fine Arts	...	95,269	...	18,866	...	...	1,14,135	...	...	...	...
	Oriental Studies	...	6,07,175	...	9,384	2,017	...	6,19,176	...	...	...	...
	Sociology	Total	15,000	7,93,762	28,250	2,017	...	8,39,029	...	...	...	...

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Government Institutions								District Board Institutions			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State							Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary ..	4,18,275	44,41,131	136	1,583	15,98,351	21,397	1,46,094	66,26,907	...	...	5,724	...
High ...	14,43,548	2,46,55,081	...	84	81,73,312	1,12,619	4,54,674	3,48,39,318	...	23,15,577	50,84,929	7,553
Senior Basic ..	...	21,26,468	6,130	...	1,61,211	2,066	6,133	23,02,008	...	2,71,279	22,053	...
Middle/Junior High ..	3,33,564	2,12,18,353	1,301	...	18,25,536	8,912	2,92,824	2,36,80,490	5,203	65,40,922	74,78,964	7,075
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	38,012	42,68,180	...	...	75,879	25	17,915	44,00,011	18,017	2,45,93,490	64,89,621	250
Primary—												
Single-Teacher ...	7,203	1,19,50,015	...	...	165	1,020	46,340	1,20,04,743	...	1,05,23,646	40,98,697	7,551
Others ...	4,25,177	5,04,60,412	38,514	14,662	1,25,302	7,527	5,38,503	5,16,10,097	...	7,41,33,398	3,78,98,756	60,146
Pre-Primary ...	...	1,57,992	...	...	12,409	669	549	1,71,619	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26,65,779	11,92,77,632	46,081	16,329	1,19,72,165	1,54,235	15,03,032	13,56,35,253	23,220	11,83,78,312	6,10,78,744	82,575

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Vocational Education--												
Agriculture ...	...	12,76,015	...	...	4,944	...	3,898	12,84,857	...	7,500	9,444	...
Arts and Crafts ...	...	3,57,880	...	...	...	...	142	3,58,042	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	51,835	...	...	26,853	1,087	...	79,825	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	37,188	13,39,876	...	...	1,54,422	12,134	5,126	15,48,746	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	32,950	...	...	...	...	...	32,950	...	...	...	...
Industry ...	31,339	28,88,404	3,087	210	8,000	17,230	1,11,360	30,59,630	...	9,284	42,472	...
Marine Training ...	6,10,150	...	...	...	41,400	...	7,400	6,58,550	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	3,63,545	...	...	1,10,189	...	190	4,73,924	...	...	...	...
Physical Education ...	...	55,492	...	...	...	...	...	55,492	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training ...	...	1,06,07,905	...	...	1,26,847	74	1,04,830	1,08,39,656	...	98,071	53,830	250
Technology--												
Polytechnic ...	5,27,799	25,03,450	...	...	2,98,147	13,856	1,28,823	34,72,075	...	...	...	...
High ...	...	8,84,882	...	300	14,324	...	...	8,99,506	...	...	...	...
Others ...	26,584	5,84,710	...	...	10,858	...	2,698	6,24,850	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,33,060	2,09,46,904	3,087	510	7,95,984	44,381	3,64,481	2,33,88,503	...	1,14,835	1,05,746	250
Schools for Special Education--												
For the Handicapped--												
Mentally Handicapped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped ...	1,18,347	2,39,288	...	...	15,148	3,234	1,334	3,77,351	...	...	...	...
Music ...	...	1,40,804	...	...	7,413	130	...	1,48,347	...	...	...	...
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	...	6,84,181	...	...	1,06,577	7,636	5,606	8,04,000	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies ...	...	5,55,484	...	...	5,606	19,470	...	5,80,560	...	2,822	22,502	...
For Social Workers ...	...	75,471	...	...	...	...	...	75,471	...	...	...	...
Social (Adult) Education ...	...	25,80,015	...	...	...	...	3,500	25,83,515	...	7,498	1,835	...
Reformatory ...	...	9,46,209	...	...	...	22	9,881	9,56,112	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6,14,235	22,42,460	...	...	7,606	...	1,41,353	30,05,654	...	...	...	...
Total	7,32,582	74,63,912	...	...	1,42,350	30,492	1,61,674	85,31,010	...	10,320	24,337	...
Grand Total ...	1,53,61,241	18,30,96,385	49,168	18,538	3,22,82,444	4,80,919	29,47,694	23,50,36,390	23,220	11,85,03,487	6,12,08,827	82,825

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

[illegible]

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional Education-- Agriculture
Commerce
Education (Teachers' Training)
Engineering
Forestry
Law
Medicine	1,74,362	...	2,24,808	3,05,147	...	...	7,04,317
Physical Education
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others
<i>Total</i>	1,74,362	...	2,24,808	3,05,147	...	...	7,04,317
Colleges for Special Education-- Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	...	20,881	...	20,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sociology
<i>Total</i>	...	20,881	...	20,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions								
	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
					Central	State							
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education—													
Higher Secondary ...	62,988		2,000	70,712	1,934	1,56,171	24	4,04,847	4,15,431	30,803	5,281	10,14,491	
High ...	94,59,184	1,21,458	77,653	1,70,66,354	..	19,76,489	4,015	19,12,031	42,71,304	63,138	60,801	82,87,778	
Senior Basic ..	1,621	10,204	14,871	3,20,028	..	17,804	..	40,759	444	..	232	59,239	
Middle/Junior High ...	69,95,206	43,974	1,32,686	2,12,04,030	..	3,41,242	..	15,33,929	7,63,268	2,288	41,272	26,81,999	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	2,107,580	530	70,953	3,34,80,441	159	35,01,776	3,87,691	37,27,175	58,889	..	1,00,501	77,76,191	
Single-Teacher ..	13,674	27,333	2,88,630	1,49,59,531	..	66,287	608	1,75,642	48	603	3,553	2,46,741	
Others ..	3,27,514	1,45,155	23,16,615	11,48,81,584	..	1,40,67,024	1,24,697	2,48,76,862	4,39,217	2,70,612	2,36,539	4,00,14,951	
Pre-Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	..	5,116	12,150	..	..	18,336
Total ...	1,91,67,767	3,48,654	29,03,408	20,19,82,680	2,093	2,01,27,863	5,17,635	3,26,76,361	59,60,751	3,67,444	4,48,179	6,00,99,728	

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Schools for Vocational Education—													
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Marine Training
Medicine
Physical Education
Teachers' Training
Technology—
Polytechnic
High
Others
Total	317	317	710	893	53,676	33,972	38,817	2,570	7,856	1,032	84,247	...	67,145
Schools for Special Education—													
For the Handicapped—
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
Musical
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
For Social Workers
Social (Adult) Education
Reformatory
Others
Total
Grand Total	1,91,88,084	4,05,86,129	42,084	20,23,34,368	2,092	2,04,46,336	5,17,035	3,33,21,050	65,03,220	3,78,300	4,62,504	6,16,30,538	...

Table V.A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Private Institutions

Type of Institution	Aided								Unaided				
	Government Funds		Dist- rit Board	Munici- pal Board	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State	Funds	Funds									
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	60,25,579	1,44,39,878	...	10,000	1,68,63,502	14,86,780	86,50,051	4,74,75,790	...	...	...	...	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	...	1,45,930	...	...	6,25,408	...	...	7,71,338	4,32,196	...	...	4,32,196	34
Research Institutions	30,39,821	2,51,062	...	...	27,337	86,382	2,08,312	36,12,914	1,100	15,272	5,228	21,600	
Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges— (With only													
Arts (Degree Classes	50,000	32,410	1,700	4,092	1,27,706	2,19,201	64,206	4,99,315	91,524	9,700	27,130	1,28,354	
(Others	1,84,515	13,20,421	3,150	11,000	17,26,134	1,13,622	4,22,055	37,80,897	5,38,008	87,891	1,33,861	7,59,760	
(With only	...												
Science (Degree classes	...	9,01,444	...	...	51,198	28,035	13,019	9,96,696	...	...	...	...
(Others	...	2,70,479	...	...	2,48,798	...	65,436	5,84,713	8,648	758	41,504	50,910	
(With only													
Arts and Science (Degree Classes	87,377	...	...	...	69,986	20,927	43,867	2,22,157	...	...	...	...
(Others	4,57,197	62,74,126	3,549	37,770	2,37,04,108	17,16,477	17,60,053	3,39,53,280	49,17,759	3,30,416	8,66,308(a)	61,14,483	
Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes	...	18,02,917	5,000	...	21,97,646	3,09,995	1,75,603	44,91,161	2,09,249	49,685	1,18,801(b)	3,77,735	
Others	405	3,24,992	...	...	4,17,135	3,09,521	34,265	10,86,318	46,765	1,08,394	..	1,55,159	
Total	7,79,494	1,09,26,789	13,399	52,862	2,85,45,711	27,17,778	25,78,504	4,56,14,537	58,11,953	5,86,844	11,87,604	76,86,401	

(a) Includes Rs. 34,168 as D.A. from State government funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 2,838 as D.A. from State government funds

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture ...		5,18,842	..		99,424	58,024	2,44,464	9,20,754	...		...	...
Commerce ...	98,548	61,519		...	3,26,397	58,321	95,535	6,40,320	8,14,897	563	42,613	8,58,073
Education (Teachers' Training) ...		2,91,413		...	1,86,925	89,706	1,19,410	6,87,454	...		...	...
Engineering 7,90,000	14,35,251		24,000		16,50,665	1,26,625	9,19,518	49,46,059	2,07,746	48,123	1,260	2,57,029
Forestry ...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Law ...	...	67,151		..	2,52,715		27,120	3,46,986	5,40,492	15,488	46,426	6,02,406
Medicine ...	5,666	17,10,191			7,78,164	38,145	1,37,349	26,69,515	9,437	...	6,000	15,437
Physical Education ...	...	40,392			53,865	53,162	505	1,47,924	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...		5,455	1,50,978		1,56,433	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	2,37,968	...	..	17,652	...	...	2,55,620		...	...	...
Others ...	...	37,303	..	..	5,795	...	3,028	4,126			...	...
Total ...	8,94,214	44,00,030		21,000	33,77,057	5,71,901	15,46,929	1,08,17,191	15,72,572	64,074	96,299	17,32,945

Colleges for Special Education—												
Music ...	10,000	76,886	..		51,542	23,225	66,599	2,28,246	4,002	189	2,348	6,539
Dancing ...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Other Fine Arts ...	..	..	..	..	4,679	...	65,449	70,128	..	...	..	...
Oriental Studies ...	...	1,31,880			2,642	2,57,089	19,654	4,11,265		37,085	20	37,105
Sociology ...	77,400	25,000			41,054	87,294	1,03,692	3,34,440	..	...	..	...
Others ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	87,400	2,33,766	..	...	99,917	3,67,608	2,55,388	10,44,079	4,002	37,274	2,368	43,644

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Private Institutions												
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Aided			Total	Unaided			
	Central	State			Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources		Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary...	57,477	81,61,105	19,329	5,02,060	1,96,12,203	8,88,831	30,36,770	3,22,77,775	10,94,306	52,189	3,62,627	15,09,122
High ..	15,413	3,27,29,596	42,601	2,60,826	5,67,45,760	49,48,651	78,57,820	19,26,00,667	1,36,86,661	18,17,688	24,96,646 (a)	1,80,00,995
Senior Basic ..		1,11,036			7,023	18,833	29,449	1,66,451			9,274	9,274
Middle/Junior High ..	92,093	48,15,007	16,75,140	1,99,506	68,45,262	11,84,679	27,34,172	1,75,45,859	26,59,395	5,63,943	18,95,948 (b)	51,19,286
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..		5,22,699	1,49,825	1,04,421	88,336	47,011	2,56,313	11,68,605	76,610	5,972	70,842	1,53,424
Primary—Single-Teacher ...		56,54,540	32,27,262	34,014	1,07,606	1,18,411	13,02,241	1,04,44,078	39,323	41,752	5,92,041 (c)	6,73,116
Others ..		5,34,45,198	47,39,667	15,59,131	43,95,602	26,20,082	24,46,432	6,92,06,111	6,24,748	4,52,185	12,28,090 (d)	23,05,023
Pre-Primary ..		1,08,789	1,185	12,122	2,39,535	44,798	1,18,263	5,24,692	2,53,261	34,911	87,898	3,76,070
Total	1,64,983	10,55,48,030	98,55,009	26,72,080	8,80,41,327	98,71,345	1,77,81,465	23,39,34,239	1,84,34,304	29,68,640	87,43,366	2,91,46,310
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture ..		39,120					25,298	64,418				
Arts and Crafts ..		39,335	944	2,053	2,290	300	63,380	1,08,307	54,310	36,715	12,449	1,03,474
Commerce ..		39,779			2,79,822	68	64,239	3,83,908	13,48,291	36,136	38,460 (e)	14,22,887
Engineering ..		2,84,007	12,480	8,359	2,12,964	11,366	27,053	5,56,169	1,60,424			1,60,424
Forestry ..												
Industry ..		3,93,588	9,762	9,664	1,49,043	2,83,977	6,58,972	15,05,006	2,601	2,880	51,866	57,347
Marine Training ..												
Medicine ..		2,66,277	2,400	9,180	1,57,067	48,201	36,333	5,19,458	46,937	1,000	17,329	65,266
Physical Education...		61,391	716	6,365	40,258	46,596	1,16,275	2,71,601	8,591	9,776	27,366	45,735
Teachers' Training...		9,24,955	9,518	1,700	4,14,903	3,24,654	2,17,445	18,93,175	71,671	8,914	24,120	1,04,705
Technology—												
Polytechnic ..		2,83,356	990	1,942	2,03,634	1,17,839	31,151	6,38,912				
High ..		47,669	2,400		2,41,850	10,550	65,397	3,67,866	55,259		92	55,351
Others ..		32,352	100	300	26,845	19,246	10,922	89,815				
Total		24,11,829	39,310	39,568	17,28,676	8,62,787	13,16,465	63,98,633	17,48,086	95,421	1,71,682	20,15,189

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special Education— For the Handi- capped— Mentally Handi- capped	2,000	38,057		...	13,583	...	11,274	61,914	...	...	...	...
Physically Handi- capped	...	3,11,213	3,402	34,021	49,920	1,39,357	1,57,182	6,45,095	...	178	5,760	5,938
Music	...	22,123	826	265	33,293	14,506	18,919	89,926	24,496	3,660	12,944	41,100
Dancing	...	17,875	...	...	152	654	5,078	23,759	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	22,824		250	65,982	12,545	19,704	1,21,305	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies		13,19,484	1,01,162	29,388	1,40,595	21,32,209	8,02,213	45,25,051	11,899	14,81,552	34,58,193 (f)	49,51,644
For Social Workers	..	...	...			...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Social (Adult) Education	...	15,82,512	866	55,665	...	26,313	1,07,582	17,72,938	...	10,644	10,426	21,070
Reformatory	...	...	..	..	...			...	..	16,827	...	16,827
Others	..	16,86,583	800	23,356	12,984	1,28,329	1,79,877	20,31,924	...	..	...	...
Total	2,000	50,00,671	1,07,056	1,42,945	3,16,500	24,53,907	13,01,829	83,24,917	36,395	15,12,861	34,87,323	50,36,579
Total (Direct)	1,09,93,491	14,33,57,905	1,00,14,774	29,41,455	13,96,25,444	1,84,21,548	3,36,38,943	35,89,93,640	2,80,40,608	52,80,386	1,16,93,870	4,50,14,864

(a) Includes Rs. 4,91,400 from State government funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 53,611 from State government funds, Rs. 52,997 from district board funds and Rs. 770 from municipal board funds.

(c) Includes Rs. 9,789 from State government funds, Rs. 68,016 from district board funds and Rs. 521 from municipal board funds.

(d) Includes Rs. 13,068 from State government funds, Rs. 30,875 from district board funds and Rs. 3,707 from municipal board funds.

(e) Includes Rs. 50 from State government funds.

(f) Includes Rs. 18,951 from State government funds.

Table V.A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Total Direct Expenditure

Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers [included in col. (48)]
	Central	State							
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and/or	62,38,277	1,50,17,832	...	10,000	1,79,91,767	14,86,780	86,68,328	4,94,13,084	1,32,75,112
Intermediate Education	...	2,95,465	...	...	74,69,082	...	73,805	78,38,832	...
Research Institutions	55,05,277	3,00,427	...	...	67,092	1,01,654	4,47,823	64,22,223	23,96,000
Colleges for General Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree Colleges-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(With only Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts (Classes	50,000	4,45,091	1,700	4,092	3,17,821	2,28,901	91,336	11,38,941	7,22,999
(Others	1,81,515	17,11,418	3,150	11,000	23,76,830	2,01,513	5,58,663	50,47,089	37,56,565
(With only Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Classes	...	12,44,895	...	...	3,36,005	1,04,818	13,752	16,99,470	8,39,683
(Others	...	6,69,130	...	...	4,09,470	858	1,12,368	11,91,826	7,61,443
(With only Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (Classes	87,377	10,94,013	...	...	5,11,915	23,562	48,098	17,64,965	7,79,641
(Others	4,57,197	1,66,44,758	3,549	58,490	3,36,64,123	20,71,014	26,71,633	5,55,70,764	3,52,40,399
Intermediate Colleges-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With only Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classes	...	23,14,290	5,000	...	27,67,697	3,59,680	2,94,997	57,41,664	33,90,272
Others	405	14,55,676	...	1,700	5,48,240	4,33,006	34,265	24,73,292	13,29,473
Total	7,79,494	2,55,79,271	13,399	75,282	4,09,32,101	34,23,352	38,25,112	7,46,28,011	4,68,20,465

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional Education--									
Agriculture ...	1,07,540	33,13,006	...	...	4,09,714	58,024	3,59,064	42,47,348	15,97,939
Commerce ...	98,548	2,81,278	...	...	13,61,372	77,203	1,39,502	19,57,903	12,72,477
Education (Teachers' Training) ...	1,84,884	23,16,210	...	...	3,69,797	89,803	1,22,273	30,82,967	17,70,369
Engineering ...	13,90,373	72,26,271	...	24,000	29,27,165	1,99,158	10,12,647	1,27,79,614	55,61,958
Forestry ...	1,31,819	1,10,918	...	...	4,56,340	...	4,118	7,03,195	2,15,368
Law ...	...	88,115	...	...	11,53,768	15,488	73,902	13,31,273	8,10,549
Medicine ...	9,07,021	92,54,726	...	2,24,808	34,70,511	1,23,094	4,23,768	1,44,03,323	75,81,730
Physical Education ...	...	2,68,977	...	...	57,185	53,162	505	3,79,829	1,49,229
Technology ...	35,48,034	89,595	...	...	1,78,874	1,50,978	...	39,67,481	10,55,757
Veterinary Science ...	25,62,711	16,77,924	...	...	2,39,528	3,189	547	44,83,399	6,82,538
Others ...	...	37,303	...	...	5,795	...	3,028	46,126	32,201
Total ...	89,30,930	2,46,64,323	...	2,48,808	1,06,30,049	7,70,099	21,39,354	4,73,83,563	2,07,30,115
Colleges for Special Education									
Music ...	25,000	1,67,604	...	...	55,544	23,414	68,941	3,40,503	2,32,681
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	...	95,269	...	...	23,545	...	65,449	1,84,263	1,54,582
Oriental Studies ...	...	7,39,655	...	...	12,026	3,17,072	19,674	10,88,427	7,95,574
Sociology ...	77,400	25,100	...	...	41,054	87,294	1,03,692	3,34,140	1,64,957
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,02,400	10,27,528	...	...	1,32,169	4,27,780	2,57,756	19,47,633	13,47,794

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Total Direct Expenditure								Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers [included in col. (48)]
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State							
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—									
Higher Secondary ...	4,77,686	1,27,58,407	25,213	9,08,490	2,27,83,279	9,93,220	35,52,772	4,14,99,067	2,98,53,395
High ...	14,58,961	6,21,68,143	51,31,545	21,80,494	9,23,36,221	70,63,554	1,04,56,194	18,07,95,112	13,05,37,706
Senior Basic ...	...	25,26,647	28,183	40,759	1,70,299	31,153	59,959	28,57,000	24,16,485
Middle/Junior High ...	4,30,860	3,29,69,135	92,08,402	17,41,280	1,90,88,667	18,03,796	49,89,524	7,02,31,664	5,33,13,655
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	56,188	3,28,86,145	70,27,137	38,31,846	26,07,294	53,538	5,16,524	4,69,78,672	3,67,46,238
Primary—Single-Teacher	7,203	2,82,04,277	73,94,583	2,17,728	1,60,816	1,89,118	21,54,484	3,83,28,209	3,07,78,394
Others	4,25,177	19,21,19,100	4,28,32,509	2,65,14,508	59,12,383	34,95,561	67,18,529	27,80,17,767	24,19,05,372
Pre-Primary ...	...	2,67,851	1,185	17,238	5,17,355	80,378	2,06,710	10,90,717	6,53,756
Total ...	28,56,075	36,38,99,705	7,16,48,757	3,54,52,343	14,36,76,314	1,37,10,318	2,86,54,696	65,97,98,208	52,62,05,001
Schools for Vocational Education—									
Agriculture ...	...	13,22,635	9,444	...	4,944	...	66,951	14,03,974	3,31,771
Arts and Crafts ...	...	3,97,215	944	62,084	63,719	37,015	75,991	6,36,968	4,69,896
Commerce ...	...	91,714	...	...	16,54,966	37,291	1,02,649	18,86,620	12,44,290
Engineering ...	37,188	16,23,883	12,480	8,359	5,27,810	23,440	32,179	22,65,339	12,61,085
Forestry ...	...	32,950	...	...	...	...	...	32,950	3,840
Industry ...	31,339	33,25,248	55,321	48,691	1,62,531	3,12,653	8,24,123	47,59,906	23,68,801
Marine Training ...	6,10,150	...	...	...	41,400	...	7,400	6,58,950	1,01,160
Medicine ...	...	6,29,822	2,400	1,00,455	3,52,618	49,201	63,612	11,98,108	15,55,303
Physical Education ...	...	1,17,318	716	9,810	48,851	56,372	1,44,191	3,77,258	1,98,294
Teachers' Training ...	...	1,16,36,713	63,348	31,695	6,13,421	3,33,642	3,46,395	1,30,25,214	70,46,281
Technology—									
Polytechnic ...	5,27,799	27,97,591	990	23,793	5,05,957	1,34,695	1,62,490	41,53,315	17,58,338
High ...	...	9,32,551	2,400	300	3,11,433	10,550	65,489	13,22,723	6,76,309
Others ...	26,584	6,17,062	100	300	37,703	19,296	13,620	7,14,665	2,91,531
Total	12,33,060	2,35,24,702	1,48,143	2,85,487	43,25,363	10,14,155	19,05,090	3,24,35,990	1,73,06,899

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special Education—									
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	2,000	38,057	...	...	13,583	...	11,274	64,914	23,539
Physically Handicapped	1,18,347	5,52,756	3,402	42,972	65,172	1,42,769	1,64,276	10,89,694	6,28,959
Music	...	1,62,927	826	265	65,202	18,290	31,863	2,79,373	1,87,182
Dancing	...	17,875	...	...	152	651	5,078	23,759	10,478
Other Fine Arts	...	7,09,353	...	6,402	1,73,074	20,181	25,777	9,34,787	5,95,311
Oriental Studies	...	18,96,961	1,23,664	38,370	1,58,100	36,68,332	42,41,455	1,01,27,382	46,21,350
For Social Workers	...	75,471	...	...	...	...	...	75,471	42,825
Social (Adult) Education	...	41,89,611	2,701	1,81,219	...	36,372	1,21,516	45,32,019	21,83,984
Reformatory	...	9,46,209	...	...	...	16,349	9,831	9,72,939	3,83,942
Others	...	6,14,235	39,29,495	800	27,719	20,590	1,28,319	3,21,230	50,42,398
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,34,582</i>	<i>1,85,18,715</i>	<i>1,31,393</i>	<i>2,96,947</i>	<i>4,95,873</i>	<i>40,32,876</i>	<i>49,32,350</i>	<i>2,31,42,736</i>	<i>1,11,25,811</i>
Total (Direct)	2,63,80,045	46,68,28,068	7,19,41,962	3,63,68,867	22,56,19,800	2,49,67,014	5,09,04,314	90,30,09,800	63,92,07,197

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Total Indirect Expenditure

Direction	...	61,01,442	4,98,324	65,99,766
Inspection	...	2,13,13,037	5,13,342	4,30,163	12,997	2,22,69,539
Buildings	1,20,51,715	4,38,75,483	49,53,393	22,31,236	44,46,441	1,09,71,293	1,19,51,858	9,04,81,419*
Scholarships and Other								
Financial Concessions	24,02,464	2,33,23,555	4,42,018	1,39,552	7,83,748	15,01,188	31,87,060	3,17,79,585
Hostel Charges	15,64,949	70,70,615	2,84,514	35,953	57,94,271	16,07,994	17,01,252	1,80,59,538
Miscellaneous	9,32,172	1,82,02,393	33,56,107	10,67,676	61,94,895	6,65,509	76,14,119	3,80,32,871
Total (Indirect)	1,69,51,300	11,98,86,525	95,49,374	39,04,580	1,77,30,676	1,47,45,974	2,44,54,289	20,72,22,718
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)	4,33,31,345	58,67,14,593	8,14,91,066	4,02,73,447	24,33,50,476	3,97,12,988	7,53,58,603	1,11,02,32,518

* Includes Rs. 1,51,90,941 spent by the P.W.D.

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls

Type of Institution	Government Institutions								District Board Institutions				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	
	Central	State							Central	State			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Rs.	ks.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	ks.	ks.	Rs.	Rs.	
Universities	
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	
Research Institutions-	
Colleges for General Education-	
Degree Colleges-													
(With only													
Arts (Degree Classes	
(Others	...	2,46,538		...	31,895	...	200	2,78,603	...	...	...	...
(With only													
Science (Degree Classes	
(Others	
(With only													
Arts and Science (Degree Classes											
(Others	...	9,19,357			4,32,512	...	11,115	13,62,784	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges-													
With only Intermediate													
Classes	...	14,943	...	10,000	8,591	...	...	33,534	...	...	...	...
Others	...	2,41,083	...		5,534	...	255	2,46,872	...	...	...	...
Total	...	14,21,891		10,000	4,78,332		11,570	19,21,793	...	...		...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional Education-Agriculture
Commerce
Education(Teachers' Training)	...	4,41,979	...	...	14,755	...	6 1	4,57,335	...	...	...	...
Engineering
Forestry
Law
Medicine	...	1,86,370	...	...	10,800	...	...	1,97,170	...	...	...	...
Physical Education
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others
Total	...	1,86,370	4,41,979	...	25,555	...	601	6,54,505	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Special Education-
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Sociology
Total

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Government Institutions								District Board Institutions				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds		
	Central	State							Central	State			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—													
Higher Secondary	...	259	14,98,760	...	...	3,16,826	...	2,252	18,18,097	...	...	...	...
High	76,47,899	...	...	14,50,586	5,413	37,551	91,41,449	...	17,564	1,44,044	...
Senior Basic	44,183	...	...	1,031	...	...	45,214	...	15,921	2,256	...
Middle/Junior High	...	94,825	52,98,322	3,231	1,541	1,98,292	4,436	16,175	56,16,822	...	4,71,181	4,84,598	420
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	8,635	8,56,753	...	...	3,866	...	452	8,69,726	7,131	8,90,873	4,55,291	...
Primary—													
Single-Teacher	...	1,985	7,30,589	...	...	568	...	88	7,33,230	...	8,71,831	3,53,824	1,816
Others	...	1,58,641	82,64,847	1,812	...	52,497	...	5,629	84,83,426	...	54,40,188	13,22,178	11,819
Pre-Primary	24,989	...	...	1,796	13	...	26,798	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,64,365	2,43,66,342	5,043	1,541	20,25,462	9,862	62,147	2,67,34,762	7,031	77,07,458	27,62,191	14,055

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts	19,678	...	...	...	...	...	19,678	...	...	...	...
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry	2,40,627	...	...	98	...	794	2,41,519	...	...	...	...
Medicine	16,84,754	...	...	...	...	...	16,84,754	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	24,910	...	...	...	...	...	24,910	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training	18,33,375	...	...	10,166	...	12,100	18,55,641	...	...	...	...
Technology—												
Polytechnic
High
Others	615	...
Total	...	38,03,344	...	...	10,264	...	12,894	38,26,502	...	...	615	...
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
Music	...	11,672	...	...	512	...	...	12,184	...	...	...	...
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
For Social Workers	...	13,680	...	...	...	...	...	13,680	...	...	...	...
Social (Adult) Education	...	8,78,236	...	...	...	...	360	8,78,596	...	...	...	...
Reformatory
Others	...	3,29,819	...	...	3,586	...	...	3,33,405	...	...	...	...
Total	...	12,33,407	...	...	4,098	...	360	12,37,865	...	...	...	...
Total (Direct) ...	4,50,735	3,12,66,963	5,043	11,541	25,43,711	9,862	87,572	3,43,75,427	7,031	77,07,458	27,62,806	14,055

Table V.B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

[illegible]

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture
Commerce
Education (Teachers' Training)
Engineering
Forestry
Law
Medicine
Physical Education
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others
<i>Total</i>
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Sociology
<i>Total</i>

Table-V-B Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions							
	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Muni- cipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total
					Central	State						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Edu- cation—												
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	79,830	..	2,33,896	1,80,058	41,083	..	5,39,917
High	93,270	397	..	2,55,275	...	66,054	..	2,66,593	2,41,665	1,965	1,966	5,78,243
Senior Basic	227	..	7,291	25,695	...	4,987		2,104		...	98	7,189
Middle/Junior High	22,457	500	5,870	9,85,026	...	2,43,689		7,74,957	1,71,085	17,015	1,08,202	13,14,948
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	7,221		..	13,60,416		5,35,014	...	18,97,750	11,891	...	8,701	24,53,356
Single-Teacher	413	2,998	18,818	12,49,700	..	16,868	88	77,408	1		314	94,679
Others	6,837	8,225	2,87,863	70,77,010		48,04,113	46,636	78,74,134	1,00,973	1,16,486	1,00,030	1,30,42,372
Pre-Primary		...	...	..		..		1,045	1,062		...	2,107
Total	1,30,425	12,120	3,19,842	1,09,53,122		57,50,605	46,724	1,11,32,587	7,06,735	1,76,549	2,19,311	1,80,32,811

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry	4,416	...	21,388	1,619	8,886	...	36,309
Medicine
Physical Education
Teachers' Training	100	...	33,649	888	...	...	34,637
Technology—
Polytechnic
High
Others	109	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	109	724	...	4,516	...	55,037	2,507	8,886	...	70,946
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
For Social Workers
Social (Adult) Education	72,000	...	...	...	72,000
Reformatory
Others
<i>Total</i>	72,000	...	...	...	72,000
Grand Total	1,30,425	12,120	3,19,951	1,09,53,846	...	57,55,121	46,724	1,12,59,924	7,09,242	1,85,435	2,19,311	1,81,75,757

Private Institutions

[illegible]

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (Teachers' Training)	...	81,750	...	...	31,701	99,410	22,259	2,35,120	4,104	20,238	170	24,512
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	10,75,237	...	...	1,000	1,72,983	2,95,662	1,58,240	17,03,122	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,75,237	81,750	...	1,000	2,04,684	3,95,072	1,80,490	19,38,242	4,104	20,238	170	24,512
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music	...	5,779	...	...	21,126	...	...	26,905	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	4,588	200	233	...	5,560	...	10,581	...	...	...	...
Sociology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	78,000	...	...	...	1,01,130	...	63,384	2,42,514	...	...	...	...
Total	78,000	10,367	200	233	1,22,256	5,560	63,384	2,80,000	...	...	...	...

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Institutions											
	Aided							Unaided				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowment etc.	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State										
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary ...	4,147	14,74,790	3,335	1,81,454	19,95,431	1,05,708	5,44,547	43,12,412	8,003	...	36,370	44,373
High	2,800	65,98,202	3,241	1,64,595	1,04,31,432	16,04,024	18,10,889	2,06,15,186	13,82,589	1,37,968	3,58,481(a)	18,79,038
Senior Basic	...	4,853	...	...	...	...	11,561	16,414	...	...	...	...
Middle/Junior High ...	33,072	19,83,312	99,011	2,09,348	14,50,595	6,15,767	11,22,159	55,13,264	1,80,405	41,319	3,22,352(b)	5,44,076
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	27,988	30,636	62,656	2,789	190	14,422	1,38,681	3,459	625	10,943	15,027
Primary—Single-Teacher	...	90,755	3,30,045	35,016	1,561	19,121	31,907	5,08,405	512	1,938	63,094(c)	65,544
Others	9,472	9,92,471	2,10,852	5,93,814	12,11,621	2,90,233	8,42,052	41,50,515	1,52,936	78,513	1,72,023(d)	4,03,472
Pre-Primary ...	...	41,376	...	1,950	94,706	37,165	31,096	2,06,293	1,01,492	19,308	41,591	1,62,391
Total ...	49,491	1,12,13,747	6,77,123	12,51,833	1,51,88,135	26,72,208	44,08,633	3,54,61,170	18,29,396	2,79,671	10,04,854	31,13,921
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture ...	...	720	...	...	...	...	2,748	3,468	...	...	...	...
Arts and crafts ...	...	1,10,115	200	5,080	1,42,364	1,36,903	1,63,123	5,57,785	30,630	14,238	21,805	66,673
Commerce ...	...	2,420	...	...	22,496	...	...	24,916	4,029	...	...	4,029
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry ...	...	1,18,337	100	50,731	31,080	59,881	1,15,599	3,75,728	477	...	3,237	3,714
Medicine ...	2,26,339	1,04,236	...	6,278	52,052	...	60,760	4,49,665	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	...	1,310	...	575	2,476	1,228	1,384	6,973	...	...	480	480
Teachers' Training	4,248	7,56,398	3,983	11,234	2,31,383	4,37,036	2,81,623	17,25,925	4,198	9,043	27,150	40,591
Technology—Polytechnic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	2,180	...	...	...	...	9,895	12,075	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,30,587	10,95,716	4,283	73,898	4,81,851	6,35,048	6,35,132	31,56,515	39,334	23,281	52,672	1,15,287

(a) Includes Rs. 32,961 as D.A. from State government funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 14,391 as D.A. from State government funds and Rs. 1,560 from municipal board funds.

(c) Includes Rs. 7,666 from district board funds.

(d) Includes Rs. 1,706 from State government funds, Rs. 1,575 from district board funds, and Rs. 384 from municipal board funds.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for Special Education—													
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped	
Physically Handicapped	..	10,272	..	480	3,845	7,254	1,872	23,723	...	...	...	...
Music	...	45,667	...	700	1,06,867	19,443	19,200	1,91,877	37,272	2,520	17,651	57,443	
Dancing	...	2,280	...	..	11,748	..	..	14,028	1,775	1,171	...	2,946
Other Fine Arts	...	2,800	...	1,500	1,673	..	8,378	14,351	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	14,621	476	722	5,310	33,090	98,982	1,53,201	890	160	1,490	2,540	
For Social Workers	
Social (Adult) Education	...	2,08,390	..	14,542	...	360	34,680	2,57,972	...	...	58	58
Reformatory	...	19,043	..	...	...	...	...	19,043	..	...	...	...
Others	...	2,85,308	240	3,240	6,132	1,12,180	49,013	4,56,113	..	...	...	...
Total	...	5,88,381	716	21,184	1,35,575	1,72,327	2,12,125	11,30,308	39,937	3,851	19,190	62,887	
Total (Direct)	...	15,69,541	1,45,83,348	6,82,322	13,54,784	1,79,55,220	42,20,166	60,59,178	4,64,24,619	23,05,171	3,40,204	11,55,126	38,00,501

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Total Direct Expenditure									
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers [included in col. (48)]
	Central	State							
	40	41 Rs.	42 Rs.	43 Rs.	44 Rs.	45 Rs.	46 Rs.	47 Rs.		48 Rs.	49 Rs.
Universities	...	60,000	...	...	1,32,310	24,152	1,30,609	3,47,071	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree Colleges—									
Arts (With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...	9,464	...	1,369	10,833	6,375
(Others	...	5,17,589	...	3,900	5,51,030	37,862	1,37,534	12,47,915	8,24,584
(With only Degree Science (Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts (With only Degree and (Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Others	1,36,226	19,51,636	...	2,736	16,67,965	2,29,394	2,16,592	42,04,549	25,97,494
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes	...	1,16,006	...	10,000	1,55,513	15,400	1,55,139	4,52,058	2,04,812
Others	...	3,71,247	...	...	1,77,229	46,306	6,763	6,01,545	4,35,131
Total	1,36,226	29,56,478	...	16,636	25,61,201	3,28,962	5,17,397	65,16,900	40,68,396

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
College for Professional Education—									
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (Teachers' Training)	...	5,23,729	...	...	50,560	1,19,648	23,030	7,16,967	4,09,941
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	12,61,607	...	...	1,000	1,83,783	2,95,662	1,58,243	19,00,292	6,53,165
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,61,607	5,23,729	...	1,000	2,34,343	4,15,310	1,81,270	26,17,259	10,63,106
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music	...	5,779	...	...	21,126	...	...	26,305	19,972
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	4,588	200	233	...	5,560	...	10,581	9,400
Sociology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	78,000	...	...	...	1,01,130	...	63,384	2,42,514	1,25,282
Total	78,000	10,367	200	233	1,22,256	5,560	63,384	2,80,000	1,54,654

Table V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Total Direct Expenditure									
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow-ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Ex- penditure on Salaries of Teachers (included in col. (48))
	Central	State							
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—									
Higher Secondary ..	4,406	30,53,430	3,335	4,23,350	25,00,318	1,46,791	5,83,169	67,14,799	43,12,510
High ..	2,800	1,43,62,680	1,47,288	4,31,188	1,35,99,542	17,49,767	21,75,926	3,24,63,191	2,31,31,134
Senior Basic ...	...	69,944	2,256	2,104	1,258	...	18,950	94,512	88,880
Middle/Junior High ..	1,27,897	80,10,895	5,86,840	9,87,826	20,22,834	6,79,037	15,58,807	1,39,74,136	98,48,004
Junior Basic/Basic									
Primary ...	15,686	23,10,628	4,85,927	19,60,406	29,226	815	34,518	48,31,206	32,88,764
Primary—									
Single-Teacher ...	1,985	17,10,043	6,91,623	1,14,240	3,055	24,057	1,06,555	26,51,558	20,06,371
Others ...	1,68,113	1,95,03,225	15,83,053	84,80,151	15,24,864	4,93,457	14,03,932	3,31,56,795	2,46,97,786
Pre-Primary ...	...	66,365	...	2,995	1,99,056	56,486	72,637	3,97,589	2,35,883
Total ...	3,20,887	4,90,87,210	35,00,322	1,24,02,260	1,98,80,153	31,50,410	59,54,544	9,42,95,786	6,76,09,332
Schools for Vocational Education—									
Agriculture ...	...	720	...	...	...	...	2,748	3,468	540
Arts and Crafts ...	...	1,29,793	200	5,080	1,72,994	1,51,141	1,84,923	6,44,136	3,83,456
Commerce ...	...	2,420	...	...	26,525	...	...	28,945	20,735
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry ...	...	3,63,380	100	72,119	33,274	68,767	1,19,630	6,57,270	3,66,670
Medicine ...	2,26,339	17,88,990	...	6,278	52,052	...	60,760	21,34,419	5, 5,682
Physical Education ...	...	26,220	...	575	2,476	1,228	1,864	32,363	16,578
Teachers Training	4,248	25,89,873	3,983	44,883	2,46,635	4,46,079	3,20,873	36,56,574	24,03,573
Technology—									
Polytechnic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	2,180	615	...	...	...	10,004	12,799	5,692
Total ...	2,30,587	49,03,576	4,898	1,28,935	5,33,956	6,67,215	7,00,807	71,69,974	37,22,926

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special Education—								
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	...	10,272	...	480	3,845	7,254	1,872	23,723
Music	...	57,339	...	700	1,44,651	21,963	36,851	2,61,504
Dancing	...	2,280	...	...	13,523	1,171	...	16,974
Other Fine Arts	...	2,800	...	1,500	1,673	...	8,378	14,351
Oriental Studies	...	14,621	476	722	6,200	33,250	1,00,472	1,55,741
For Social Workers	...	13,680	...	...	...	...	...	13,680
Social (Adult) Education	...	10,86,626	...	86,542	...	360	35,098	12,08,626
Reformatory	...	19,043	...	...	...	...	...	19,043
Others	...	6,15,127	240	3,240	9,718	1,12,180	49,013	7,89,518
Total	...	18,21,788	716	93,184	179,610	1,76,178	2,31,084	25,03,100
Total (Direct)	24,27,307	5,93,03,148	35,06,138	1,26,42,248	2,36,43,829	47,67,787	77,79,695	11,37,30,150
								7,80,06,779

Total Indirect Expenditure

Direction and Inspection	...	19,12,467	5,322	30,417	...	...	...	19,48,206
Buildings	2,79,964	30,87,729	1,78,055	4,00,372	3,39,650	18,36,700	13,55,918	74,78,388†
Scholarships and Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial Concessions	1,52,270	45,11,475	46,823	14,774	1,03,076	1,14,005	3,23,295	52,65,718
Hostel Charges	22,337	10,82,724	7,656	216	16,23,004	4,05,215	3,99,086	35,40,238
Miscellaneous	1,290	14,26,007	1,01,325	4,68,893	5,65,926	77,836	7,82,930	34,24,207
Total (Indirect)	4,55,861	1,20,20,402	3,39,181	9,14,672	26,31,656	24,33,756	28,61,229	2,16,56,757
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Direct and Indirect)	24,83,168	71,13,550	38,45,317	1,35,56,920	2,62,75,485	72,01,543	1,06,40,924	13,53,86,947
Total (Direct)—Boys	2,63,80,045	46,68,28,068	7,19,41,692	3,63,68,867	22,56,19,800	2,49,67,014	5,09,04,314	90,30,09,800
Total (Direct)—All Persons	2,84,07,352	52,61,91,216	7,54,47,828	4,90,11,115	24,92,63,628	2,97,34,801	5,86,84,009	1,01,67,39,950
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Boys	4,33,31,345	58,67,14,593	8,14,91,068	4,02,73,447	24,33,50,476	3,97,12,988	7,53,58,603	1,10,02,32,518
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons	4,58,14,513	65,80,98,143	8,53,36,383 (a)	5,38,30,367 (b)	26,96,25,961	4,69,14,511	8,59,99,527	1,24,56,19,425

† Includes Rs. 10,30,151 spent by the P.W.D.

(a) Includes grants of Rs. 89,90,291 for primary education, Rs. 36,07,023 for secondary education, Rs. 2,956 for industrial education in middle schools and Rs. 51,99,105 for dearness allowance for school teachers paid to district boards from State government funds in Bihar.

(b) Includes grants of Rs. 7,57,896 for primary education, Rs. 1,56,553 for secondary education, and Rs. 6,20,745 for dearness allowance to school teachers' paid to municipalities from State government funds in Bihar.

Table VI-A—Distribution of Pupils Receiving General Education by Classes and Age-Groups

		School Education													
Age-Group		No of Pupils in Classes													
		Pre-Primary	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Below 5	Boys	10,303	73,697	20,919	3	1		..	..		..	..		..	1,04,623
	Girls	9,096	26,219	12,330	1						..	..		..	47,646
5-6	Boys	3,523	9,24,022	1,44,850	13,607	961	58	16	1	..	..	..		..	10,87,038
	Girls	2,919	4,60,298	57,627	5,539	180	9	7		..	..	..		..	5,26,579
6-7	Boys	947	15,73,859	5,50,534	1,52,108	20,822	4,668	509	50	..	..	..		..	22,83,497
	Girls	877	6,98,034	2,38,936	48,543	6,146	711	61	17	..	..	..		..	9,93,325
7-8	Boys	427	10,07,454	8,50,823	4,21,959	1,02,52	25,138	8,100	470	60	..	..		..	24,16,951
	Girls	275	4,50,359	3,31,825	1,60,862	38,650	7,007	1,894	146	3	..	..		..	9,91,021
8-9	Boys	176	6,67,396	6,59,881	6,15,682	3,06,672	95,298	33,893	7,435	771	62	..		..	23,87,266
	Girls	93	2,66,906	2,76,059	2,29,613	1,10,477	29,361	7,681	1,769	121	8	..		..	9,22,088
9-10	Boys	91	2,97,598	4,37,217	5,49,089	4,88,354	2,26,758	99,565	31,271	6,634	724	13	1	..	21,37,315
	Girls	52	1,62,243	1,82,966	1,98,087	1,68,200	75,034	23,338	6,035	1,193	60	..		..	8,17,208
10-11	Boys	69	1,46,369	2,50,060	3,70,090	4,23,811	3,56,951	1,84,638	76,777	25,200	5,539	815	18	..	18,40,337
	Girls	16	93,938	1,12,632	1,45,278	1,46,683	1,05,730	45,922	18,589	4,168	477	46	1	..	6,73,480
11-12	Boys	51	68,257	1,43,562	2,36,747	3,31,550	3,07,893	2,50,040	1,59,565	62,365	25,997	5,065	501	26	15,91,625
	Girls	11	46,373	56,383	90,491	1,11,077	99,119	60,833	37,112	15,601	2,583	250	30	4	5,19,867
12-13	Boys	9	27,066	62,871	1,28,747	2,12,467	2,53,651	2,20,697	1,98,586	1,27,998	58,069	12,705	2,462	562	13,05,890
	Girls	4	13,419	23,623	43,309	65,973	67,721	52,217	45,685	31,809	9,933	1,478	247	66	3,55,514
13-14	Boys	4	10,88	28,130	59,150	1,07,650	1,50,329	1,59,918	1,75,434	1,63,955	1,01,263	32,513	9,720	2,780	10,01,134
	Girls	1	3,040	8,018	17,516	28,522	41,627	33,862	26,850	25,220	10,242	5,850	1,266	277	2,00,577

14-15	{ Boys Girls	1 ...	4,139 737	9,003 1,755	24,033 5,951	51,956 14,824	81,329 19,897	95,779 17,165	1,21,542 23,181	1,34,826 24,669	1,30,895 24,460	71,112 13,783	22,795 3,730	4,611 319	7,52,021 1,50,521			
15-16	{ Boys Girls	1 ...	1,565 1,267	2,898 402	10,654 1,649	22,861 5,501	48,660 8,069	51,286 9,137	74,217 12,517	99,325 14,814	1,10,982 16,304	98,996 18,295	37,714 8,893	8,752 635	5,67,911 97,483			
16-17	{ Boys Girls	... ...	266 31	1,106 113	2,793 427	6,476 929	15,309 1,763	22,740 3,706	42,158 6,207	61,451 7,254	74,372 10,377	80,248 12,590	44,931 8,921	9,476 421	3,61,346 52,742		
17-18	{ Boys Girls	... ...	97 19	341 27	1,002 130	2,028 166	4,112 473	10,708 1,203	20,280 2,618	31,561 2,953	46,077 5,303	55,132 7,607	34,831 6,161	6,297 194	2,12,466 26,854		
18-19	{ Boys Girls	... ...	34 2	107 7	426 38	761 44	1,402 154	3,080 457	8,765 939	13,848 1,202	20,332 1,554	34,183 3,977	25,434 3,977	3,141 67	1,11,513 12,418		
19-20	{ Boys Girls	... ...	15 6	41 4	100 13	213 32	538 119	1,142 195	2,854 378	4,879 453	9,005 618	16,424 1,506	15,393 1,366	1,429 33	52,033 4,723		
20-21	{ Boys Girls	... ...	26 5	15 5	25 5	69 20	135 32	364 91	1,121 209	1,559 138	3,583 207	6,898 479	7,273 684	443 21	21,516 1,896		
21-22	{ Boys Girls	... ...	9 1	5 3	13 3	5 4	23 3	69 24	260 48	327 42	951 56	2,609 252	2,739 265	96 8	7,106 709		
22-23	{ Boys Girls	... ...	... 1	3 2	5 2	4 6	14 2	16 10	99 11	124 28	255 26	792 75	1,037 81	29 3	2,378 247	
23-24	{ Boys Girls	... ...	... 1	2 3	3 1	4 2	6 2	8 11	23 17	85 24	131 9	301 35	459 35	20 2	1,042 142	
24-25	{ Boys Girls	... ...	10 1	1 3	3 1	4 5	3 3	2 6	14 25	43 11	67 4	115 10	205 11	... ...	467 80	
Over 25	{ Boys Girls	... ...	17 5	17 5	4 7	5 23	2 5	1 17	21 23	52 15	68 15	77 11	151 23	... ...	415 149	
Total	{ Boys Girls		15,303 13,344	48,021 22,935	184,314 13,027	25,862 9,474	25,862 6,974	243,194 4,568	15,722 2,558	277,114 1,923	42,576 7,350	9,209 1,398	943,735 837,913	5,884 66,244	4,180 35,741	2,055 2,003	37,662 64,252	1,82,458 213

Table VI-A—Distribution of Pupils Receiving General Education by Classes and Age-Groups—(Contd.).

[illegible]

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Over 25	Total
14-15	{ Boys 2,957 Girls 788	822 202	2,166 188	794 53	16 10	7 2	...	17 10	2 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,781 1,253
15-16	{ Boys 8,108 Girls 1,735	3,476 878	6,346 668	2,874 313	447 80	231 55	63 5	204 15	110 5	29 2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21,890 3,756
16-17	{ Boys 12,635 Girls 2,422	6,787 1,504	10,465 1,227	6,448 677	1,231 363	549 119	65 9	885 103	401 15	34 1	3 3	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	39,518 6,449
17-18	{ Boys 13,602 Girls 2,097	9,591 1,993	10,224 1,070	9,561 946	3,102 1,045	1,420 482	81 9	2,736 302	1,361 102	61 ...	171 15	60 5	31 8	3 ...	...	...	...	51,804 8,074
18-19	{ Boys 11,899 Girls 1,453	9,237 1,727	7,914 741	9,007 912	4,547 1,465	3,195 982	212 47	3,392 369	2,418 323	94 ...	253 74	112 22	124 5	52 1	1 2	...	...	52,457 8,122
19-20	{ Boys 9,157 Girls 1,104	8,294 1,084	5,456 362	7,068 588	5,099 1,052	3,953 942	299 81	3,329 339	3,251 301	150 15	588 200	263 66	267 32	149 26	7 2	5 ..	...	47,355 6,194
20-21	{ Boys 5,640 Girls 583	5,976 738	3,328 231	4,754 357	3,925 714	3,761 817	255 73	2,595 234	2,327 298	130 9	1,026 280	576 159	346 29	268 24	39 2	56 3	...	35,202 4,551
21-22	{ Boys 3,432 Girls 321	4,048 393	1,830 131	3,008 194	3,061 404	3,234 510	151 38	1,914 153	2,218 164	91 5	950 218	710 200	310 31	311 29	35 5	60 3	...	25,363 2,799
22-23	{ Boys 1,755 Girls 162	2,275 216	1,011 70	1,432 88	2,291 229	2,368 300	99 21	1,192 87	1,587 123	73 11	941 145	826 168	357 27	439 30	78 19	101 14	...	16,825 1,710
23-24	{ Boys 1,060 Girls 67	1,197 88	505 35	836 52	1,316 137	1,538 163	109 9	679 64	971 73	50 4	709 110	647 124	238 11	249 19	82 13	100 22	...	10,287 991
24-25	{ Boys 535 Girls 49	721 52	298 22	417 26	808 66	984 71	47 5	319 25	501 2	23 3	516 58	470 61	152 6	174 10	91 13	114 11	...	6,170 501
Over 25	{ Boys 862 Girls 67	1,042 74	281 21	431 24	1,377 109	1,449 117	248 10	362 40	584 26	41 7	845 61	789 57	169 7	237 7	311 26	255 20	...	9,283 673
Total	{ Boys 70,420† Girls 10,964†	53,565†† 8,989††	50,151 4,790	46,741 4,235	27,221 5,683	22,689 4,560	1,629 307	17,625 1,740	15,731 1,453	776 57	6,002 1,164	4,468 863	1,996 156	1,882 146	644 82	691 73	...	3,24,231 45,262

† Includes 29,926 boys and 2,297 girls of higher secondary schools.

†† Includes 18,279 boys and 1,681 girls of higher secondary schools.

Table VI-B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups

Age-Group		School Education											
		Teachers' Training		Engineering and Technology		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce		Arts and Crafts	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below 10	...	...	...	315	178	...	...	7	4	...	...	97	45
10-11	...	...	...	189	103	...	...	11	5	...	...	112	264
11-12	...	...	9	515	178	...	...	20	4	10	...	334	349
12-13	...	...	4	883	331	...	...	34	1	36	...	412	393
13-14	...	5	...	1,018	501	...	...	29	1	105	12	554	415
14-15	...	29	21	1,687	493	2	...	43	...	917	211	691	1,008
15-16	...	252	351	1,881	539	4	1	41	...	2,471	446	592	992
16-17	...	1,060	1,909	2,876	598	37	8	45	...	4,515	405	473	1,131
17-18	...	2,806	3,253	3,657	490	241	107	131	...	5,876	703	479	1,044
18-19	...	5,059	3,202	4,832	423	531	175	214	...	6,322	842	308	852
19-20	...	5,444	2,522	4,075	416	557	221	298	2	5,593	559	266	864
20-21	...	5,837	2,043	3,604	330	646	226	328	3	5,108	428	191	768
13-14 Boys	7	21,000	8,018	17,516	28,520	41,677	22,863	26,850	25,220	10,262	5,850	1,062	2,205
Girls	1	3,000	8,018	17,516	28,520	41,677	22,863	26,850	25,220	10,262	5,850	1,062	2,205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21-22	...	4,846	1,399	2,800	253	604	200	305	2	3,172	235	181	583
22-23	..	4,118	1,187	1,856	176	622	153	202	1	2,220	136	131	436
23-24	..	3,382	775	1,287	146	376	101	111	1	1,239	83	125	379
24-25	...	2,778	666	778	83	266	104	82	..	961	53	104	220
25-26	..	2,642	533	482	89	176	79	45	...	484	48	99	217
26-27	..	1,884	402	227	62	89	35	28	...	322	36	108	150
27-28	..	1,448	300	172	25	58	37	16	..	286	25	86	133
28-29	...	1,135	239	127	38	34	19	11	...	221	21	76	128
29-30	...	932	202	82	25	39	22	13	...	163	9	78	109
30-31	...	708	174	83	21	26	12	7	...	75	8	19	95
31-32	..	594	139	88	48	28	24	11	...	78	6	20	80
32-33	...	473	108	74	9	17	28	6	...	59	3	14	51
33-34	...	342	100	46	8	7	32	6	...	69	1	9	31
34-35	...	354	78	25	7	9	33	5	...	22		11	53
Over 35	..	920	139	79	29	24	30	33	...	91	12	24	223
Total	...	47,048(a)	19,755(a)	33,738(b)	5,539(b)	4,393(c)	1,646(c)	2,082(d)	24(d)	40,415	4,282	5,594	11,013

(a) Includes 231 boys and 54 girls in physical education.

(b) Includes 8,064 boys and 3 girls in engineering, 2,512 boys and 245 girls in technology, 13,065 boys and 5,351 girls in industry and 97 boys in marine training.

(c) Includes 4,309 boys and 1,646 girls in medicine and 84 boys in veterinary science.

(d) Includes 2,055 boys and 24 girls in agriculture and 27 boys in forestry.

Table VI-B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups—(Contd.)

Age-Group		School Education							
		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Below 10	...	60	940	8,140	2,249	20,558	5,080	29,177	8,496
10—11	...	77	687	4,171	812	10,426	1,783	14,986	3,654
11—12	...	145	421	4,964	874	8,641	1,242	14,639	3,077
12—13	...	149	357	6,632	784	9,766	1,924	17,912	3,794
13—14	...	161	314	7,332	600	10,471	2,067	19,675	3,910
14—15	...	433	518	6,510	487	23,646	2,994	33,958	5,732
15—16	...	435	481	6,480	349	26,364	3,493	38,520	6,657
16—17	...	590	337	7,082	257	31,532	3,776	48,120	8,471
17—18	...	568	12	6,302	208	28,238	3,885	48,298	10,102
18—19	...	622	317	5,854	129	32,566	3,463	56,308	9,403
19—20	...	625	201	5,388	93	29,726	3,673	51,972	8,551
20—21	...	508	150	4,753	68	25,006	3,476	45,981	7,492
20—21	...	5,837	2,043	3,604	390	47,827	5,922	104,804	18,918

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
21-22	...	351	109	4,109	48	23,561	3,933	39,929	6,762
22-23	...	270	18	3,220	48	24,342	3,978	36,881	6,193
23-24	...	180	48	2,652	82	22,489	2,776	31,841	4,391
24-25	...	131	41	2,122	68	22,659	2,647	29,881	3,882
25-26	...	94	29	1,345	76	21,809	2,534	27,176	3,604
26-27	...	67	30	880	46	17,574	2,292	21,179	3,053
27-28	...	59	13	729	34	15,744	1,907	18,398	2,474
28-29	...	26	13	576	28	16,980	2,001	19,186	2,487
29-30	...	28	11	376	35	15,855	2,363	17,566	2,776
30-31	...	49	8	345	43	13,914	1,872	15,226	2,233
31-32	...	23	7	250	39	12,294	2,434	13,386	2,777
32-33	...	15	8	292	14	11,329	2,509	12,279	2,730
33-34	...	10	3	184	5	12,577	1,824	13,250	2,004
34-35	...	10	2	106	20	15,569	2,328	16,111	2,521
Over 35	...	42	12	238	29	77,652	6,366	79,103	6,840
Total	...	5,638	5,597	91,032	7,525	5,18,188 (a)	79,625 (b)	8,11,128	1,34,066

(a) Excludes 3,88,193 boys in schools for adults whose age-wise distribution is not available.

(b) Excludes 91,935 girls in schools for adults whose age-wise distribution is not available.

Table VI.B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups—(Contd.)

Collegiate Education								
Age-Group	Education (Teachers' Training)		Engineering and Technology		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Below 10
10-11
11-12
12-13
13-14
14-15	4	...
15-16	...	11	9	...	4	...	78	...
16-17	...	23	242	1	81	48	229	...
17-18	...	36	107	2	679	170	287	...
18-19	...	34	142	1,645	2	1,428	282	383
19-20	...	81	146	2,400	3	1,611	349	547
20-21	...	147	180	2,528	1	1,983	330	730

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
21-22 ...	229	212	2,244	3	2,016	340	724	7
22-23 ...	345	224	1,565	2	1,920	277	600	3
23-24 ...	416	210	1,069	2	1,426	216	361	...
24-25 ...	474	162	590	1	1,145	165	294	1
25-26 ...	363	174	363	1	993	129	213	...
26-27 ...	364	142	175	1	653	75	79	...
27-28 ...	317	115	97	1	384	46	67	...
28-29 ...	258	102	40	2	302	39	52	...
29-30 ...	198	73	27	...	185	26	27	...
30-31 ...	218	60	12	...	147	14	12	...
31-32 ...	109	22	15	...	113	17	10	...
32-33 ...	113	29	3	...	79	11	5	...
33-34 ...	106	29	2	...	75	9	4	...
34-35 ...	74	20	2	...	63	7	5	...
Over 35 ...	491	75	1	...	238	11	9	...
Total ...	4,373(a)	2,259(a)	13,936(b)	22(b)	15,525(c)	2,561(c)	4,720(d)	17(d)

(a) Includes 59 boys and 16 girls in physical education.

(b) Includes 12,293 boys and 11 girls in engineering, 30 boys in engineering (school standard), 1,555 boys and 11 girls in technology, 58 boys in technology (school standard) and excludes 15 boys in technology whose age-wise distribution is not available.

(c) Includes 14,087 boys and 2,552 girls in medicine and 1,438 boys and 9 girls in veterinary science.

(d) Includes 4,457 boys and 17 girls in agriculture and 263 boys in forestry.

Table VII A—Teachers in Schools for General Education.

Type of Institution	Trained										Untrained			
	Graduate		Passed Inter- mediate or Matriculate		Non-Matriculate		Total			Graduate				
										Certificated		Uncertificated		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All persons	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Pre-Primary Schools	22	66	32	170	85	282	139	518	657	5	12	1	19	
Basic Schools—														
Junior Basic/														
Basic Primary ...	24	9	2,301	380	49,369	3,068	51,694	3,457	55,151	776	93	22	33	
Senior Basic	9	...	799	68	1,865	233	2,673	301	2,974	...	...	4	..
Total ...	33	9	3,100	448	51,234	3,301	54,367	3,758	58,125	776	93	26	33	
Primary Schools—														
Government ...	44	78	4,883	1,165	26,408	5,967	31,340	7,160	38,500	5	10	19	13	
District Board ...	3	1	8,230	517	93,415	12,802	1,01,648	13,320	1,14,968	3	...	18	..	
Municipal Board ...	58	40	2,546	1,244	18,827	10,114	21,431	11,398	32,829	12		41	5	
(Aided	105	172	9,845	4,877	66,268	21,379	76,218	26,428	1,02,646	28	40	45	51	
(Unaided	4	10	178	64	1,378	471	1,560	545	2,105	4	1	4	7	
Total	214	251	25,687	7,867	2,06,296	50,733	2,32,197	58,851	2,91,048	52	51	127	76	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Middle/Junior High Schools—													
Government ...	680	242	4,648	1,07	4,852	1,849	10,180	3,108	13,288	254	48	503	58
District Board ...	267	7	2,765	77	13,701	726	16,733	810	17,543	141	11	255	5
Municipal Board ...	72	40	629	218	818	528	1,519	786	2,305	10	19	26	2
Private (Aided ...	543	21	3,101	1,298	3,681	1,461	7,325	3,023	10,348	296	85	765	166
Private (Unaided ...	221	40	796	125	1,269	148	2,286	313	2,599	125	13	298	32
Total ...	1,783	500	11,939	2,735	24,321	4,715	38,043	8,040	46,083	826	176	1,847	263
High/Higher Secondary Schools—													
Government ...	5,474	1,621	3,578	1,685	1,426	97	10,478	4,280	14,758	952	173	2,023	421
District Board ...	2,082	85	4,822	225	2,281	44	9,185	354	9,539	30	...	1,128	26
Municipal Board ...	1,328	187	1,537	267	618	73	3,483	527	4,010	100	17	885	59
Private (Aided ...	16,532	3,623	13,347	4,210	4,540	1,870	34,419	9,703	44,122	4,459	770	10,766	1,546
Private (Unaided ...	1,889	259	1,190	270	770	73	3,849	602	4,451	576	52	2,972	171
Total ...	27,305	5,775	24,474	6,657	9,635	3,034	61,414	15,466	76,880	6,117	1,012	17,778	2,223
Grand Total ...	29,357	6,691	65,232	17,877	2,91,571	62,065	3,86,160	86,633	4,72,793	7,776	1,344	19,775	2,614

Table VII.A—Teachers in Schools for General Education—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Untrained												Grand Total		
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate				Total						
	Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated		Uncertificated								
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Pre-Primary Schools ...	9	15	14	52	8	34	40	186	77	318	395	216	836	1,052	
Basic Schools—															
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	670	132	627	49	17,290	1,614	8,076	1,730	27,461	3,651	31,112	79,155	7,108	86,263	
Senior Basic ...	28	3	101	2	28	2	203	23	364	30	394	3,037	331	3,368	
Total ...	698	135	728	51	17,318	1,616	8,279	1,753	27,825	3,681	31,506	82,192	7,439	89,631	
Primary Schools—															
Government ...	1,688	467	5,318	672	7,703	1,062	32,801	5,376	47,541	7,600	55,144	76,884	14,760	93,644	
District Board ...	953	142	6,837	181	14,978	1,539	39,220	3,838	62,009	5,700	67,709	1,63,657	19,020	1,82,677	
Municipal Board ...	393	312	612	228	1,406	978	2,896	1,645	5,360	3,158	8,518	26,791	14,556	41,347	
(Aided ...	987	532	4,320	661	5,655	911	31,333	3,682	42,968	5,330	48,348	1,19,186	32,308	1,51,494	
Private (
(Unaided ...	16	125	446	108	333	85	4,329	541	5,281	867	6,148	6,941	1,412	8,253	
Total ...	4,196	1,568	17,533	1,853	30,075	4,575	1,11,179	15,082	1,63,162	23,205	1,86,367	3,95,359	82,056	4,77,415	

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Middle-Junior High Schools—														
Government ...	1,954	241	4,265	500	1,709	464	2,767	745	11,452	2,056	13,508	21,632	5,164	26,796
District Board ...	1,142	37	2,255	40	713	150	2,410	333	6,916	576	7,492	23,649	1,386	25,035
Municipal Board ...	196	24	286	78	31	30	172	151	721	304	1,025	2,240	1,090	3,330
(Aided Private ...)	1,508	318	6,337	650	753	291	2,179	888	11,838	2,398	14,236	19,163	5,421	24,584
(Unaided Private ...)	740	49	1,913	118	453	27	928	124	4,457	363	4,820	6,743	676	7,419
Total ...	5,540	669	15,056	1,386	3,689	962	8,450	2,241	35,384	6,697	41,081	73,427	13,737	87,164
High/Higer Secondary Schools—														
Government ...	778	188	2,00	508	651	320	729	477	7,135	2,087	9,222	17,613	6,367	23,980
District Board ...	31	1	501	21	24		1,358	35	3,072	83	3,155	12,257	437	12,694
Municipal Board ...	170	24	456	40	46		296	38	1,953	178	2,131	5,496	705	6,141
(Aided Private ...)	4,527	638	9,870	1,377	1,834	530	3,014	735	34,470	5,646	40,116	68,889	15,349	84,238
(Unaided Private ...)	624	49	2,902	196	200	34	606	72	7,880	574	8,454	11,729	1,176	12,905
Total ...	6,130	950	15,731	2,142	2,755	884	6,003	1,367	64,610	8,568	63,078	115,924	24,934	1,39,958
Grand Total ...	16,578	3337	49,062	5,484	63,815	8,071	1,33,957	20,618	2,80,958	41,469	3,22,427	6,67,112	1,23,102	7,95,220

Table VII-B—Teachers in Schools for Vocational and Special Education

Type of Institution	Number of Teachers								
	Possessing a Degree		Possessing a Diploma/Certificate		Possessing no Degree/Diploma/Certificate		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Schools for Vocational Education—									
Agriculture	115	...	46	1	32	1	193	2	195
Arts and Crafts	27	19	280	424	266	90	573	533	1,106
Commerce	331	7	1,028	32	138	...	1,497	39	1,536
Engineering	193	3	236	...	15	12	444	15	459
Forestry	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Medicine	105	21	613	122	483	127	1,201	270	1,471
Industry	262	25	190	37	1	7	453	69	522
Marine Training	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Physical Education	61	3	284	25	235	18	580	46	626
Teachers' Training	1,897	576	1,318	553	543	156	3,758	1,285	5,043
Technology—Polytechnic	202	...	440	1	123	...	765	1	766
High	72	...	133	3	115	...	320	3	323
Others	28	1	63	5	26	2	117	8	125
Total	3,300	655	4,631	1,803	1,977	413	9,908	2,271	12,179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Schools for Special Education--									
For the Handicapped--									
Mentally Handicapped		3	1	8	2	3	3	14	17
Physically Handicapped	...	53	3	200	81	124	26	377	497
Music	..	40	16	245	48	163	29	448	541
Dancing	1	1	24	3	25	29
Other Fine Arts	...	35	2	172	7	15	5	222	236
Oriental Studies	..	3,337	12	5,107	86	1,503	37	9,947	10,082
For Social Workers	...	12	4	18	7	12	3	42	56
Social (Adult) Education	..	18	5	2,433	734	2,227	292	4,678	5,709
Reformatory	..	11	3	129	15	47	1	187	206
Others	...	47	15	184	115	1,444	98	1,675	1,903
Total	...	3,553	63	3,490	1,102	5,361	497	17,604	19,266
Grand Total		6,853	718	13,121	2,305	7,538	910	27,512	31,445

Table VIII—Examination Results

Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Private	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Degree and Other Equi- valent Examinations:												
Arts and Science—												
D. Litt./D.Sc.	2	20	22	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ph.D./D.Phil.	95	71	166	84	54	138	...	4	22	17	4	21
M. Litt.	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	6	6	...	5	5
M.A.	3,901	2,553	6,454	3,144	1,851	4,995	813	503	1,316	656	403	1,059
M.Sc.	1,885	134	2,019	1,490	89	1,579	115	10	125	94	7	101
B.A. (Hons.)	4,333	311	4,644	2,796	165	2,961	1,163	91	1,261	959	56	1,015
B.Sc. (Hons.)	1,167	46	1,213	824	23	847	79	4	83	60	1	61
B.A.	22,125	13,289	35,414	11,426	5,905	17,331	3,301	3,221	6,522	2,125	1,533	3,658
B.Sc.	14,326	5,468	20,394	7,707	1,698	9,405	1,269	469	1,738	667	191	858
Education—												
M. Ed.	230	6	236	156	4	160	65	1	66	53	1	54
B. Ed., B.T. etc.	3,853	687	4,540	3,248	453	3,701	1,363	178	1,541	1,095	109	1,204
Engineering—												
Master of C.E.	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of E.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	1,253	115	1,368	843	80	923	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E.	918	56	974	581	35	616	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of E.E.	681	42	723	498	30	528	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	70	...	78	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bachelor of Tele-Communication	...	52	13	65	42	7	49	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Highways	...	12	7	19	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—
M.D.	...	124	62	186	33	11	44	25	18	43	5	6	11
M.S.	...	112	53	165	30	11	41	3	...	3	2	...	2
M.Sc. (Pharmacy)	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B.B.S.	...	3,272	30	3,302	1,488	24	1,512	579	11	590	314	5	319
M. Obstetrics	6	6	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
Post-Graduate Diploma in Medicine	...	285	18	303	154	13	167	95	2	97	47	1	48
B.D.S.	...	11	...	11	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Medical)	...	6	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Nursing)	31	...	31	30	...	30
M.E. (Public Health)	...	11	...	11	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	...	9	...	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tibbia	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	...	114	...	114	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII—Examination Results—(Contd.)

Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Re- cognised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Re- cognised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Re- cognised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Re- cognised Institu- tions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Veterinary Science— B. Sc. (Vet.) ...	314	3	317	234	3	237	2	...	2	1	...	1
Agriculture— Master of Agriculture ...	176	20	196	151	15	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associate of I.A.R.I. ...	43	...	43	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	1,110	97	1,207	878	72	950	1	...	1	1	...	1
Forestry— Superior Forest Service ...	34	...	34	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology— Master of Technology ...	81	3	84	78	3	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Technology ...	375	9	384	296	8	304	2	...	2	2	...	2
Commerce— M. Com. ...	660	108	768	610	102	712	1	...	1	1	...	1
B. Com. (Hons.) ...	42	5	47	37	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Com. ...	10,239	1,710	11,949	5,448	567	6,015	24	3	27	16	1	17
Law— Master of Laws ...	28	29	57	12	3	15	...	1	1	...	1	1
Bachelor of Laws ...	6,280	574	6,854	4,080	329	4,409	157	28	185	96	17	113
Certificate of Proficiency in Law ...	102	...	102	87	...	87	1	...	1	1	...	1
Library Science— Master of Library Science ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Library Science ...	70	1	71	56	...	56	17	...	17	12	...	12
Oriental Learning— M.O.L. ...	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.O.L. (Hons.) ...	2	5	7	2	5	7	...	1	1	...	1	1
B.O.L. ...	10	13	23	7	11	18	3	...	3	2	...	2
Oriental Titles ...	2,890	11,364	14,254	1,423	4,216	5,639	43	9,953	9,996	23	4,046	4,069

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Miscellaneous Diplomas—												
Diploma/Certificate in Applied Art and Architecture ...	137	59	196	85	33	118	19	5	24	11	2	13
Diploma of Co-operative College ...	31	8	39	26	8	34	3	2	5	3	2	5
Diploma in Physical Education ...	107	2	109	105	2	107	25	2	27	23	2	25
Diploma in Journalism ...	42	17	59	32	2	34	10	1	11	6		6
Diploma in Ayurvedacharya	41	...	41	36	...	36	1	...	1	1	...	1
L.C.P.S./L.S.M.F./L.M.S./R.M.P./M.C.P.S./F.C.P.S.	166		166	103	...	103	36	...	36	17	..	17
Intermediate, and Other Equivalent Examinations:												
Intermediate in Arts ...	57,137	36,505	93,642	25,977	17,579	43,556	9,233	6,618	15,851	5,663	3,154	8,817
Intermediate in Science ...	45,511	11,640	5,151	19,767	3,408	23,175	3,482	1,258	4,740	1,833	455	2,288
Intermediate/Diploma in Commerce	12,400	2,067	14,467	6,723	883	7,606	235	21	256	174	16	190
Intermediate/Diploma/Licentiate in Agriculture	627	36	663	340	12	352	...	...	..	..	...	...
Diploma/Certificate in Engineering	2,665	255	2,920	1,442	137	1,579	...	..	...	...	..	...

Table VIII—Examination Results—(Contd.).

Examination	Boys						Girls						
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed			
	From Recognis- ed Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recognis- ed Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Diploma/Certificate in Veterinary Science ...	46	...	46	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma/Certificate in Teaching ...	651	90	741	433	53	486	598	55	653	431	14	445	...
Diploma/Certificate in Technology	2,058	..	2,058	1,227	...	1,227	78	...	78	65	...	65	...
Diploma in Indian Music	127	8	135	93	7	100	31	15	46	19	11	30	...
Forest Ranger's Course	94	...	94	94	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Examinations :-													
On Completion of High School Course~													
Higher Secondary	2,218	117	2,335	1,652	60	1,712	343	35	378	247	14	261	...
Matriculation, School Leaving Certificate etc.	3,74,471	1,32,487	5,06,958	1,84,366	38,148	2,22,514	48,749	23,772	72,521	26,463	9,113	35,576	...
Anglo-Indian and Euro- pean High School, Cambridge Senior etc.	685	10	695	530	8	538	582	1	583	457	1	458	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
On Completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—												
Senior Basic/Junior High/Middle ...	46,595	20,521	4,90,116	3,76,053	11,817	3,87,870	81,976	4,602	86,573	69,111	3,115	72,226
Anglo-Indian and European Middle, Cambridge Junior etc. ...	1,33,357	9,264	1,48,221	97,313	2,501	99,844	36,704	2,029	38,733	12,088	465	12,553
On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—												
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	16,83,445	14,418	17,03,863	14,29,367	12,491	14,41,858	4,70,698	3,989	4,74,687	3,85,082	3,449	3,88,531
On Completion of Vocational and Special Education School Course—												
Teachers Training ...	28,563	11,942	40,505	22,649	3,009	25,638	10,731	1,622	12,353	8,105	482	8,587
Engineering, Technology and Industry ...	12,672	6,036	18,708	8,761	3,207	11,963	1,346	662	2,008	1,012	624	1,636
Agriculture and Forestry	1,054	22	1,076	1,009	11	1,020	10	...	10	10	...	10
Commerce ...	9,486	14,786	24,272	4,844	6,501	11,345	975	819	1,794	584	439	1,023
Music and Dancing ...	642	2,776	3,418	491	1,639	2,130	734	3,196	3,930	641	2,008	2,649
Arts and Crafts ...	1,713	3,808	5,521	1,169	1,477	2,646	3,775	492	4,267	3,199	332	3,511
Other Fine Arts ...	266	14	210	190	19	200	34	...	34	21	...	21
Oriental Studies ...	19,563	3,195	22,718	10,630	1,251	11,881	729	165	894	389	56	415
Physical Education ...	340	...	340	325	...	325	71	...	71	71	...	71
Medicine ...	1,087	...	1,087	582	...	582	534	...	534	444	...	444

Table IX—Progress of Compulsory Primary Education

Type of Area	Number of Towns/Cities or Villages under Compulsion	Total Estimated Population of the Children of School- going Age in Area (s) under Compulsion	Number of Institutions where Compulsion was in force	Number of Pupils on Rolls under Compulsion	
				Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Urban (Towns and Cities)					
For Boys only	211	7,72,571	4,073	5,63,072	37,598
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...
For Both Boys and Girls	429	15,58,352	5,544	6,33,075	4,67,658
Total	640	23,30,923	9,622	11,96,147	5,05,256
Rural (Villages)					
For Boys only	7,292	3,34,497	2,681	2,27,156	400
For Girls only	...	..	...	..	...
For Both Boys and Girls	24,769	38,29,227	23,579	16,18,314	10,87,993
Total	32,061	41,63,724	26,260	18,45,470	10,88,393
Grand Total	32,701	64,94,647	35,882	30,41,617	15,93,649

Table IX—Progress of Compulsory Primary Education—(Contd.)

Coercive Measures taken							
Type of Area	No. of Notices Issued	No. of Attendance Orders Passed	Prosecutions			No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure
			For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance	Fines Realised		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.		Rs.
Urban (Towns and Cities)							
For Boys only	1,33,732	48,513	9,373	7,108	8,223	290	1,16,90,148
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Both Boys and Girls	90,521	38,609	10,582	18,642	7,784	41	79,71,648
Total	2,24,253	87,122	19,955	25,750	16,007	331	1,96,61,796
Rural (Villages)							
For Boys only	58,591	27,426	6,192	9,655	13,059	404	17,89,317
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Both Boys and Girls	3,08,949	1,24,926	15,687	45,131	13,044	188	2,79,07,516
Total	3,67,540	1,52,352	21,879	54,786	26,103	592	2,96,96,833
Grand Total	5,91,793	2,39,474	41,834	80,536	42,110	923*	5,33,50,629†

* Includes 60 attendance officers whose details are not available.

† Includes Rs. 39,92,000 details of which are not available.

Table X—Statistics of Education in Rural Areas

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions				No. of Pupils				Expenditure (Direct and Indirect)
	Managed by Government	Managed by District Boards	Managed by Private Bodies	Total	In Government Institutions	In District Board Institutions	In Private Institutions	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1									From Govt. Funds
									10
For Boys									Rs.
Universities	2	2	...	...	2,482	2,482	20,46,873
Colleges for General Education	...	1	...	31	...	...	8,640	8,738	10,22,436
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	...	8	...	25	835	...	2,452	3,287	95,01,700
Schools for General Education—									
High: Higher Secondary	...	230	375	3,187	82,560	1,23,798	7,86,153	9,92,511	1,97,03,266
Senior Basic	...	366	24	401	64,557	5,563	2,177	72,297	26,79,753
Middle/Junior High	...	1,982	3,938	10,174	2,70,772	6,15,145	4,07,774	12,93,691	2,03,42,275
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	1,719	24,724	28,101	1,37,500	20,47,446	83,127	22,68,073	2,85,92,675
Primary	...	34,838	64,355	1,52,217	22,68,676	57,17,209	33,36,148	1,13,22,033	17,92,26,618
Pre-Primary	...	2	...	37	53	...	1,935	1,988	16,188
Total	...	39,137	93,516	1,94,117	28,24,118	85,09,161	46,17,314	1,39,50,593	25,05,60,775
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—									
Agriculture	...	13	1	15	596	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	19	...	82	447	21	72	689	6,61,135
Social (Adult) Education	...	3,377	120	15,887	1,39,869	2,570	1,041	1,488	55,323
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	...	3	...	8	206	...	...	...	25,59,676
Teachers' Training	...	159	12	244	10,899	373	148	354	36,070
Others	...	766	4	2,699	34,390	93	4,444	15,716	41,57,160
Total	...	4,337	137	14,461	1,86,407	3,057	3,23,927	5,13,391	1,18,23,724

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
For Girls									Rs.
Colleges for General Education		...	1	1	...	...	38	38	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	...	...	1	1	...	...	222	222	...
Schools for General Education—									
High/Higher Secondary	...	12	...	81	93	6,313	...	25,752	32,065 6,61,027
Senior Basic	...	2	3	1	6	184	667	164	1,015 37,772
Middle/Junior High	...	127	211	262	600	17,100	18,801	28,945	64,846 14,09,943
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	121	1,659	137	1,917	7,020	1,04,091	6,202	1,17,313 14,08,642
Primary	...	19,09	3,538	2,028	7,475	1,15,847	2,81,585	79,916	4,77,348 86,08,174
Pre-Primary	...	1	...	3	4	77	...	78	155 6,473
Total ...	2,172	5,411	2,512	10,095	1,46,541	4,05,144	1,41,057	6,92,742	1,21,32,031
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—									
Agriculture	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	9	720
Arts and Crafts	...	...	34	34	...	...	2,158	2,158	9,577
Social (Adult) Education*	...	643	...	950	1,593	17,830	...	18,709	36,539 1,84,492
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	...	1	...	1	2	10	...	17	27 12,946
Teachers' Training	...	4	...	19	23	216	...	1,086	1,302 3,18,118
Others	...	7	...	7	14	387	...	465	852 1,50,310
Total ...	655	...	1,012	1,667	18,443	...	22,444	40,887	6,76,563
Grand Total	46,310	99,064	79,500	2,24,874	31,76,442	89,17,362	51,18,576	1,72,12,380	28,77,64,102

* Excludes figures for Madhya Pradesh as the same are not available.

Table X—Statistics of Education in Rural Areas—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect)				No. of Teachers			
	From District Board Funds	From Fees	From Other Sources	Total	In Govern-ment Institutions	In District Board Institutions	In Private Institutions	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys								
Universities ...		3,89,353	10,84,093	35,20,249		...	251	251
Colleges for General Education	1,810	18,40,275	7,32,712	35,97,233	10	...	560	570
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ...	3,442	9,45,284	19,17,556	1,23,67,982	141	..	325	466
Schools for General Education								
High/Higer Secondary ..	28,85,314	3,21,30,662	93,43,197	6,40,62,439	4,185	5,342	31,045	40,572
Senior Basic ...	25,999	1,40,087	1,75,627	30,19,466	2,651	199	98	2,948
Middle/Junior High ...	1,03,87,839	1,33,02,662	46,28,530	4,86,61,306	12,368	22,224	18,576	53,168
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	78,80,561	21,67,607	4,01,574	3,90,49,417	4,331	59,140	2,129	65,600
Primary ..	4,92,81,925	9,10,514	90,27,546	23,84,46,603	64,875	1,63,037	1,15,398	3,43,310
Pre-Primary	960	30,169	36,155	83,472	2		72	74
Total ...	7,04,60,598	1,86,81,701	2,36,19,629	39,33,22,703	88,412	2,49,942	1,67,318	5,05,672
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—								
Agriculture	10,311	2,800	61,668	7,35,914	54	6	12	72
Arts and Crafts ..	850	480	28,310	84,963	32	...	114	146
Social (Adult) Education	2,418	...	73,930	26,36,024	938	122	2,783	3,843
Music, Dancing and Other								
Fine Arts ...	...	912	9,726	46,708	12	...	14	26
Teachers' Training ...	70,631	1,62,624	3,30,859	47,21,280	741	30	328	1,099
Others ...	1,25,922	1,32,627	37,46,084	83,53,993	1,304	12	5,746	7,062
Total ...	2,10,138	2,99,443	42,50,577	1,65,83,882	3,081	170	8,997	12,248

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Girls								
Colleges for General Education		6,254	68,963	75,217	..	...	7	7
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ...		1,08,485	7,34,781	8,43,266	...	...	54	54
Schools for General Education—								
High/Higher Secondary ...	1,104	3,89,431	2,53,771	13,05,333	241	..	1,357	1,598
Senior Basic ...	468	173	15,777	54,190	8	15	11	34
Middle/Junior High ...	4,19,806	2,21,552	6,70,952	27,16,253	801	874	1,581	3,256
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,99,983	18,931	21,800	19,49,356	285	2,926	169	3,380
Primary ...	22,91,152	23,829	5,33,009	1,14,56,161	3,747	7,499	3,106	14,352
Pre-Primary ...	..	4,759	5,600	16,732	3		4	7
<i>Total</i> ...	32,06,513	6,58,575	15,00,909	1,74,98,028	5,085	11,314	6,228	22,627
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—								
Agriculture ..	..	...	2,748	3,468	...	...	2	2
Arts and Crafts ...	...	1,596	28,714	40,287	...	...	71	71
Social (Adult) Education	...	...	718	1,85,210	498	...	2	500
Music, Dancing and Other								
Fine Arts ...	...	484	100	13,530	2	...	1	3
Teachers' Training ...	78	19,448	98,141	4,35,785	24	...	79	103
Others ...	240	90	8,620	1,59,260	15	...	36	51
<i>Total</i> ...	318	21,618	1,39,041	8,37,540	539	...	191	730
Grand Total ...	7,38,82,819	6,29,50,658	3,40,48,521	44,86,46,100	97,268	2,61,426	1,83,931	5,42,625

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions

Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by												
Type of Institution	Central Government				State Government				Institution itself			
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
University Teaching Departments	344	24	3,27,003	25,751	1,309	97	4,50,368	32,373	872	131	2,35,837	40,376
Research Institutions	25	2	30,575	2,200	13	1	4,490	480	31	6	14,596	1,860
Colleges for General Education												
Degree College—												
Arts (Degree Classes)	14	1	2,852	98	236	25	36,799	3,160	7	2	3,750	540
(Others)	250	66	66,251	32,122	595	73	1,37,223	16,209	324	83	41,408	13,982
Science (Degree Classes)	6	...	11,70	...	200	19	48,286	3,228	170	8	55,931	5,400
(Others)	121	1	45,669	303	140	17	28,982	3,620	24	4	4,215	905
Arts and (With only												
Science (Degree Classes)	26	2	22,130	776	132	34	27,515	4,264	106	7	20,211	1,580
(Others)	1,146	116	4,76,611	30,633	12,761	1,437	29,73,948	2,60,869	4,863	723	3,85,840	77,810
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate												
Classes	54	9	19,305	3,841	2,055	65	3,00,693	9,171	516	21	45,904	2,451
Others	1	...	405	...	283	8	9,262	780	67	2	776	72
Total	1,618	195	6,44,593	87,776	16,402	1,678	35,62,708	3,01,301	6,077	830	5,58,065	1,03,140

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by								Total of All Scholarship and Stipends			
	Local Boards				Other Agencies							
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
University Teaching Departments ...	7		1,620		646	52	2,51,009	13,567	3,178	304	12,65,837	1,12,067
Research Institutions ...	..	..	..	..	31	..	39,179	..	98	9	88,839	4,540
Colleges for General Education :												
Degree Colleges-												
(With only												
Arts (Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	13	2	8,221	1,296	270	30	51,652	5,094
(Others	5	..	278	..	147	96	23,929	8,747	1,321	318	2,69,089	71,060
(With only												
Science(Degree Classes	1		75		41	5	5,074	2,252	418	32	1,20,736	10,880
(Others	..		..		70	2	16,870	290	355	24	95,736	5,118
(With only												
Arts and Science (Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	162	34	42,356	5,167	426	77	1,12,212	12,187
(Others	114	7	15,691	1,051	3,022	500	1,37,516	75,346	21,906	2,783	42,89,606	4,65,709
Intermediate Colleges-												
With only Intermediate												
Classes	5	..	810		627	80	1,10,351	10,716	3,257	175	4,77,063	26,182
Others	10	..	407		55	6	3,351	492	416	16	14,151	1,344
Total ..	135	7	17,261	1,051	1,137	725	6,47,018	1,04,306	28,363	3,455	54,30,245	5,97,574

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Colleges for Professional Education—					83				689	5			
Agriculture	...	27	...	5,226	...	...	45,136	...	650	7	2,21,144	300	
Commerce	...	7	...	1,020	...	...	13,804	235			1,21,142	653	
Education (Teachers' Training)	...	47	...	19,790	...	366	32	58,944	22,560	955	653		
Engineering	...	45	...	7,828	...	...	...	1,84,349	2,988	9	3,73,113	2,26,372	
											12,69,827	5,322	
Forestry	14	...	13,344	...	263	2,87,846	...	
Law	...	1	...	200	...	19	...	2,680	...	275	13	78,751	2,749
Medicine	...	56	6	15,074	1,220	138	149	61,213	90,778	2,112	553	11,29,052	2,85,771
Physical Education	125	38	22,725	6,399
Technology	...	11	...	1,250	...	32	...	17,533	...	357	8	1,69,591	1,210
Veterinary Science	...	13	...	2,722	...	61	...	45,056	...	673	7	3,09,683	1,984
Others	3	19	480	463
					937	...	...	...	9,090	1,312			
Total	...	207	6	53,110	1,220	184	4,42,339	1,13,573			39,89,354	5,31,423	
Colleges for Special Education													
Music	25	53	1,483	1,590	38	60	6,265	3,269
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	...	3	...	470	...	...	...	...	78	3		16,246	287
Oriental Studies	74	3	10,938	260	771	21	75,187	1,988
Sociology	2	3	2,950	2,345	19	8	16,360	8,725
Others	10	...	1,550	...	21	...	3,051
Total	...	3	...	470	...	101	69	15,371	6,345	906	116	1,14,058	17,320

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions			
	Number		Yearly Amount Foregone		Number		Yearly Amount Spent	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
University Teaching Departments ...	1,975	64	1,28,676	8,229	1,390	67	1,35,198	13,283
Research Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1,554	...
Colleges for General Education:								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts (With only Degree Classes)	428	78	43,947	8,072	11	...	575	...
(Others ...)	2,987	392	3,00,805	35,902	487	78	15,882	4,865
Science (With only Degree Classes)	817	37	80,667	4,212	3	1	371	785
(Others ...)	196	18	26,664	2,348	66	3	4,726	67
Arts and Science (With only Degree Classes)	356	116	57,854	19,256	152	53	21,097	7,359
(Others ...)	28,108	4,444	29,17,305	4,24,769	5,175	547	2,34,333	35,093
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes	3,246	242	2,98,257	21,493	487	9	24,336	1,396
Others ...	1,116	34	27,311	2,392	56	10	1,462	150
Total ...	37,254	5,361	37,52,810	5,18,344	6,437	701	3,53,382	49,715

27	Colleges for Professional Education—	...	537	...	41,549	...	...	Rs.			
28	Agriculture	...	1,447	4	1,29,987	703	71	1	5,071	21	...
29	Commerce	...	109	24	17,055	2,859	6	5	864	1,580	...
30	Education (Teachers' Training)	...	1,313	...	1,79,438	...	186	...	43,144	...	...
31	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Forestry	...	327	4	37,487	596	105	1	7,677	75	...
33	Law	...	799	248	1,90,748	45,071	357	49	1,38,497	12,340	...
34	Medicine	...	8	2	237	222	2	2	901	906	...
35	Physical Education	...	255	2	22,677	120	...	...	...	...	...
36	Technology	...	53	...	3,825	...	15	...	5,675	...	...
37	Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Others	...	4848	284	6,22,973	49,571	842	58	2,10,799	14,922	...
39	Total	...	73	121	4,501	7,638	...	...	...	...	...
40	Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Dancing	...	49	2	3,103	108	...	...	...	...	...
42	Other Fine Arts	...	20	1	768	12	13	...	848	...	...
43	Oriental Studies	...	25	4	3,000	509	...	...	...	...	...
44	Sociology	...	14	...	...	2123	...	6	...	2,449	...
45	Others	...	167	142	11,372	10,441	13	6	848	2,449	...
46	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by												
	Central Government				State Government				Institution itself				
	Number		Total Value per Annum	Number		Total Value per Annum	Number		Total Value per Annum				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Schools for General Education—			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Higher Secondary	...	692	101	88,647	3,358	15,376	1,794	12,91,698	1,18,702	3,559	499	1,40,192	43,082
High	...	486	140	60,130	8,839	1,03,059	19,888	60,10,422	11,79,501	9,121	1,302	3,81,342	84,210
Senior Basic	233	20	11,225	669	106	15	1,134	147	
Middle/Junior High	...	283	142	11,570	2,158	32,591	5,382	14,27,444	1,97,239	2,706	620	67,235	22,798
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	74	3	1,073	72	15,21	1,798	2,97,964	32,922	...	...	...
Primary—													
Single-Teacher	...	5	...	39	...	22,927	2,865	3,98,398	59,054	...	...	...
Others	...	1	...	23	...	22,153	4,841	5,35,165	1,28,344	1,356	1,020	15,510	10,863
Pre-Primary	28	...	168	...	14	12	719	510	
Total	...	1,541	386	1,61,482	14,127	2,11,578	36,588	99,55,484	17,16,431	16,862	3,458	6,06,132	1,61,600

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for Professional Education—													
Agriculture	1,236	412	2,811,417	21	...	...	5,160	...
Arts and Crafts	468	412	11,945	15,978	...	37	...	2843
Commerce	20	...	4,051	...	123	...	4,021	110
Engineering	518	...	1,07,679	76	...	...	14,120	...
Forestry	27	...	27,000	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	2,908	390	2,82,796	38,736	424	...	54,540	...
Medicine	1,975	790	1,58,521	3,50,750	30	26	2,123	5,613
Physical Education	27,381	11,735	44,59,686	18,55,528	41	97	7,090	17,665
Teachers' Training	4,325	...	...	1,302	6	2	163	100
Technology—
PolYTECHNIC	1,720	21	3,73,334	646	49	...	6,552	...
High	237	15	25,748	1,128	3	...	1,136	...
Others	245	...	82,513	...	3	...	332	...
Total	1,295	45	4,81,491	6,566	35,118	15,567	57,03,770	22,61,068	776	183	...	95,837	26,331
Schools for Special Education—													
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
For Social Workers
Social (Adult) Education
Reformatory
Others
Total
Grand Total
5,884	808,24,97,284	2,32,758	2,74,746	53,471	2,24,27,542	46,17,127	55,848	4,919	23,06,277	3,95,993	...	...	...

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by													Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
Type of Institution	Local Boards				Other Agencies											
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				
14																
Schools for General Education—																
Higher Secondary	599	103	22,821	3,330	1,119	120	49,805	7,296	21,345	2,607	15,96,163	1,75,768				
High	1,362	66	52,611	2,958	5,136	739	2,93,388	38,563	1,19,164	22,135	67,97,893	13,14,061				
Senior Basic	15	9	465	276		1	..	72	354	45	12,824	1,164				
Middle/Junior High	4,978	293	1,45,059	8,358	2,212	643	1,38,914	29,149	42,770	7,080	17,90,222	2,59,702				
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,917	244	84,978	3,131	115	14	10,826	418	20,318	2,059	3,94,841	36,543				
Primary—																
Single-Teacher	353	23	4,227	706	3,313	323	74,824	6,842	26,598	3,211	4,77,488	66,602				
Others	6,396	2,042	1,09,284	35,785	1,060	422	13,669	4,864	39,365	8,325	6,73,651	1,79,856				
Pre-Primary	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	43	12	903	510		
Total	18,620	2,780	4,19,445	54,544	12,956	2,262	5,81,442	87,204	2,61,557	45,474	1,17,43,985	20,34,206				

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Schools for Vocational Education—													Rs.	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,200	...	1,261	...	2,87,797	18,821	Rs.	26
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...	...	2	48	...	470	419	11,993	110	Rs.	25
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	21	8,072	...	Rs.	24
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	110	19,567	...	918	...	2,31,354	...	Rs.	23
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27,000	...	Rs.	22
Industry	...	...	...	...	...	40	7,719	600	3,635	410	3,79,668	39,506	Rs.	21
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,680	1,759	498	839	1,44,752	3,64,552	Rs.	20
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	1,412	...	Rs.	19
Teachers' Training	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,296	2,889	27,598	12,177	44,40,966	18,97,091	Rs.	18
Technology—	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	6	...	1,412	...	Rs.	17
Polytechnic	118	3	9,564	300	50	4,515	...	...	2,866	46	7,30,237	1,212	Rs.	16
High	9	1	1,036	90	25	3,890	...	...	287	16	33,584	1,218	Rs.	15
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,696	...	329	...	1,08,190	...	Rs.	14
Total													Rs.	13
...	372	58	31,837	5,208	447	111	88,421	91,719	38,038	13,964	64,03,776	23,23,912	Rs.	12
Schools for Special Education—													Rs.	11
For the Handicapped—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	10
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	9
Physically Handicapped	26	3	2,059	720	25	3	4,583	420	182	30	23,718	4,771	Rs.	8
Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	7
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	6
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	5
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	4
For Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	3
Social (Adult) Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	2
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	0
Total													Rs.	0
...	53	3	3,247	720	3,317	387	60,805	7,785	37,206	1,206	8,48,102	42,098	Rs.	0
Grand Total	19,397	2,854	5,27,010	62,743	22,572	3,790	21,26,083	3,54,519	3,78,442	65,840	2,98,84,196†	56,63,140	Rs.	0

* Excludes 21 boys and 6 girls who received stipends from State Government.

† Excludes Rs. 2,12,413 spent by the Government of Rajasthan on scholarships, the details of which are not available.

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Others Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions			
	Number		Yearly Amount Foregone		Number		Yearly Amount Spent	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—								
Higher Secondary ...	75,709	14,483	34,01,879	2,85,686	9,132	1,818	2,73,013	25,330
High ...	3,22,514	66,196	1,09,05,958	22,31,554	77,302	13,497	11,53,777	2,72,693
Senior Basic ...	2,790	814	11,297	2,345	397	137	976	261
Middle/Junior High ...	2,07,297	54,186	27,81,673	4,87,547	38,397	11,621	2,59,636	1,27,953
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	4,53,433	1,07,271	9,27,320	1,91,386	34,438	11,220	64,251	30,842
Primary—								
Single-Teacher ...	2,011	478	2,056	365	40,703	11,244	86,185	13,683
Others ..	1,22,184	44,873	5,68,786	2,70,085	2,05,509	60,763	5,38,452	2,10,975
Pre-Primary ...	283	201	6,627	6,684	1	1	200	150
Total ...	11,86,221	2,88,507	1,86,08,336	34,78,632	4,05,879	1,10,301	23,78,490	6,81,887

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Vocational Education—								
Agriculture ...	80	4	2,573	45	444	5	9,183	31
Arts and Crafts ...	488	238	15,248	8,307	25	31	276	503
Commerce ...	180	46	6,324	1,052	37	26	375	183
Engineering ...	113		6,932					
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry ..	286	260	20,969	5,440	92	19	19,293	5,440
Medicine ...	148	23	9,804	2,090	10	9	510	450
Physical Education ...	17	..	222		29	20	278	120
Teachers' Training ..	378	155	8,251	6,022	785	195	70,728	5,903
Technology—								
Polytechnic ..	298	10	13,615	1,060	250	...	8,642	...
High ...	22	...	918	...	17		776	
Others ...	13	...	175	...	88	...	17,700	...
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>2,023</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>86,031</i>	<i>24,016</i>	<i>1,777</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>1,27,761</i>	<i>12,630</i>
Schools for Special Education—								
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped ..	10	10	7,800	7,800	10	10	1,800	1,800
Physically Handicapped ...	348	91	84,354	3,680	191	12	36,896	2,250
Music ...	57	136	2,663	7,471	...	...	...	...
Dancing ...	...	9		648	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	46	6	6,957	193	6	...	735	...
Oriental Studies ...	33,845	271	2,52,555	4,615	10,215	1	26,204	11
For Social Workers ...	...	...	...	...	47	...	5,793	...
Social (Adult) Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	140	1	6,534	30	3,362	664	50,283	4,125
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>34,146</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>3,60,863</i>	<i>24,437</i>	<i>13,831</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>1,21,711</i>	<i>8,186</i>
Grand Total ...	12,66,934	2,95,618	2,35,70,261	41,13,690	4,30,173	1,12,125	33,17,743†	7,83,072†

† Excludes Rs. 37,066 spent on financial concessions in Coorg, the details of which are not available.

Table XII-A—Statistics of Social (Adult) Education

Management	No. of Schools for			No. of Literacy Centres/ Classes for			No. of Adults on Rolls				No. Made Literate			
							In Schools		In Literacy Centres/ Classes		During the Previous Years		During the Current Year	
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government ...	7	3	2	16,344	3,304	163	322	62	4,40,318	1,02,339	7,55,625	1,79,149	2,14,279	48,311
District Boards ...	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	3,386	79	6,677	1,867	1,640	17
Municipal Boards	11	10	1	272	12	..	1,607	883	6,861	1,075	9,049	1,097	5,239	638
Private Bodies—														
Aided ...	144	1	2	20,187	2,623	17	2,892	353	4,41,035	5,3238	26,14,409	1,43,080	1,96,526	19,818
Unaided ...	9	..	..	190	13	8	15	..	6,224	591	8,650	83	2,465	202
Total	171	14	5	37,133	5,952	188	4,836	1,298	8,97,824	1,57,322	33,94,410	3,25,276	4,20,149	68,986

Table XII-A—Statistics of Social (Adult) Education—(Contd.)

Mangement	No. of Teachers								Expenditure					Total
	Specially Trained				Others				From Government Funds	From District Board Funds	From Municipal Board Funds	From Other Sources		
	Honorary		Paid		Honorary		Paid							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women						
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					25		26	27	28	29
Government	1,084	121	794	520	11,032	987	1,680	231	Rs. 41,91,769	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,524	Rs. 41,97,293	
District Boards	89	1	...	...	62	2	2	...	7,665	1,859	...	23	9,547	
Municipal Boards	93	11	66	38	78	1	66	1	21,412	...	1,99,037	7,560	2,28,009	
Private Bodies—														
Aided	...	6,044	808	31	...	13,583	1,318	2,012	235	23,85,633	866	1,08,624	2,27,080	27,22,203
Unaided	...	17	...	...	...	181	13	27	6	...	...	...	25,611	25,611
Total	...	7,327	941	891	558	24,936	2,321	3,787	473	66,06,479	2,725	3,07,661	2,65,798	71,82,663

Table XII-B—Statistics of Libraries for Adults

Management	No. of Libraries				No. of Books and Journals (Back No. of Books and Journals added Numbers) in the Libraries during (1952-53)									
	Station-ary	Moving	Branches	Total	No. of Reading Rooms	Station-ary	Moving	Branches	Total	Station-ary	Moving	Branches	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Government	...	2,220	368	370	2,958	3,832	8,92,198	53,333	1,31,094	10,76,625	1,67,504	17,103	12,516	1,97,123
District Boards	...	23	...	...	23	19	...	...	...	993	...	..	993	
Municipal Boards	...	27	...	...	27	22	3,216	...	...	3,216	2,418	...	...	2,418
Private Bodies—														
Aided	...	9,436	327	481	10,244	4,353	25,80,820	36,095	492	26,17,407	4,17,601	6,844	14	4,24,459
Unaided	...	227	...	...	227	19	66,442	...	...	66,442	6,733	...	...	6,733
Total	...	11,933	695	851	13,479	8,245	35,42,676	89,428	1,31,586	37,63,690	5,95,249	23,947	12,530	6,31,726

Table XII-B—Statistics of Libraries for Adults—(Contd.)

Management	No. of Books, Journals etc. issued during (1:52-53)				No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adults Education published (1952-53)			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms			Total Expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	By State Government	By Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.
Government	... 11,73,591	28,33,24	3,36,113	17,93,028	581	49	630	31,559	3,087	34,646	1,75,550
District Boards	... 7,309	...	...	7,309	...	...	...	193	12	205	875
Municipal Boards	... 18,335	...	...	18,335	...	...	...	1,132	171	1,303	10,388
Private Bodies—	...										
Aided	... 38,77,875	37,241	311	39,15,427	4,754	2,732	7,486	2,19,712	22,084	2,41,796	10,82,702
Unaided	... 19,216	...	...	19,216	...	13	13	522	28	550	8,139
Total	... 50,96,328	3,20,565	3,36,424	57,53,315	5,355	2,794	8,129	2,53,118	25,382	2,78,500	12,77,654

Table XIII-A—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Institutions and Teachers

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions Managed by								Total Number of Institutions		Number of Teachers					
	Government Local Boards				Private Bodies						Specially Trained		Others		Total	
					Aided		Unaided									
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
For the Mentally Handicapped	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	3	4	3	14
For the Physically Handicapped-																
The Blind	...	12	...	...	27	2	1	...	40	2	115	14	92	15	207	29
The Deaf-Mute	...	4	...	3	...	24	1	...	31	1	113	50	34	27	147	77
The Crippled	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7	1	1	...	22	4	23
Total	...	17	...	3	...	56	4	2	...	78	4	229	64	148	46	377
Grand Total	...	17	...	3	...	58	4	2	...	80	4	229	74	151	50	380

Table XIII-B—Statistics of the Education of the Handicapped—Pupils

Number of Pupils in Institutions Managed by															Total		
Type of Institution	Government				Local Boards				Private Bodies								
	Maxi- mum Capa- city	No. on Rolls		Maxi- mum Capa- city	No. on Rolls		Maxi- mum Capa- city	Aided		Unaided		Maxi- mum Capa- city	No. on Rolls				
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
For the Mentally Handicapped	140	85	44	...	...	...	140	85	44		
For the Physically Handicapped																	
The Blind	676	503	33	...	...	...	1,244	827	203	23	22	...	1,943	1,352	236
The Deaf-Mute	291	197	52	198	55	18	1,712	960	459	...	...	...	2,201	1,212	529
The Crippled	316	142	28	...	...	...	208	145	89	...	33	...	524	320	117
Total	...	1,283	842	113	198	55	18	3,164	1,932	751	23	55	...	...	4,668	2,884	882
Grand Total	...	1,283	842	113	198	55	18	3,304	2,017	795	23	55	...	...	4,808	2,969	926

Table XIII.B—Statistics of the Education of the Handicapped—Pupils—(Contd.)

Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by										Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions				
Type of Institution	Government					Others								
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls			
	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Yearly Amount Foregone	Number	Yearly Amount Foregone		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
For the Mentally Handicapped	20	9,600	20	9,600		
For the Physically Handicapped														
The Blind	...	90	15,607	11	2,932	17	1,304	3	720	382	1,02,064	33	2,568	
The Deaf-Mute	...	66	10,260	17	2,936	32	5,383	3	420	233	8,278	73	2,582	
The Crippled	
Total	...	156	25,867	28	5,868	49	6,687	6	1,140	616	1,10,342	106	5,150	
Grand Total	...	156	25,867	28	5,868	49	6,687	6	1,140	636	1,19,942	126	14,750	

Table XIII -C-Statistics of the Education of the Handicapped-Expenditure*

Type of Institution	Government Institutions						Other Institution		
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from		
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,957	...	13,583
For the Physically Handicapped									
The Blind	3,86,551			3,234	7,195	3,96,980	1,61,913	27,098	27,892
The Deaf-Mute	1,03,855		15,148	...	3,507	1,22,510	2,49,178	35,079	27,850
The Crippled	702		...	...	...	702	2,271	...	...
Total	4,91,108	...	15,148	3,234	10,702	5,20,192	4,14,062	62,177	55,742
Grand Total	4,91,108	...	15,148	3,234	10,702	5,20,192	4,54,119	62,177	69,325

* Includes Indirect Expenditure.

Table XIII-C—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Expenditure—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	11	Other Institutions						All Institutions					
		Expenditure from			Expenditure from			Expenditure from			Expenditure from		
		Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	12				15	16	17	18	19	20			
For the Mentally Handi- capped	11,974	64,914	40,057	...	13,583	...	11,974	64,914	...	...	...
For the Physically Handi- capped—
The Blind	...	88,903	1,85,329	4,91,135	5,48,464	27,098	27,892	92,137	1,92,524	8,88,113	...	...	...
The Deaf-Mute	...	1,09,969	28,470	4,50,546	3,53,033	35,079	42,998	1,09,969	31,977	5,73,066	...	...	...
The Crippled	...	2,057	2,232	7,260	3,673	...	...	2,057	2,232	7,962	...	...	...
Total	...	2,00,929	2,16,031	9,48,941	9,00,170	62,177	70,890	2,04,163	2,28,733	14,69,133	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	2,00,929	2,27,305	10,12,865	9,45,227	62,177	84,473	2,04,163	2,38,007	15,34,047	...	...	...

Table XIV-A—Statistics of Institutions meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Institutions and Expenditure

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions						Expenditure on Institutions		
	For Boys			For Girls			For Boys		
	Government	Non-Government	Total	Government	Non-Government	Total	From Government Funds	From Local Board Funds	From Fees
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pre-Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	3,712	10,737	14,449	34	322	1,50,65,042	23,65,378	13,393
Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	94	416	510	17	57	74	4,24,232	1,90,597	1,185
Middle/Junior High Schools	98	341	439	4	24	28	9,27,631	1,58,443	3,82,498
High Higher Secondary Schools	11	79	90	1	3	4	7,75,914	1,170	5,82,763
Technical and Industrial Schools	2	1	3	...	...	...	44,789	585	...
Other Institutions	...	710	762	6	2	8	10,34,750	7,152	5,365
Arts and Science Colleges	...	1	1	...	...	...	20,597	...	28,205
Total	4,628	11,826	16,254	62	408	470	1,82,92,955	27,23,825	10,13,409

Table XIV-A—Statistics of Institutions meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Institutions and Expenditure—(Contd).

Type of Institution	Expenditure on Institutions								
	For Boys			For Girls					
	From Endowments etc.	From Other Sources	Total	From Government Funds	From Local Board Funds	From Fees	From Endowments etc.	From Other Sources	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pre-Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	6,00,721	1,18,658	1,81,63,692	2,41,211	22,355	1,008	25,400	15,228	3,05,202
Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	...	7,160	6,23,174	53,149	15,312	...	113	1,453	70,032
Middle/Junior High Schools	1,35,400	1,84,550	17,88,522	35,077	17,031	23,748	6,831	25,249	1,07,936
High/Higher Secondary Schools	1,69,147	1,34,210	16,63,204	37,366	...	11,365	110	753	49,569
Technical and Industrial Schools	630	13,757	59,761	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Institutions	21,588	1,10,485	11,79,840	23,970	...	460	842	2,056	27,323
Arts and Science Colleges	...	1,782	50,584	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,27,486	5,71,102	2,35,28,777	3,90,773	54,698	36,631	33,296	44,749	5,60,147

Table XIV-B—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Pupils, Scholarships and Examination Results

Type of Institution	Number of Pupils						Number of Pupils in Approved Hostels			
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Other Backwards Communities		In Other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Schedule Castes and Other Backward Communities only		Attached to Other Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arts and Science Colleges ...	297	9	23,024	1,235	23,321	1,244	...	...	5,642	239
Schools for General Education—										
Pre-Primary ...	...	...	88	652	886	652	...	...	51	13
Primary ...	5,03,503	2,05,999	30,02,215	10,29,157	35,05,718	12,35,156	3,254	965	7,258	5,935
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	64,362	3,568	6,48,357	46,302	7,12,719	49,870	383	9	236	230
Senior Basic ...	...	...	21,646	3,387	21,646	3,387	...	...	253	420
Middle/Junior High ...	30,035	4,446	3,04,555	27,310	3,34,590	31,756	3,941	320	7,556	907
High ...	16,110	1,640	4,00,286	47,221	4,16,396	48,861	3,287	174	18,948	4,259
Higher Secondary ...	118	...	38,743	987	38,861	987	26	...	628	6
Total ...	6,14,128	2,15,653	44,16,688	11,55,216	50,30,816	13,70,869	10,891	1,468	34,930	11,770
Institutions for Vocational and Special Education—										
Agriculture and Forestry ...	...	...	320	10	320	10	...	...	218	9
Arts and Crafts ...	...	...	97	791	927	791	4	...	75	185
Commerce ...	...	...	3,242	190	3,222	190	11	...	85	1
Engineering ...	...	...	1,183	1	1,183	1	...	...	777	...
Law ...	...	...	406	3	406	3	...	...	212	...
Medicine and Veterinary Science ...	...	...	1,511	229	1,511	229	...	...	903	203
Music and Dancing ...	...	...	84	82	84	82	...	...	275	1
Oriental Studies ...	2,232	795	2,334	281	4,566	1,076	...	...	4,372	2,986
Teachers' Training ...	354	48	9,898	4,552	10,252	4,600	1,138	189	1,317	32
Technical and Industrial ...	104	1	4,115	543	4,219	544	30	...	3,704	509
Others ...	20,255	1,449	1,43,681	14,253	1,63,935	15,702	848	2	11,938	3,026
Total ...	22,945	2,293	1,67,701	20,944	1,90,646	23,237	2,031	191	52,510	15,935
Grand Total	6,37,280	2,17,955	46,07,413	11,77,395	52,44,693	13,95,350	12,922	1,659	52,510	15,935

Note—Excludes statistics in respect of Coorg and Rajasthan (schools only) as the same were not available.

**Table IV-B—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Pupils,
Scholarships and Examination Results—(Contd.)**

Type of Institution	Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions				Examination Results			
	Number		Total Value		Number Appeared		Number Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	24
			Rs.	Rs.				
Arts and Science Colleges ...	14,246	950	27,32,422	2,13,469	9,250	490	3,341	186
Schools for General Education—								
Pre-Primary	12	10	482	516	45	35	33	26
Primary—	2,57,686	79,295	13,76,017	3,01,122	4,59,972	1,09,408	3,51,213	81,122
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	1,34,084	8,945	4,33,248	27,602	1,71,209	8,085	1,55,856	16,888
Senior Basic	1,010	154	13,683	1,257	1,066	135	87	102
Middle/Junior High	46,676	7,581	13,67,666	1,85,197	1,27,100	9,254	1,07,934	6,151
High	1,54,451	25,371	60,80,291	7,87,839	42,932	3,671	24,994	2,000
Higher Secondary	15,521	685	9,63,093	39,454	9,723	321	6,926	239
Total	6,09,440	1,22,011	1,02,94,480	15,42,987	8,12,237	1,30,969	6,47,823	1,08,528
Institutions for Vocational and Social Education—								
Agriculture and Forestry ...	237	...	67,360	...	79	9	66	9
Arts and Crafts	105	83	942	5,925	182	121	150	81
Commerce	133	2	33,136	10	2,293	58	1,238	25
Engineering	828	...	3,29,811	...	479	...	256	...
Law	107	2	40,797	1,107	230	...	119	...
Medicine and Veterinary Science	558	83	3,53,348	47,750	368	46	190	22
Music and Dancing	...	...	...	...	15	31	12	22
Oriental Studies	75	1	6,775	24	538	16	392	5
Teachers' Training	7,561	1,825	12,92,541	2,94,184	6,298	1,485	4,064	927
Technical and Industrial	1,278	16	1,71,989	2,314	1,050	97	853	86
Others	2,098	612	55,780	7,235	60,553	4,956	43,225	3,804
Total	12,980	2,624	23,52,479	3,58,549	72,085	6,819	50,615	4,981
Grand Total ...	6,36,666	1,25,585	1,53,79,381	19,15,005	8,93,572	1,38,218	7,01,779	1,11,694

* Excludes Rs. 37,066 spent on financial concession in Coorg, the details of which are not available.

Table XV—State Educational Service

		Number of Posts filled up by											
Total Number of Posts					Direct Recruitment				Promoted Officers				
Branch	Class I	Class II and Others	Un-classified	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Un-classified	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Un-classified	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Direction	(Men	74	64	1	151	15	20	...	35	47	29	13	89
	(Women	1	...	1	8	...	1	...	1	4	2	1	7
	(All Persons	75	67	14	159	15	21	...	36	51	31	14	96
Inspection	(Men	90	47	13	150	20	84	...	104	45	279	12	336
	(Women	12	...	...	8	7	23	...	30	4	39	...	43
	(All Persons	102	54	13	169	27	107	...	134	49	318	12	379
Teaching—													
Collegiate	(Men	400	2,125	85	2,610	17	334	70	1,103	151	608	15	774
	(Women	17	200	11	228	3	31	12	101	8	60	2	70
	(All Persons	417	2,331	96	2,844	20	365	82	1,204	159	668	17	844
School	(Men	24	535	3	562	6	...	...	30	14	291	31	336
	(Women	...	186	1	188	...	...	...	...	...	105	12	120
	(All Persons	30	722	4	756	6	...	...	30	14	396	43	456
Others	(Men	18	86	...	104	12	37	...	40	4	35	...	80
	(Women	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(All Persons	18	88	...	106	12	37	...	40	4	35	...	82
Total	(Men	606	3,288	142	4,036	205	1,055	70	1,330	261	1,343	71	1,575
	(Women	39	477	27	543	17	142	12	171	19	200	15	242
	(All Persons	645	3,765	169	4,579	222	1,197	82	1,501	280	1,543	86	1,817

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Note: Figures in cols (6) to (22) of this table exclude the details of posts in the State of Rajasthan as the same are not available.

Table XV—State Educational Service—(Contd.)

Branch	Number of Posts filled by				Number of Posts Vacant or held in abeyance			
	Officiating Arrangements							
	Class I	Class II and Other	Unclassified	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Unclassified	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Direction (Men ...)	6	7	...	13	2	7	...	9
(Women ...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(All Persons ...)	6	7	...	13	2	7	...	9
Inspection (Men ...)	4	43	...	47	10	32	1	43
(Women ...)	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	3
(All Persons ...)	4	49	...	53	10	35	1	46
Teaching— (Men ...)	28	299	...	327	47	75	...	122
Collegiate (Women ...)	...	33	...	33	...	13	...	13
(All Persons ...)	28	332	...	360	47	88	...	135
School (Men ...)	1	66	...	67	3	35	...	38
(Women ...)	...	30	...	30	1	7	...	8
(All Persons ...)	1	96	...	97	4	42	...	46
Others (Men ...)	...	10	...	10	2	1	...	3
(Women ...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(All Persons ...)	...	10	...	10	2	1	...	3
Total (Men ...)	39	425	...	464	64	150	1	215
(Women ...)	...	69	...	69	1	23	...	24
(All Persons ...)	39	494	...	533	65	173	1	239

APPENDIX--A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
A S S A M				
Men's Branch				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree	1,000-50-1,500	Incharge of the Education Department and Educational Adviser to the government
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	2	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750 plus Rs. 150 as special pay	Assists Director in all matters
Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750 plus Rs. 150 as special pay	Inspection and supervision of primary and secondary education
Secretary State Primary Education Board	1	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Administration, inspection, supervision and organisation of primary education
Special Officer Basic Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Basic Education	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Inspection, supervision and organisation of basic education
Special Officer National Cadet Corps	1	Graduate with training in N.C.C.	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Inspection, supervision and organisation of N.C.C.
Special Officer Social Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Social Education	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Inspection, supervision and organisation of social education

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM (Contd.) Rs.				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Assistant Inspector of Schools:				
(a) General	3	Graduate	175-175.200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-2-450	Assists Inspector in all matters
(b) For Plains Tribals	1	Graduate	175-175.200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in matter of education in plains tribal areas
(c) For Hills	1	Graduate	175-175.200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in matter of education in hill areas
(d) For Sanskrit Education	1	Graduate	175-175.200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in connection with Sanskrit education
(e) For Muslim Education	1	Graduate	175-175.200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in connection with Muslim education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	20	Graduate	175-15.250-20-350-25-400	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Superintendent Normal Schools	3	Graduate	175-15.250-30-350-25-400 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Supervision and management of training schools
Inspector of Physical Training	4	Diploma in Physical Training	100-10-140-EB-6-190-10-250 special pay	Inspection and organisation of physical education
Sub-Inspector of Schools	70	Graduate	100-10-140-EB-6-190-EB-10-250	Assists Deputy Inspector

1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools	79	Passed Matric and Normal (3rd Year) Trained	75-24-100-EB-4-120	Inspection of lower primary schools and mass literacy centres

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Schools	1	Graduate	200-200-225-20-125-EB-25-600	Inspection of girls' schools
Assistant Inspectress of Schools				
(a) General	1	Graduate	175-15-250-20-370-25-400	Assists Inspectress of Schools
(b) For Hills	1	Graduate	175-15-270-20-350-25-400	Assists Inspectress in respect of education in hill areas

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Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	An eminent educationist with experience and administrative ability of high order	1,300-100-2,000	Controls the Education Department and is immediately responsible to government
Deputy Director of Education	4	Graduate with experience and administrative ability	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Graduate with experience and administrative ability	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	Inspection of all institutions (other than colleges) and specially of high and secondary training schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4 Rs.	5
District Inspector of Schools	17	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of high, middle, primary and junior basic training schools and supervision of basic schools and social education centres
Superintendent Basic and Social Education	4	Basic Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Supervision of basic schools and social education centres
Assistant Director of Education (Sanskrit)	1	M.A. in Sanskrit	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of Sanskrit tols, vidyalayas and parshshalas Adviser to the Director regarding Sanskrit education
Assistant Director of education (Islamic)	1	M.A. in Persian and Arabic	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of Madrassas. Adviser to the Director regarding Islamic Education
Assistant Director of Education (Planning)	1	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Responsible for planning Work
Inspector of Students' Residences	1	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Supervision of college and school hostels including approved hostels

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Craft Inspector	1	Specialist in Basic Craft	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection of craft work in all basic schools
Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Post-graduate degree in Sanskrit	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection and supervision of Sanskrit institutions
Assistant Inspector of Basic Education	2	Trained Graduate (Basic)	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Supervision of basic schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	57	Trained Graduate	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection of middle, primary, junior basic training schools, senior and junior basic schools and social education centres in the sub-division
Sub-Inspector of Schools	266 +9	Trained Graduate Inter C. T.	(i) 100-5-130-EB-6-130 (ii) 75-1-95-EB-5-120-3-150	Inspection of primary schools and social education centres
Inspecting Maulavi	24	Passed Maulavi Examination or Matric C.T.	50-2-70-EB-2-90	Inspection of primary schools for Muslim education
Special Inspecting Officer for Mohammadan Education	4	Trained Graduate	100-5-130-EB-6-130	Inspection of schools having Moham- madans on rolls
Special Inspecting Officer for Depressed Classes	1 +1 +1	Trained Graduate Inter C.T. Passed Matric and Trained	(i) 100-5-130-EB-6-90 (ii) 75-4-95-EB-5-120-3-150 (iii) 50-2-70-EB-2-90	Inspection of all kinds of schools in respect of pupils of depressed classes

Women's Branch

Deputy Directress of Education	1	Trained Graduate	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	Inspection of girls' high schools and administration and direction of girls' education
District Inspectress of Schools	9	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-330-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of girls' high and middle schools and special classes for the teaching of needle work

APPENDIX—A **State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.).**

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
B O M B A Y				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	2,000-100-2,100-200-2,500	Incharge of the Education Department and adviser to the government in educational matters
Chairman Secondary School Certificate Examination and Joint Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	1,800-600-1,600 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Incharge of S.S.C. Examination Board and also of primary education in his capacity as Joint Director of Education.
Deputy Director of Education	4	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	In the scale of : 2,000-600-EB-400-200 plus special pay of 150 In the scale of : 500-200-EB-450-150 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Special Officer for Post-War Educational Expansion and Development	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	500-300-EB-450-150	Responsible for Post-war Educational Schemes of Expansion and Development
Divisional Educational Inspector of Schools	6	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree	500-200-EB-450-150	Inspection of secondary and special schools and primary training institution and supervision of primary education in general

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Rs.

Inspector :

(a) for Drawing and Craft Work	1	High Proficiency Certificate in Drawing with administrative experience	350-32-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of all secondary schools so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft work is concerned
(b) for Visual Education	1	High academic qualifications with a certificate of training in Visual Education	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Incharge of visual education in all institutions
(c) for Physical Education	1	Post-graduate degree with training in Physical Education	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Incharge of physical education in all institutions
Assistant Educational Inspector of Schools	12 [†]	Trained Graduate with administrative experience	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of secondary and special school for boys and training institutions
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools and Deputy Educational Inspector-cum Administrative Officer	28 [†]	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	230-15-400-EB-30-500-EB-25-650-(plus special pay of Rs. 30 to 105.14 [†] cum A.O.s. only)	Inspection of primary, middle and high schools
Deputy Educational Inspector for Sindhi Schools	1	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	230-15-400-EB-30-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of Sindhi schools
Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Craft Work	2	Matric and Art Master's certificate	230-15-400-EB-30-500-EB-25-650	Assists the Inspector for Drawing and Craft in his inspection duties
Secretary Regional Social Education Committee	1	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	230-15-400-EB-30-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of social education centres
Administrative Officer of District School Boards	19	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	230-15-400-EB-30-500-EB-25-650	Administration of schools under District School Boards

† One post was held by a woman officer.

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
B O M B A Y (Contd.)				
Men's Branch (Contd.)				
Administrative Officer Municipal School Board	17	Trained Graduate	7 in the grade of 160-10-200 -EB-10-250 and 10 in the grade of 70-5-130-EB-6-150-8-200	Administration of Municipal schools
Craft Organiser	5	Graduate with Training in Basic and Craft Educa- tion	160-10-200-EB-10-250	Supervision of craft and basic educa- tion in primary schools
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	431 +81	Trained Graduate Trained primary teacher	70-5-130-EB-6-160-3-200 70-5-110	Inspection and supervision of primary schools
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools (Crafts)	19	Trained primary teacher	70-5-140	Inspection of craft schools
Basic and Craft Supervisors	9	Matriculation or Trained primary teacher with craft qualifications	61-3-85-EB-5-125-5-140	Supervision of craft schools
Women's Branch				
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	2	Trained Post-graduate with sufficient administrative experience	80-20-650-EB-15-1,100	Inspection of secondary and special schools for girls and training institutions for women

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Assistant Inspectress of Schools	5	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspecting experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of secondary and special schools for girls

Inspectress of Urdu (Girls) Schools	1	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspecting experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of Urdu primary schools for girls
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Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectress of Schools	60	Matric S.T.C. (Serving under District School Boards as English class teachers)	70-5-140	Inspection of primary schools for girls
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MADHYA PRADESH

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,250-50-1,600	Direction and administration of Education Department
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Deputy Director of Public Instruction	5	Trained Post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Assists Director in the discharge of his duties (one post held in abeyance)
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Inspector of Technical Education	1	Degree in Science with Hons. degree in Engineering	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Organisation of technical education (post held in abeyance since 4-7-50)
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Divisional Superintendent of Education	1	Trained Post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Control and inspection of high and normal schools in the division
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Divisional Cultural Organiser for Social Education	8	Trained Post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Organisation of cultural activities (post held in abeyance)
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Field Officer	4	Hons. or other equivalent degree	225-225-250-15-400	Organisation of social Education in field centres
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District Inspector of Schools	22	Trained Graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Control and Inspection of Indian English middle and Indian middle schools in the district
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APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

MADHYA PRADESH (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Additional District Inspector of Schools	22	Trained Graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Administration of social education centres in the district
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	150	Trained Graduate	100-100-5-150-150-EB-5-200	Inspection of primary and Indian middle schools

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Schools	3	Trained Post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Control and inspection of high and normal schools for girls
District Inspectress of Schools	7	Trained Post-graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Control and inspection of primary, Indian English middle and middle schools for girls
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	22	Trained Graduate	125-125-5-170-EB-6-200	Inspection of primary and Indian middle schools

MADRAS

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,500-1,500-2-1,800	Incharge of the Education Department and Commissioner for the government examinations
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1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	4	Post-graduate degree with administrative or teaching experience	600-100/2-1,000 plus Duty Allowance of Rs. 50	Assists the Director in the Administration of the Department
Divisional Inspector of Schools	4	Post-graduate degree with administrative or teaching experience	600-100/2-1,000	Control and supervision of elementary education in the division
Special Officer for Citizenship Training and Scout Organisation	1	Not prescribed	350-25/2-400	Assists the Director in respect of social education (post abolished on 20th October 1951)
District Education Officer	32	Trained Post graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-58/2-700	Inspection of secondary and training schools and control of elementary schools
Technical Education Officer	1	B.E. degree	250-30/2-260-40/2-500-58/2-700	Assists the Director in respect of technical education
Basic Education Officer	1	Trained Post graduate with training in basic education	210-30/2-260-40/2-500-58/2-700	Assists the Director in respect of basic education
Inspector of Oriental Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate (in Sanskrit) with knowledge of more than one South Indian language	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-58/2-700	Inspection of schools for oriental education
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with a diploma of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-10/2-700	Inspection of physical education activities in schools and supervision of the work of Regional Physical Directors
Special Education Officer for Pudukkottai	1	Trained Post graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-58/2-700	Inspection of schools in Pudukkottai
Special Officer Audio-Visual Education	1	Not prescribed	230-30/2-260-40/2-340	Assists the Director in respect of audio-visual education

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
MADRAS (Contd.)				
Men's Branches (Contd.)				
Deputy Inspector of Schools: (a) Senior Cadre	352	Trained Graduate	165-5-205-10-245 (Gr-de I) 85-5-125-10-175 (Grade II)	Inspection of elementary and basic schools
(b) Junior Cadre	212	Trained Graduate for a direct recruit and Secondary Grade Training in case of a promotee	65-5-105-5-125	Inspection of elementary schools
Regional Physical Inspector	6	Graduate with diploma in physical education	200-10-250	Inspection of secondary and elementary schools in respect of physical education
Women's Branch				
Inspectress at the Office of Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained Graduate in case of a promotee	230-30(2-360-40)2-500-50(2-700)	Assists the Director in the administration of the Department
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	6	Trained Post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained Graduate in case of a promotee	230-30(2-360-40)2-500-50(2-700)	Inspection of secondary and training schools for women
Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate for a direct recruit and a trained Graduate in case of a promotee	230-30(2-360-40)2-500-50(2-700)	Inspection of Anglo-Indian secondary training and primary schools
Woman Specialist in Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	230-30(2-360-40)2-500-50(2-700)	Organisation of physical education (not held in absence)

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Rs.

ORISSA

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate with foreign degree or diploma	1,300-100-1,800	Head of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate with foreign degree or diploma	500-25-320-25-420-30-570- E.B.-30-600-30-780- E.B.-40-860	Assists the Director
Inspector of Schools	3	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- E.P.-30-600-30-780- E.B.-30-860	Inspector of all schools—especially of high schools
Adult (Social) Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- E.B.-30-600-30-780- E.B.-40-860	Organisation of social education
Organiser Basic Education	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- E.B.-30-600-30-780- E.B.-40-860	Organisation of basic education
District Inspector of Schools	13	Trained Graduate	200-15-260-25-435-E.B.-25- 610-E.B.-30-700	Inspection of middle and elementary training schools
Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Trained Graduate	200-15-260-25-435-E.B.-25- 610-E.B.-30-700	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and schools. Adviser to the Director on all questions relating to Sanskrit education
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	200-15-260-25-35-E.B.-25-160	Organisation of physical education in colleges and high schools. Adviser to the Director in respect of physical education

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
ORISSA (Contd.)				
Men's Branch (Contd.)				
Deputy Inspector of Schools	24	Trained Graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10|2-250	Inspection of middle and elementary training schools
Assistant Organiser Basic Education	1	Trained Graduate in Basic Education	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10|2-250	Assists the Organiser
Special Inspecting Officer (Mohammedan Education)	1	Trained Graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10|2-250	Inspection of madrassas, Urdu schools and Persian classes
Inspector of Physical Education	3	Graduate with training in Physical Education	130-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10|2-250	Organisation of physical education in secondary schools for boys
Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Graduate with knowledge of Sanskrit	70-2-74-3-78-4-110-EB-5-140	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and Sanskrit primary schools
Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools	185	Trained Inter. or Matriculate or elementary trained	Trained Inter. Arts : 70-2-80-4-100 with 20 per cent as special pay Trained Matric : 60-2-70-EB-2-90 with 20 per cent as special pay Elementary Training Passed: 40-1-50-2-100	Inspection of primary and indigenous schools
Inspecting Maulavi	1	Faizi or Alim	50-2-70	Inspection of Urdu primary schools

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Rs.

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40- 360	Inspection of girls' institutions. Ad- visor to the Director on girls' education
District Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	300-15-260-25-435-EB-25-610 EB-30-700	Inspection of middle and primary schools for girls, special classes for the teaching of needle work and zanana schools
Deputy Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220- EB-10|2-250	Inspection of middle and primary schools for girls, special classes for the teaching of needle work and zanana schools
Inspectress of Physical Edu- cation	1	Graduate with training in Physical Education	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220- EB-10|2-250	Organisation of physical education in secondary schools for girls

P U N J A B*Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruc- tion	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	2,000-75-2,300	Incharge of the Education Department of the State
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,250-50-1,500	Assists the Director in the efficient administration of the Department and inspects Anglo-Indian schools
Inspector of Training Insti- tutions	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50- 1,200	Inspection of training institutions

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.
PUNJAB (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Inspector of Elementary Education	1	Post-graduate degree with experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Organisation of elementary education
Social Education Officer	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Organisation of social education
Officer on Special Duty (National Cadet Corps)	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Organisation of N.C.C. training
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Inspection of schools
Deputy Divisional Inspector of Schools	5	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Assists Divisional Inspector of Schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools for Rural Science	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Responsible for all work connected with rural science

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
District Inspector of Schools	12	Trained Graduate	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	87	Trained Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	7 in the grade of 230-10-270-EB-10-300 46 in the grade of 150-10-190-EB-16-230 and 34 in the grade of 90-5-150	Inspection of primary schools

Women's Branch

Deputy Directress of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	900-40-1100	Assists and advises the Director on girls' education
Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	400-25-625-EB-650-25-850	Inspection of all schools for girls
Deputy Divisional Inspectress of Schools	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	260-30-500-EB-30-650	Assists the Inspectress of Schools
District Inspectress of Schools	12	Trained Graduate	2 in the grade of 260-20-500-EB-30-650 10 in the grade of 230-10-270-EB-10-300	Supervision and inspection of girls' primary and middle schools. Assists the Divisional Inspectress of Schools in the inspection of high schools
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	13	Trained Graduate	1 in the grade of 230-10-270-EB-10-300 12 in the grade of 150-10-190-EB-10-220	Supervision and inspection of girls' primary schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

PUNJAB (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Assistant Inspectress of Schools for Domestic Science	2	Diploma in Domestic Science	230-10-270-EB-10-300	Incharge of Domestic Science education
Assistant Inspectress for Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	230-13-270-EB-10-300	Inspection of Physical training in girls' schools

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UTTAR PRADESH

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,700-50-2,000	Adviser to the government in educational matters and is responsible for the efficient running of the Department
Deputy Director of Education	2	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-1,200 plus special pay of Rs. 100	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Regional Deputy Director of Education	5	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Over-all control of education in the region
District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Supervision and control of education in district
Officer on Special Duty (Secondary)	1	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Responsible for implementation of the scheme on re-organisation of secondary education
Officer on Special Duty (Primary)	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Responsible for the expansion of primary education
Officer on Special Duty (Journal)	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Editing of 'Shiksha'
District Inspector of Schools	43	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Responsible for the expansion of primary education
Inspector of European Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Inspection of European schools and general charge of social education
Inspector of Arabic Madrassas	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Supervision of education in Arabic madrassas and conduct of examinations
Inspector of Mohammedan Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Inspection of Islamia schools and maktabas
Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Inspection of Sanskrit pathshalas
Deputy Inspector of Schools	51	Trained Post-graduate	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-450	Inspection of primary, junior high and training schools in the district

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.).

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	

UTTAR PRADESH (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Deputy Inspector of Mohammedan Schools	5	Trained Graduate	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-450	Inspection of primary, junior high and training schools in the districts
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	379	Trained Graduate with knowledge of one language of the State	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection of primary schools in the circle

Women's Branch (Contd.)

Assistant Directress of Education	1	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Assists Director in the performance of his duties in respect of girls' education
Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools	5	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850 plus special pay of Rs. 50	Controls girls' education in districts
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	5	Trained Graduate	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection and supervision of primary and junior high schools in rural areas

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Rs.
WEST BENGAL

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Not prescribed	1,800-100-2,000	Incharge of the Education Department and Educational Adviser to the government
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	2	Post graduate degree	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists the Director in discharge of his duties
Chief Inspector of Schools :				
(a) Primary and Basic Education	1 }	1st class Post-graduate degree with teaching and inspection experience	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists Director in the over-all supervision of primary and basic education
(b) Secondary Education				Assists Director in the over-all supervision of secondary education
(c) Technical Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists Director in the over-all supervision of technical education
(d) Physical Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Organisation of physical education in the State
(e) Adult Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Organisation and expansion of adult education
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Inspection of Anglo-Indian schools
Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools :				
(a) Primary (and Basic) Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Inspection of primary and basic schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate (Contd.).

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Education Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL (Contd.).				
Men's Branch (Contd.)				
(b) Secondary Education	1	Not prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1200	Inspection of secondary schools
Adult Education Officer	2	Not prescribed	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Not prescribed (one post held in abeyance)
Assistant Inspector (Special Duties)	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-2-750	Attached to headquarters for special duties connected with enquiries to be made from time to time
District Inspector of Schools	19	Trained Post-graduate	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Inspection of primary, middle and training schools
Assistant Inspector of Schools	33	Trained Post-graduate	200-5-250	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Sub-Inspector of Schools	148	Trained Graduate	100-5-160-EB-5-215-EB-225	Inspection of primary schools

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Women's Branch

Chief Inspectress of Schools	1	First class Post-graduate degree with teaching experience	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Inspection of girls' schools
Deputy Chief Inspectress of Basic Education	1	First class Post-graduate degree with teaching experience	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Responsible for primary (and basic) education for girls
District Inspectress of Schools	8	First class Post-graduate degree with teaching experience	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Inspection of primary, middle and training schools for girls
Adult Education Officer	1	Not prescribed	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Incharge of social (adult) education (post held in abeyance)
Inspectress for Physical Education	1	Graduate with Diploma in Physical Education	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Incharge of physical education for women
Assistant Inspectress of Schools	3	Post-graduate with teaching experience	200-5-250	Inspection of primary and middle schools

137

HYDERABAD †

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Graduate	2,250 (fixed)	Responsible for the efficient administration of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	2	Trained Graduate	700-50-1,200-EB-75-1,500 plus Rs. 150 as special pay	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties

† Scales are in Osmania currency.

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate--(Contd.).

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs	
HYDERABAD (Contd.)				
Men's Branch (Contd.)				
Assistant Director Class I	4	Trained Graduate	700-50-1,200-EH-75-1,500 plus Rs. 150 as special pay	Inspection of schools
Assistant Director Class II	3	Trained Graduate	300-20-400-25-600	Instruction of schools
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with Diploma in Physical Education	1,600-100-2,000	Organisation of physical education in schools
Divisional Inspector of Schools	5	Trained Graduate	700-50-1,200-75-1,500	Inspection of boys' schools in the division
District Inspector of Schools	17	Trained Graduate	300-20-400-25-600-40-800	Inspection of middle and primary schools in the district
Organising Commissioner Boy Scouts	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-400-25-600-40-800	Inspection of activities of Boy Scout movement
Assistant Organising Commissioner Boy Scouts	4	Trained Graduate	300-20-400-25-600-40-800	Inspection of activities of Boy Scout movement
Adviser for Scouting	1	Trained Graduate	1,000 fixed	Organisation of Boy Scout movement
Inspector of Adult Education	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-400-25-600-40-800	Organisation and inspection of adult education centres
Assistant Inspector of Adult Education	2	Trained Graduate	325-15-400	Assists Inspector of Adult Education in the discharge of his duties

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Special Officer and Head of the Department of Technical and Vocational Education	1	Hons. Graduate in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, with experience	1,600-100-2,000	Administration, inspection and control of technical institutions
Inspector of Industrial Schools	1	Hons. Graduate in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with experience	450-450-25,500-EB-30-800	Inspection of industrial schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools (Grade I)	25	Trained Graduate	180-7½-225-10-325	Inspection of primary schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools (Grade II)	61	Inter. Trained	150-5-180-7½-225	Inspection of primary schools

Women's Branch

Assistant Divisional Inspector of Schools	5	Trained Graduate	300-20-100-25-600-40-500	Inspection of primary and secondary schools for girls
Deputy Inspector of Schools:				
Grade I	4	Trained Graduate	180-7½-225-10-325	Inspection of primary schools for girls
Grade II	1	Inter. Trained	150-5-180-7½-225	Inspection of primary schools for girls
Grade III	7	Matric Trained	95-4-155	Inspection of primary schools for girls

MADHYA BHARAT

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Trained Graduate	1,000-40-1,200	Responsible for the efficient administration of the Education Department
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APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

MADHYA BHARAT (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Deputy Director of Education :				
Headquarters	1	Graduate	500-25-750	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Regional	3	Graduate	500-25-750	Inspection and administration of educational institutions in the region
Assistant Director	1	Graduate	250- 5-400	Assists the Director of Education
District Inspector of Schools	16	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Administration and inspection of primary and middle schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	3	Trained Graduate	201-10-300	Assists the District Inspector of Schools
Assistant Inspector of Schools	67	Trained Graduate	150-10-250	Assists the Deputy Inspector of Schools

1

2

3

4

5

Rs

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Girls' Schools	2	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Administration, control and inspection of girls' schools
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	4	Trained Graduate	150-10-250	Assists the Inspectress of schools in the inspection of primary and middle schools

MYSORE

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Graduate	1,400 fixed	Direction and administration of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3*	Graduate	(i) 700-50/2-800 (ii) 500-50/2-750	Assists the Director
Chief Medical Inspector of Schools	1	Medical Graduate	500-30-800	Medical inspection of school children
Inspector of Commercial Schools and Secretary Commercial Examination Board	1	Graduate	200-20-300	Inspection of commercial classes of high schools and conduct of commercial examinations
Medical Inspector of Schools	2	Medical Graduate	150-150	Medical inspection of primary and middle school children

* One post held by a woman officer.

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

MYSORE (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

District Educational Officer	11	Graduate	200-25-500	Administration and inspection of all grades of schools in the district
Inspector of Sanskrit Schools	1	Graduate	60-5-90-EB-6-150	Inspection of Sanskrit schools and pathshalas and Sanskrit classes in middle schools
Superintendent of Practical Instruction Classes	1	Technically qualified	550-10-200	Supervision and inspection of practical instruction classes in middle schools
Agricultural Inspector	1	Licentiate or Diploma in Agriculture	100-8-240-10-200	Inspection of agricultural classes in middle schools
Director of Physical Education (Civil Station Bangalore)	1	Graduate with Diploma in Agricultural Education	130-10-200	Inspection of schools in respect of physical education
Inspector of Schools	110	Trained Graduate	(i) 130-10-200 (ii) 60-5-90-EB-6-150	Administration and inspection of primary schools and inspection of middle schools in rural areas

1

2

3

4

5

Rs.

P. E. P. S. U.

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,000-1,200. Present D.E. on deputation in the scale of 350-40-750-EB 40-950-50-1,200-1,250-1,500	Efficient administration of the Education Department
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	350-25-750	Inspection of schools
District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	200- 00	Inspection of middle and lower middle schools
Social Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	200-400	Organisation of social education
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	130-190	Inspection of primary schools
Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	150-300	Inspection of physical education in schools

Women's Branch

Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	200-400	Inspection of girls' institutions
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RAJASTHAN

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	1,600 fixed	Efficient administration of the Education Department
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APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

RAJASTHAN (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Deputy Director of Education	3	Post-graduate or Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative experience	500-700 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Assistant Director of Education	1	Post-graduate or Trained Graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	300-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Incharge of establishment work
Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	300-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Supervision and inspection of high, middle, primary and training schools
Adult Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	300-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Supervision and management of adult education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	37	Trained Graduate with 3 years' teaching experience	100-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 75	Supervision of middle and primary schools
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	79	Trained Matric	50-100 plus a special pay of Rs. 35	Supervision of primary schools

1	2	3	4	5
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Rs.

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Schools	1	Post-graduate or Trained Graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	300-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 75	Supervision and Inspection of high, middle and primary schools for girls
Deputy Inspectress of Schools	6	Trained Graduate with 3 years' teaching experience	100-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 75	Supervision of middle and primary schools

SAURASHTRA

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate	1,100-50-1,400	Administration, direction and control of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education (Secondary Schools)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of secondary schools
Assistant Director of Education (Primary Schools)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of primary schools
Assistant Director of Education (Adult Education)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of adult education
Assistant Director of Education (Development)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration and direction of development schemes and training colleges
District Educational Inspector of Schools	5	Graduate	185-25-320-20-460	Inspection and administration of educational institutions in the district
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	15	Graduate	125-7-160-8-200	Inspection of primary schools
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools (Gujrati)	21	Under-graduate	100-5-150	Inspection of primary schools

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate —(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1	Graduate	185-15-320	Inspection of girls' schools
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TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	450-750	Efficient administration and control of the Education Department
Divisional Inspector of Schools	7	Trained Graduate	4 in the scale of 350-450 and 3 in the scale of 225-330	Inspection of high schools and special schools and supervision of primary education in general
Hindi Educational Officer	1	Post-graduate in Hindi	250-500	Organisation of the propagation of Hindi
Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools	29	Trained Graduate	175-225	Inspection of middle and primary schools

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Inspector for Muslim Education	1	Trained Graduate	175-225	Inspection of teaching of Arabic in schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	80-125	Inspection of primary schools

Women's Branch

Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	1 in the scale of 275-325 and 1 in the scale of 225-300	Inspection of high schools and special schools and supervision of primary education in general for girls
Inspectress of Primary and Middle Schools	1	Trained Graduate	175-225	Inspection of middle and primary schools

A J M E R

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	1,000-5-1,400	Head of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	400-25-500-30-800	Incharge of development schemes and assists the Director in his duties
District Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-20-800 (New) 200-20-500 (Old)	Incharge of Hindustani education for boys upto middle standard

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

A J M E R (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Assistant District Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of primary schools for boys
Assistant Social Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation of social education

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Inspection of all girls' schools. Responsible for secondary and primary education for girls
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Incharge of primary schools for girls

A. and N. ISLANDS

Nil

1

2

3

4

5

Rs.

BHOPAL

Senior Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	350-850	Administration and inspection of schools
District Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	225-400	Inspection of middle and primary schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	6	Trained Graduate	100-240	Inspection of primary and middle schools

BILASPUR

Men's Branch

Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	250-15-400-20-500	General Supervision of education in the State and inspection of high schools
Inspector of Schools (Rural)	1	Trained Graduate	200-10-250	Inspection of rural schools

COORG

District Educational Officer	1	Trained Graduate	450-800 (new) 225-10-325-25-350 (old)	General supervision of education and inspection of high schools
Assistant Educational Officer	1	Trained Graduate	100-300 (new) 70-9/2-125-5-150 (old)	Supervision and inspection of middle schools
Supervisor of Primary Schools	1	Secondary Grade Trained Teacher (Trained Matriculate)	63-4-120-5-170	Supervision and inspection of primary schools
Organiser of Adult Education	1	Trained Matriculate	68-4-120-5-170	Organisation of adult education

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

DELHI

Rs.

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate	1,000-500-1,400	Administration of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-300-800	Assists the Director and acts as Secretary to the Board of Higher Secondary Education
Assistant Director of Education (Planning)	1	Trained Graduate (with Basic Training)	275-25-500-300-800	Assists the Director in general planning and development schemes
Educational Organiser of Craft Schools	1	Trained Graduate (with Basic Training)	500 (fixed)	Organisation, administration and inspection of craft schools
Social Education Officer	1	Graduate	400-25-500-300-800	Organisation of social and audio-visual education
District Inspector of Schools (Urban)	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-300-800	Inspection of schools upto middle standard

1	2	3	4	5
Additional District Inspector of Schools (Rural)	1	Trained Graduate	Rs. 400-25-500-30-800	Inspection of schools upto middle standard
Enforcement Assistant	2	Trained Graduate	200-10-300	Implementation and enforcement of compulsory education scheme in rural areas
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of primary school for boys
Assistant District Inspector of Basic Education	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Supervision and inspection of basic schools
Supervisor of Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation and supervision of physical education in schools
Assistant Social Education Officer	4	Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Assists Social Education Officer in the discharge of his duties
Attendance Officers	4	Trained Graduate	80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220	Assists Enforcement Assistant in the implementation of compulsory education

Women's Branch

Assistant Directress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Administration and Inspection of girls' education
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of primary schools

APPENDIX-A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

DELHI (Contd.)

Women's Branch (Contd.)

Supervisor of Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in physical education	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation and supervision of physical education for girls
Domestic Science Inspectress	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Supervision of schools in respect of Domestic Science

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Men's Branch

Deputy Director of Education	1	Not prescribed	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Head of the Education Department
District Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Graduate	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Inspection of middle schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	150-10-220	Inspection of primary schools

Women's Branch

Supervisor of Girls' Schools	1	Trained Graduate	260-20-500/30-650	Inspection of girls' middle and primary schools
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1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
KUTCH				
Education Officer	1	Graduate	400-25-500-EB-30-800	General supervision, administration, inspection and planning of educational activities in the State
Assistant Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Inspection of schools and conduct of examinations in central zone
Administrative Officer and Organiser Vaudhay Educational Institutions	1	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Inspection and organisation of educational Institutions
Inspector of Arts and Crafts	1	Graduate with diploma in Arts	250-15-400	Inspection and organisation of teaching of arts and crafts in schools
Basic Instructor-Cum-Inspector Western Division	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in Basic Education.	135-6-200	Inspection and organisation of basic schools in particular and other schools in general
Deputy Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	100-5-135	Inspection of schools and conduct of examinations in western zone
MANIPUR				
Inspector of Schools	1	Not prescribed	250-10-350	Administration and inspection of schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	2	Not prescribed	150-10-200	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Sub-Inspector of Schools	4	Not prescribed	45-3-75	Inspection of primary schools
Desi Kasarat Demonstrator	1	Not prescribed	45-3-75	Demonstration of desi kasarati
Inspecting Pandit	3	Not prescribed	40-1-45	Inspection of primary schools
Inspecting Maulvi	1	Not prescribed	15-1-25	Inspection of madrasas

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

TRIPURA

Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	150-15-300	Inspection and control of Education Department
Sub-Inspector of Schools	5	Graduate or Under-graduate with proficiency in tribal language	60-4-100-EB-5-125	Inspection of middle and primary schools
Hill Sub-Inspector of Schools	1	Matriculate or equivalent qualifications with tribal experience	50-4-90	Inspection of middle and primary schools in hill areas

VINDHYA PRADESH

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	800-40-1 000-EB-50-1,250	Administration, supervision and planning of school education
Deputy Director of Education	2	Post-graduate degree with experience	250-10-350-EB-10-350	Supervision and inspection of high schools
District Inspector of Schools	7	Trained Graduate or Graduate with experience	150-5-200-EB-10-300	Supervision and inspection of middle schools

1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Inspector of Schools	7	Graduate preferably trained	90-10-200	Assists the District Inspector in his duties
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	14	Under-graduate	75-4-115	Inspection of Hindi middle schools
Supervisor	14	Passed Middle and experienced	60-3-75	Inspection of primary schools

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate or Graduate with experience	150-5-200-EB-10-300	Supervision of girls' schools
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APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

ASSAM

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and Normal Trained	40-1-45-EB-2-55	} 20 per cent (25 per cent in the Khasi and Jaintia Hill Districts) of pay Additional pay Rs. 6	
		(ii) Passed Middle and Guru Trained	35-1-40-EB-1-45		
		(iii) Passed Middle	30-1-35-EB-1-40		
Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	35 fixed	} Rs. 5 Additional pay Rs. 5 for Normal Trained	
		(ii) Passed Middle	30 fixed		
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle	30 fixed	...	...

Rs.

BIHAR

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	50-2-70-EB-2-90	} 40 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17/8/ and a maximum of Rs. 25.
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	-do-	
		(ii) Passed Middle	45-2-55-EB-2-75	

BIHAR (Contd.)

Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	75-4-95-EB-5-120-3-150	} Rs. 10 (minimum)
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	50-2-70-EB-2-90	
		(ii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	40-1-50-EB-1-60	
		(iii) Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	30-1/2-40	
		(iv) Passed Upper Primary and Trained	25-1/2-35	
		(v) Passed Upper Primary	20-1/2-30	

APPENDIX-B **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
BOMBAY					
Government	Head Master	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	(i) 65-24-90 (Selection Grade) (ii) 40-1-50- EB-14-65	Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and 100	Rs. 10 as special pay for those who are Third Year Trained or have passed Secondary School Certificate Examination
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained (ii) Passed Primary School Certificate Examination	(i) 65-24-90 (Selection Grade) (ii) 40-1-50- EB-14-65 35-35-1-40		
Local Boards	Head Master	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	(i) 65-24-90 (ii) 40-1-50- EB-14-65	2/3rd of the rates prevalent in government schools (minimum)	In Bombay: Rs. 10 for pay upto Rs. 54 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 55 and 100
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained (ii) Passed Primary School Certificate Examination	(i) 65-24-90 (ii) 40-1-50- EB-14-65 35-35-1-40		
					In Ahmedabad: Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and 100.
					In Hubli, Poona, Sholarur and Surat: Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 54 and Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	25-1-30-2-40 (minimum scale of pay)	2/3rd of the rates prevalent in government schools (minimum)	...
		Passed Primary School Certificate Examination	20-1-30 (minimum scale of pay)		
MADHYA PRADESH					
Government	Head Master :				
	Men	Passed Middle and Trained	45-24-50-2-60- EB-2-80	Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jabalpur)	Rs. 5 as House Rent allowance in Nagpur and Jabalpur only
	Women	Passed Middle and Trained	50-3-80-EB- 24-100		
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	Men	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	30-1-40-EB-2- 60 (starting salary Rs. 32)	Rs. 26. (Rs. 28 in Nagpur and Jabalpur)	Rs. 3 for men teachers and Rs. 5 for women teachers as House Rent allowance in Nagpur and Jabalpur only and Rs. 1/8/- as D.D.A. in places declared dear by government
		(ii) Passed Middle	30-1-35		
	Women	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	40-2-60-EB-2- 70-24-75 (starting salary Rs. 44)		
		(ii) Passed Middle	40-2-50		
Local Boards	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	The minimum pay is Rs. 31	Rs. 19 in schools opened under development schemes and managed by janpad sabhas. In others Rs. 15 (minimum.)	...
Private..	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	The minimum pay is Rs. 30	Rs. 15 (minimum)	...

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
MADRAS					
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	45-3-60-2-90		House Rent allowance; In Madras City: Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 Rs. 80 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 81 and 150
		Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained	30-1-50		In towns with population of 50,000 or over: Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100
		Passed Lower Elementary Examination and Trained	23-1-35		In other municipal or taluk headquarter towns: Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150.
Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	40-1-55-2-75	Rs. 18 for pay upto Rs. 20, Rs. 19 for pay between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40, Rs. 21 for pay of Rs. 40, Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60 and Rs. 24 for between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100	
		(ii) Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained	30-1-45		
		(iii) Passed Lower Elementary Examination and Trained	23-1-33		
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Trained	37-1-45 (minimum pay scale)		
		(ii) Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained	27-1-30 (minimum pay scale)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

MADRAS (Contd.)

Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(iii) Passed Lower Elementary Examination and Trained	20 fixed	Rs. 18 for pay upto Rs. 20	...
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ORISSA

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and Senior Trained	40-1-50-2-60	Rs. '9 for pay upto Rs. 44 and Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100	...
		(ii) Passed Middle and Higher Elementary Trained	34-1-39-ES-1-41		
		(iii) Passed Middle and Lower Elementary Trained	24-1-34		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained	30-1-40		
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle	22-1-30		

PUNJAB

Government There are no government primary schools in the State

Local Boards and Private	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and S.V. Trained	50-3-80-80-4-100-100-5-125	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150	...
		(ii) Passed Middle and J.V. Trained	40-2-60-60-3-90-4-110		

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH

Government (Girls' School)	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	45-2-65-EB-3-80	Rs. 20 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100	...
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	(i) 35-2-45-EB-2-65 (ii) 25-1-30-EB-1-40-EB-1-45		
Local Boards	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained	45-1-50-EB-1-55-EB-1-60	Rs. 12 for pay upto Rs. 40 and Rs. 13 for pay above Rs. 40	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	35-1-40-EB-1-45-EB-1-50		
		(ii) Passed Middle	30 fixed		

Private

There are no fixed scales of pay

WEST BENGAL

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained	35-4/2-75-5/2-80	25 per cent of pay	Head Master's allowance: Rs. 15 for 5-teacher schools and Rs. 5 for 2-teacher schools
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

WEST BENGAL—(Contd.)

Local Boards	Head Master :				
	(A) Calcutta Corporation Schools	Passed Inter. and Trained with 10 years' teaching experience in corporation schools or B.A. or B.Sc.	80-5-150	Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 for pay above Rs. 100	...
	(B) Junior Basic Schools	Passed Matric and Trained	35-4/2-75-5/2-80	25 per cent of pay	Rs. 15 as Head Master's allowance
	(C) Other Primary Schools	Passed Matric and Trained	20-1-25	Rs. 6/8	Rs. 5 as Head Master's allowance and Rs. 15 as Development Grant
	Asstr. Teacher :				
	(A) Calcutta Corporation Schools	(i) Passed Inter. and Trained or Passed Matric and Trained with 10 years' teaching experience in Corporation schools	70-4-90-5-130	} Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 for pay above Rs. 100	}
		(ii) Passed Matric	60-4-80-5-120		
	(B) Junior Basic Schools	Passed Matric and Trained	35-4/2-75-5/2-80	25 per cent of pay	...
	(C) Other Primary Schools	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	20-1-25	Rs. 5/8	Rs. 15 as Development grant
		(ii) Passed Matric	19 fixed	Rs. 5/8	Rs. 11 as Development grant
Private	Head Master/Asstr. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	} Pay varies from Rs. 4 (minimum) Rs. 35 to 45		Development grant Rs. 15, Rs. 13, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 respectively for teachers in category (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained			
		(iii) Passed Matric			
		(iv) Passed Middle			

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

HYDERABAD*

Government and Private	Head Master	(i) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	95-4-155	(a) Rs. 10 as Head Master's allowance in major primary schools	
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	65-3-95-EB-4-115		
	Asstt. Teacher			(b) House Rent allowance: Rs. 3 (Rs. 5 at head-quarters) for pay upto Rs. 55, Rs. 5 (Rs. 7 at head-quarters) for pay between Rs. 56 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 7 (Rs. 12 at head-quarters) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200	
		(i) Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	65-3-95-EB-4-115		
		(ii) Passed Middle	50-1-65		
		(iii) With lower qualifications	30-50		

164

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

* Scales and allowances are in Osmania Currency. Rs. 350 O.S. = Rs. 300.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Government and Private	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-5-90
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	50-5-90	...	...
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements				

MADHYA BHARAT

Government and Private	Head Master/	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	40-3-70	In Inlore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain Towns: Rs. 25 for pay up- to Rs. 39 and Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150	Rs. 10 as Head Master's allo- wance in schools with 100 or more pupils
	Asstt. Teacher	(ii) Passed Middle	30-1-40		
				In Other Districts: Rs. 21 for pay upto Rs. 39 and Rs. 21 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150	

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

MYSORE

Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Upper Primary Examination and Trained	30-11-45-2-55	Rs. 17 (Rs. 20 in Bangalore City) for pay upto Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 (Rs. 23 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 31	...
		(ii) Passed Upper Primary Examination	25-1-30-EB-1-45		

P. E. P. S. U.

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	(i) 50-3-80-4-100 (ii) 40 fixed	Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100	...
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	(i) 50-3-80-4-100 (ii) 50-3-65	...	...

RAJASTHAN

Government and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and Trained (2 year's Training)	(i) 80	Rs. 15 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59 and Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 99	Rs. 5 as Head Master's allowance in schools with 5 or more teachers
			(ii) 65-2-75		
			(iii) 40-1-45-EB-2-55-2-65		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained (1 year's Training)	40-1-45-EB-2-55		
		(iii) Passed Middle	35-1-40		

1

2

3

4

5

6

Rs.

SAURASHTRA

Government

Head Master :

(A) Schools with
an enrolment of
more than 600(B) Schools with
enrolment bet-
ween 401 and
600(C) Schools with
enrolment bet-
ween 201 and
400(D) Other Sch-
ools

Asst. Teacher

Passed Primary School Certificate
Examination and Trained (3 years'
training)

105-5-120

85-3-100

65-5(2-80)

40-14-55-EB-

2-65

Rs. 3) for pay upto
Rs. 50 and Rs. 40
for pay between
Rs 51 and Rs. 150(i) Passed Primary School Certificate
Examination and Trained (3
years' training)

40-14-55-EB-

2-65

35-1-50

(ii) Passed Primary School Certificate
Examination and Trained (2
years' training)

31-1-40

(iii) Passed Primary School Certificate
Examination and Trained (one
year's training)

30-1-40

(iv) Passed Primary School Certificate
Examination

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There are no regular scales. Pay varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

(A) Travancore Area

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	25 fixed	Rs. 22	Rs. 5 as Head Mas- ter's allowance
Private	Head Master	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	25 fixed	Rs. 16	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	20 fixed	Rs. 12	

(B) Cochin Area

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	30-1-40-2-50	Rs. 27 for pay be- tween Rs. 25 and Rs. 46 and Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 47 and Rs. 150	(a) Rs. 3 as Head Master's allow- ance
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			

1 2 3 4 5 6

Rs

AJMER

Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Rs 15 as Head Master's allow- ance
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and S.V. Trained or Passed Matric and trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	55-3-85-4-125-5- 130		
		(iii) Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60		

A. & N. Islands

(A) Andaman

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Special allowance : 33½ per cent of pay in South Andamans and 40 per cent of pay in North Anadman
		(ii) Passed Matric	55-3-85-4-125-5- 130		
		(iii) Passed Middle and Trained	50-2-60-3-90		
		(iv) Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60		

(B) Nicobar

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	80-5-120-8-200-10- 300	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Special allowances: 15 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 15
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle	(i) 35-1-40-2-60		
			(ii) 20 fixed (iii) 15 fixed		

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements

APPENDIX—B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

BHOPAL

Government	Head Master :				
	Men	Passed Middle and Trained	45-24-50-2-60-EB-80		
	Women	Passed Middle	50-3-80-EB-24-100		...
	Asstt. Teacher :			Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 44 and Rs. 33 for between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150	
	Men	Passed Middle	30-1-40-EB-2-60		
		Passed Middle	40-2-60-EB-2-70		
	Women		24-75		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private	Head Master :				
	Men	(i) Passed Middle	40 fixed	...	..
	Women	(ii) Passed Matric	50 fixed	...	...
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	Men	(iii) Passed Middle	30 fixed
	Women	(iv) Passed Oriental/Hindi Examinations	40 fixed

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

BILASPUR

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	55-3-95-ER-4-125-5-130	} Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150	}
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained	44-2-60-3-90		
		Passed Matric	40 fixed		
		Passed Middle	30 fixed		

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements

COORG

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170	}	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	50-2-60-3-90		
		(iii) Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60		
Local Boards	Head Master :			}	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for Pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200
		(A) Municipal Board Schools	68-4-120-5-170		
	(B) District Board Schools	Passed Matric and Trained	30-3-2-45 2/2-55		
	Asstt. Teacher :				
		(A) Municipal Board Schools	(i) Passed Middle and Trained		
			50-2-60-3-90		
			(ii) Passed Middle		
			35-1-40-2-60		
	(B) District Board Schools	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	35-1-55		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	23-2-2-45		
		(iii) Passed Middle	20 fixed		

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

COORG—(Contd.)

Private	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	68 fixed	}	"	"
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	68 fixed			
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	50 fixed			

DELHI

Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170	}	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Rs. 15 as Head Master's allowance House Rent allowance: Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, & Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250. City Allowance: Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay range Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170			
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	55-3-85-4-125-5-130			
		(iii) Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60			

1

2

3

4

5

6

Rs.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government	Head Master/ Asstt Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and S. V. Trained	50-3-80-4-100	} Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100	...
		(ii) Passed Middle and J. V. Trained	40-2-60-3-91		
		(iii) Passed Matric	40 fixed		
		(iv) Passed Primary	30 fixed		

Local Boards	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained	35-3-50/3-65	Rs. 25	..
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	35-3-50/3-65	Rs. 25	..
		(ii) Passed Matric	30-2-40	Rs. 25	..
		(iii) Passed Middle	25-1-30	Rs. 25	..

Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle	No uniformity in the scales of pay. Maxi- mum salary paid is Rs. 30	Rs. 25 (in a few cases only)	...
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KUTCH

Government	Head Master	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	62-2-80	} Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100	Rs. 5 for Baroda Trained and Rs. 3 for local Trained
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	52-2-62		
		(i) Passed Middle and Trained	42-2-50		
	Asstt. Teacher	(ii) With lower qualification	33-2-42		

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

KUTCH--(Contd.)

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There is no uniformity in the scales of pay

MANIPUR

(A) Valley

Government

Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher :					
(A) Upper Primary Schools	Passed Matric	30-1-35-2-55	20 per cent of pay	Additional pay Rs. 6	
(B) Lower Primary Schools	Passed Middle in urban areas and passed Primary in rural areas	15-1-25	Rs. 20	Additional pay Rs. 6	

(B) Hill

Head Master :					
(A) Upper Primary Schools	Not specified	40 fixed	20 per cent of pay	Additional pay Rs. 6	
(B) Lower Primary Schools	Not specified	30 fixed	20 per cent of pay	Additional pay Rs. 6	

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

MANIPUR (Contd.)

(B) Hill (Contd.)

Government	Asstt. Teacher :			
	(A) Upper Primary Schools	Not specified	30-1-35-2-55	20 per cent of pay Additional pay Rs. 6
	(B) Lower Primary Schools	Not specified	15-1-20-2-30-2-35	20 per cent of pay Additional pay Rs. 6

Local Boards There are no schools under these managements

Private There is no uniformity in the scales of pay

TRIPURA

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric	(i) 30-2-50 (ii) 20-2-40		...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric (ii) Passed Middle	20-2-40 15-1-30	} Rs. 30	...

Local Boards There are no schools under these managements

Private There is no uniformity in the scales of pay

APPENDIX-B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools-(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					

VINDHYA PRADESH

Government	Head Master:				
	Men	Passed Hindi Middle	20-1-25	Rs. 21 for pay upto	Rs. 2 as special pay
	Women	Passed Hindi Middle	20-2-40	Rs. 27 and Rs. 26	
				for pay between	
	Asstt. Teacher:			Rs. 28 and Rs. 44	
	Men	Passed Hindi Middle	20-1-25		
	Women	Passed Hindi Middle	25-1-30		

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
A S S A M					
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	(i) 75-24-100- EB-4-120	17½ per cent (20 per cent in Khasi and Jaintia Hill Districts) of pay	...
		(ii) With lower qualifications	(ii) 55-2-75-EB-3- 90 40-1-50- EB 24-65		
Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	Total emolument (including dearness allowance) is Rs. 37 for trained and Rs. 32 for untrained teachers		
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	Minimum pay is Rs. 10 Rs. 17		

B I H A R

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained with 2 years' teaching experience	60-2-80-EB-2-100	40 per cent of pay sub- ject to a minimum of Rs. 17½ and maximum of Rs. 25	Head Master's allowance Rs. 15
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	50-2-70-EB-2-90		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	45-2-55-EB-2-75	Rs. 10 (minimum)	...
		(i) B. A./B. Sc. and Trained	75-4-95-EB-5-120- EB-3-150		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B. A. or B. Sc.	60-2-80-EB-2-100		

APPENDIX—C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

BIHAR (Contd.)

Local Boards and Private	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	45-2-55-2-75	Rs. 10 (minimum)	..
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	(i) 41-1-50-EH-1-60 (ii) 35-2-45-EH-1-35		

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BOMBAY

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	70-5-130-EH-6-160-9-200 (Starting pay Rs. 75)	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Head Master's allowance; Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 House Rent allowance : In Bombay city : Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250

1

2

3

4

5

6

Rs.

BOMBAY (Contd.)

In Ahmedabad ;
Rs 10 for pay
between Rs.55 and
Rs. 100 and Rs. 15
for pay between
Rs.101 and Rs. 250

In Poona, Baroda,
Sholapur, and
Surat :
Rs 7 for pay bet-
ween Rs. 55 and
Rs. 100 and Rs. 10
for pay between
Rs.101 and Rs. 250

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Local Boards Head Master
and Private

(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.

80-5-130-EH-6-160-
8-200

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D.

74-4-114-EB-4-130-
6-160

Asstt. Teacher

(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.

80-5-130-EH-6-160-
8-200

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D.

The minimum and
maximum salaries
are Rs. 74 and Rs.
160 respectively.The maximum
should reach in
20 to 23 years and
the minimum an-
nual increment
should be Rs. 4
56-2-76-EB 2-80-
4-120

Rs. 45 for pay between
Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs.
50 for pay between
Rs. 101 and Rs. 150
and Rs. 55 for pay
between Rs. 151 and
Rs. 200

Head Masters' al-
lowance :
Rs. 20 to Rs. 35

(iii) Matric and S.T.C./T.D.

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
MADHYA PRADESH					
Government	Head Master: Men	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	125-5-175	Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jubbulpur)	House Rent allowance (in Nagpur and Jubbulpur only): Rs. 5 for those whose starting salary is Rs. 70 or less and Rs. 7 for others
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	50-3-80-EB-24-100		
	Women	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	150-5-200		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	60-5-100-EB-5-125		
	Asstt. Teacher : Men	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	(i) 100-5-150		
			(ii) 60-60-3-34-EB-4-120		
			(two advance increments for those with diploma in teaching)		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	45-24-50-2-60-EB-2-80		
	Women	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	(i) 125-5-175		
			(ii) 70-70-3-24-EB-4-120		
			(two advance increments for those with diploma in teaching)		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	50-3-90-EB-24-100		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained	The minimum pay is Rs. 30	Rs. 30	...

Rs.

M A D R A S

Government	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T. or B. Ed.	(i) 165-5-205-10-245 (ii) 85-5-125-10-175	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300	(i) Head Master's allowance: Rs. 25 if the enrolment exceed 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less (ii) House Rent allowance: (i) In Madras City: Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, 10 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 150 (ii) In towns with population of 50,000 or above: Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 (iii) In other Municipalities or Taluks Headquarters: Rs. 3 for pay up to Rs. 150
		(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T. or B. Ed.	85-5-125-10-175		
		B. Ed.			
		(ii) B. A. or B. Sc.	85 fixed		
		(iii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Secondary Grade Trained	45-3-60-2-90		
		(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination	45 fixed		

APPENDIX—C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

MADRAS (Contd.)

Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T. or B. Ed.	75-5-145	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200	Head Master's allowance : Rs. 25 if enrolment exceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if enrol- ment is 500 or less
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T. or B. Ed.	75-5-145		
		(ii) B. A. or B. Sc.	65 fixed		
		(iii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Exami- nation and Secondary Grade Trained			
		(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Exami- nation	30 fixed		

ORISSA

Government	Head Master	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	136-5-155-EB-5-160- 10-220-EB-10/2-250	Rs. 19 for pay upto Rs. 44, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100, Rs. 22 for pay	...
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Rs.

ORISSA

	(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	70-2-30-4-100	between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 24 for pay
	(iii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (starting salary Rs. 60)	between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250
	(iv) Passed Matric	50-2-70-EB-2-90	
Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	120-5-155 EB-5-160-10-200-EB-10(2-20)	
	(ii) B. A. or B. Sc.	70-2-74-3-58-4-110-EB-5-140	
	(iii) Passed Inter. and Trained	70-2-30-4-100	
	(iv) Passed Matric and Trained or passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (starting salary Rs. 60)	
	(v) Passed Matric	50-2-70-EB-2-90	
	(vi) Passed Middle and Senior Trained	40-1-50-2-60	
	(vii) Passed Middle and Higher Elementary Trained	34-1-39-EB-1-44	

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
1	2	3	4	Dearness	Others	
			Rs.			
ORISSA (Contd.)						
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.Ed.	130-10-200-10-EB-250	Rs. 19 for pay upto Rs. 44, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100, Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	100-5-150-EB-8-190-EB-10/2-210			
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	60-3-90-EB-5/2-120			
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-3/2-85			
		(iv) Passed Matric	40-2-60-EB-2-80			
		(v) Passed Middle and Trained	35-1-45-EB-2-55			
PUNJAB						
Government	Head Master : Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 230-10-270-EB-10-300	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300		Temporary allowance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250
			(ii) 150-10-190-EB-10-220			
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 230-10-270-EB-10-300			
			(ii) 150-10-190-EB-10-220			
			(iii) 90-5-150			

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.
PUNJAB (Contd.)

Government (Contd.)	Head Master :				
	Women	Passed Matric and Trained	70-5-90-EB-5. 100-EB-5-150	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 100 and 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	Temporary allowance equal to two increment for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	Men	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	90-5-150		
		(ii) Passed Middle and S.V. Trained	50-3-80-EB-4-100		
	Women	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	90-5-150		
		(ii) Passed Matric and Trained	70-5-90-EB-5. 100-EB-5-150		
Local Boards and Private		(iii) Passed Middle and S.V. Trained	50-3-80-EB-4-100		
	Head Master/				
	Asstt Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 90-5-150 (ii) 90-4-100-5-125	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150	..
		Passed/F.A. Matric and J A.V. Trained	65-3-80-EB-4. 100-EB-5-125		
		Passed Middle and Trained	65-3-80		

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH

Government

Model Schools	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained	60-2-70-EB-3-100	Rs. 20 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 450	House Rent allowance for Head-master of model schools : Rs. 15, Rs. 12 or Rs. 9 according as the town is in category A, B or C
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	45-2-65-EB-3-90		
Old Anglo-Hindustani Schools for Girls	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Rs. 12 for pay upto Rs. 40 and Rs. 13 for pay above Rs. 40	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained (ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	120-8-200-EB-10-300 75-5-120-EB-8-200		
Old Hindustani Schools for Girls	Head Master	Passed High School Examination and Trained	75-5-120-EB-8-200		
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	(i) 35-2-45-EB-2-65 (ii) 25-1-30-EB-1-40		
Local Boards	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained	55-2-57-3-60-EB-4-80	Rs. 12 for pay upto Rs. 40 and Rs. 13 for pay above Rs. 40	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	40-2-50-EB-3-65		

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH—(Contd.)

Private Old Anglo- Hindustani Schools	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	120-6-168-EB-8-200	} Rs. 10 (minimum)	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	120-6-168-EB-8-200		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	75-5-110-EB-6-110-EB-7-175		

Old Hindustani Schools

There are no uniform scales of pay

WEST BENGAL

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	100-5-155-EB-5-215-10-225	} Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	} ...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter.	70-3-103-EB-3-118-4-150		
		(ii) Passed Matric and Trained	55-3-88-EB-3-118-EB-4-130		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	Passed Inter. or equivalent examination	35 to 50		Rs. 5 as additional pay
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	(i) 25 to 30	...	Rs. 5 as additional pay
			(ii) 15 to 25	..	Rs. 5 as additional pay

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools - (Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.
HYDERABAD*

Government and Private	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	(i) 325-15-400 (ii) 183-74-225- EB-10-325	Rs. 18 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 28 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 200	House Rent allowance : Rs. 3 (Rs. 5 at Headquarters) for pay upto Rs. 55, Rs. 5 (Rs. 7 at Headquarters) for pay between Rs. 56 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 (Rs. 12 at Headquarters) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200, Rs. 12 (Rs. 15 at Headquarters) for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 15 (Rs. 20 at Headquarters) for pay above Rs. 300
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. and Trained or B. A. or B. Sc.	150-5-180- EB-74-225		
		(ii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	95-4-155		
		(iii) Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	65-3-95-EB-4-115		
		(iv) Passed Middle	50-1-65		

183

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

* The scales are in Osmania Currency. Rs. 350 O. S. = Rs. 200 Indian.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Government and Private (Aided)	Head Master	Passed Inter. and Trained or B.A./ B. Sc.	(i) 90-6-150 (ii) 75-5-100 (iii) 50-5-90- EB-6-120	}
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained	50-5-90-EB-6-120		...	...

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

MADHYA BHARAT

Government and Private	Head Master	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained (ii) B. A. or B. Sc. (iii) Passed Inter. and Trained	80-5-100-10-170 60-5-100-EB-5-120 50-3-80-EB-5-90 (starting salary Rs. 56)	}	In the Cities of In- door, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain : Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay be- tween Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	Head Master's allowance: Rs. 25 for schools with more than 500 pupils and Rs. 15 for schools with less than 500 pupils
	Asstt. Teacher	(iv) Passed Matric Passed Matric	40-3-70 40-3-70			
					In Other Places : Rs. 21 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 24 for pay be- tween Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools (Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

MYSORE

Rs.

Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	60-5-90-EB-6-150 (starting salary Rs. 70)	Rs. 20 (Rs. 23 in Ban- galore City) for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 80, Rs. 23 (Rs. 27/8 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 27/8 (Rs. 35 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150	..
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	60-5-90-EB-6-150		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained	40-2-50-EB-3-80 (starting salary Rs. 44)		
		(iv) Passed Matric	40-2-50-EB-3-80		

P. E. P. S. U.

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 130-8-170-10-190	Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay be- tween Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	..
			(ii) 90-5-140		
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 130-8-170-10-190		
			(ii) 90-5-140		
		B.A. or B.Sc.	65 fixed		
		Passed Middle and S.V. Trained	(i) 90-5-140 (ii) 50-3-90-4-100		
		Passed Middle and J.V. Trained	50-3-90-4-100		
		Passed Inter.	50 fixed		
Local Boards Private		Passed Matric	40 fixed		

There are no schools under these managements
There is no uniformity in the pay scales

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

RAJASTHAN

Government and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. and Trained	70-4-90-EB-5-125	Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 20 or 30 as Head Teacher's allowance depending on the size of the school Rs. 40 and Rs. 54, Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99 and Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200
		(ii) Passed Inter.	70-4-90	
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained	(a) 100-5-120 (b) 50-4-90-EB-5-100	
		(iv) Passed Matric	50-4-70	
		(v) Passed Middle and Trained	40-1-45-EB-2-55-EB-2-65-2-75	

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

SAURASHTRA

Government	Head Master	R.A. or B.Sc.	100-8-140-EB-10-200	Rs. 30 for pay up to Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200
		Passed Matric	75-5-90-EB-7-125-EB-7-160	
	Asstt. Teacher	R.A. or B.Sc.	65-3-80-5-125-7-160 EB-8-200 (starting salary Rs. 77 for S.T.C. or T.D. and Rs. 85 for B.T.)	
		Passed Matric	40-3-70-5-90	

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private	Head Master	Not specified	Between 40 and 120	...	...
	Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	Between 25 and 60	...	...

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scale of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Government	Travancore- Area:	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 175-10-225	Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 25 and Rs. 45, Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 175 and 20 per cent of pay bet- ween Rs. 176 and Rs. 275	
	Head Master		(ii) 125-10-175		
			(iii) 50-5-100		
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	10-3-60		
	Cochin Area :				
	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. or Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	30-4-50-5-75		Rs. 5 as Head Master's allow- ance
Private	Headmaster/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	45-5-150	15 per cent of pay sub- ject to a minimum of Rs. 15	
		(ii) Matric and Trained	30-3-12-50		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

1

2

3

4

5

6

Rs.

AJMER

Government,
Local Boards
and Private

Head Master

B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained

100-5-150-8-190-
EB-10-250Rs. 40 for pay upto
Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay
between Rs. 51 and
Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay
between Rs. 101 and
Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay
between Rs. 151 and
Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for
pay between Rs. 201
and Rs. 300Head Master's
allowance: Rs. 40
for schools with
classes from I to
VIII and Rs. 25 for
schools with classes
from VI to VIII

Asstt. Teacher

(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or
B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years'
teaching experience100-5-150-8-190-
EB-10-250(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or
B.A. or B.Sc. with less than 5
years' teaching experience80-5-120-EB-8-
200-10/2-220(iii) Passed Middle and S.V.
Trained

68-4-120-EB-5-170

A. and N. ISLANDS

There are no middle schools in the State

BHOPAL

Government

Head Master :

Men

Passed Matric and Trained

50-3-80-EB-24-100

Women

Passed Matric

60-5-100-EB-5-125

Asstt. Teacher :

Men

Passed Middle and Trained or
Passed Matric45-24-50-2-60-EB-
2-80Rs. 33 for pay between
Rs. 45 and 150

...

Women

Passed Matric

50-3-80-EB-24-100

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

BILASPUR

Government	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	140-8-220-10/2-250	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	...
		(i) Passed B.A. and B.Sc.	80-5-150-EB-7/2-185		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	64-4-80-5-150		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained	55-3-85-4-125-5-130		
		(iv) Untrained Matric	40 fixed		

There are no schools under these managements

Local Boards
and Private

COORG

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	50-2-60-3-90		
		(iii) Untrained Teachers	35-1-40-2-60		

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

COORG (Contd.)

Local Boards	Head Master :				
	(a) Municipal Board Schools	Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	..
	(b) District Board Schools	Passed Matric and Trained	30-3/2-45-2/2-55		
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	(a) Municipal Board Schools	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	50-2-60-3-90	}	
		(ii) Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60		
	(b) District Board Schools	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	30-3/2-45-2/2-55		
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	23-2/2-45	}	
		(iii) Passed Middle	20 fixed		
Private	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained	68	...	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Matric and Trained	68	...	...
		(ii) Passed Middle and Trained	50	...	...

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
DELHI					
Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	100-5-150-8-190- EB-10-250	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	Head Masters allowance : Rs. 40 for schools with classes I to VIII and Rs. 25 for schools with classes from V to VIII
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' teaching experience	100-5-150-8-190- EB-10-250		House Rent allowance : Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and 10 per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 250
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc. with less than 5 years' teaching experience	80-5-120-8-200- 10/2-220		City allowance: Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250
		(iii) Passed Middle and Trained	(8-4-1) 20-5-170		

Rs.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government	Head Master :		
	Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 230-10-270- EB-10-300
			(ii) 150-10-190- EB-10-220
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 230-10-270- EB-10-300
			(ii) 150-10-190- EB-10-220
			(iii) 90-5-150
		Passed Matric and J.A.V. Trained	70-5-90-EB-5- 100-EB-5-150
	Asstt. Teacher :		
	Men	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	90-5-150
		(ii) Passed Middle and S. V. Trained	50-3-80-EB-4- 100
	Women	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	90-5-150
		(ii) Passed Matric and J.A.V. Trained	70-5-90-EB-5- 100-EB-5-150
		(iii) Passed Middle and S.V. Trained	50-3-80-EB-4- 100

Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500

APPENDIX—C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearress	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
HIMACHAL PRADESH (Contd.)					

Local Boards	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained	35-3-50-EB-3-65	} Rs. 25.	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Middle and Trained	35-3-50-EB-3-65		
		(ii) Passed Matric	30-2-40		
		(iii) Passed Middle	25-1-30		

KUTCH

Government and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	155-6-200	} Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 200.	Rs. 8 as Special allowance for Head Master Bhuj School Rs. 5 as Special allowance for T.D. or S.T.C. trained and Rs. 3 for other trained teacher
	(Bhuj School)				
	Head Master	Passed Matric	62-2-80		
	(Other Schools)				
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc.	100-5-135	}	
		(ii) Passed Matric	50-2-62		

Local Boards: There are no schools under these managements

Private: Head Master/
Asstt. Teacher No. scales are fixed for teachers in these schools. Pay ranges from Rs. 70 to Rs. 265 for Graduates and Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 for Matriculates

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.
MANIPUR

Government	(A) Valley			} 20 per cent of pay	Additional pay Rs. 6
	Head Master/	Passed Matric	30-1-35-2-55		
	Asstt. Teacher				
	(B) Hill				
	Head Master	Not specified	55-2-65		
	Assist. Teacher	Not specified	30-1-35-2-55		
Local Boards	There are no school under these managements				
Private	Head Master/	Passed Middle	No fixed scale. Pay		
	Asstt. Teacher		varies from Rs. 30	...	...
			to Rs. 40		

TRIPURA

Government	Head Master	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. (ii) Passed Inter.	135-6-220 50-1-50	} Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric	(i) 30-2-50 (ii) 20-2-40 (iii) 15-1-30	

Local Boards There are no schools under these managements

Private Aided No fixed scale. Pay ranges between Rs. 15 to Rs. 50

APPENDIX-C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools (Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. VINDHYA PRADESH					
Government	Head Master :				
		Men	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. Trained or M.A. 90-10-200 or M.Sc. (ii) Passed Hindi Middle and 35-3-50 Trained	Rs. 21 for pay upto Rs. 27, Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 28 and Rs. 44, Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 210	
	Women	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or 125-5-175 M.A. or M.Sc.			
		(ii) Passed Hindi Middle 40-4-60			
	Asstt. Teacher :				
		Men	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. 75-5-100 (ii) Passed Inter. 60-3-75 (ii) Passed Matric 40-4-60 (iv) Passed Hindi Middle and (i) 30-1-35 Trained (ii) 25-1-30	}	...
		Women	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. 100-5-150 (ii) Passed Inter. 75-5-100 (iii) Passed Matric 50-5-75 (iv) Passed Hindi Middle 30-2-40		...

Local Boards
and Private

There are no school under these managements

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
ASSAM					
Government	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	175-15-250-20-350- EB-25-400	17½ per cent (20 per cent in Khasi and Jaintia Hills) of pay	Rs. 50 as Asstt. Head Master's allowance
	Asstt. Teacher	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	100-10-130-EB-6- 190-EB-10-250		
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
Private	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc.	Minimum pay 80		Head Master's allowance Rs. 20,
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. (ii) Passed Inter. (iii) Passed Matric and Trained	Minimum pay 80 Minimum pay 60 Minimum pay 50	N.A.	Allowance for Trained or Hons. Graduates or M.A. or M.Sc. Rs. 10
BIHAR					
Government	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	200-220-30-320- EB-25-670-20-750	40 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 17½ and a maximum of Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 100, 25 per cent of pay with a maximum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200, 20 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and 17 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 60 and maximum of Rs. 100 for pay above Rs. 300	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained or Passed Inter. and Trained (C. T.) or M.A. or M. Sc. (ii) Passed Inter. and Trained (C. T.) (iii) Passed Matric and Trained (iv) With lower qualifications	(a) 150-10-230- EB-15-350 (b) 100-5-130- EB-6-190 (c) 70-3-85-EB-4- 105-2-125 (a) 60-2-80- EB-2-100 (b) 50-2-70- EB-2-90 (a) 50-2-70- EB-2-90 (for Men) 60-2-80- EB-2-100 (for Women) (b) 45-2-55- EB-2-75		

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools--(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

BIHAR (Contd.)

Local Boards and Private	Head Master	R. A. or R. Sc. and Trained	(i) 200-5-250 (in schools with more than 500 pupils)	Rs. 10 (minimum)	...
			(ii) 175-5-225 (in schools with 201 to 500 pupils)		
			(iii) 150-5-200 (in schools upto 200 pupils)		
	Asstt Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	75-4-95-EB 5-120-3-150		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B. A. or B. Sc.	60-2-80-EB-2-100		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	45-2-55-EB-2-75		
		(iv) Passed Matric or Passed Middle and Trained	40-1-50-EB-1-60		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. BOMBAY					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25 650	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 400 and 85 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750.	House Rent allowance <i>In Bombay :</i> Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, and Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 <i>In Ahmedabad :</i> Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 <i>In Poona, Baroda, Sholapur and Surat :</i> Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 (starting pay Rs. 75)		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B. T.	(i) 500-15-450 (ii) 250-10-350 (iii) 200-10-300 (iv) 80-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200		Head Master's allowance varying from (i) Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 (ii) Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and (iii) Rs. 40 to Rs. 75
		B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D.	74-4-114-EB-4-130-6-160		

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
Local Boards and Private	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. and B.Sc. and B. T.	80-5-130-EB-6-160-200	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 to Rs. 500 and Rs. 85 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750	...
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D.	The minimum and maximum vary between Rs. 74 and Rs. 160 respectively. The maximum should reach in 20 to 23 years and the minimum annual increment should be Rs. 4.		
		(iii) Matric and S.T.C./T.D.			
MADHYA PRADESH					
Government	Head Teacher :				
	Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-10-300	Rs. 40	House Rent allowance : Rs. 7 (in Nagpur and Jubbulpur only)
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	225-225-250-15-400	Rs. 40	
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 100-100-5-150-EB-5-200 (starting salary Rs. 110)	Rs. 40 Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jubbulpur)	
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 125-125-5-170-EB-6-200 (starting salary Rs. 135)	Rs. 40 Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jubbulpur)	
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	Pay varies between Rs. 70 and Rs. 90		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	Pay varies between Rs. 70 and Rs. 90	Rs. 30	...
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	Pay varies between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60		

Rs.
MADRAS

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(i) 165-5-105-10-245	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300	Head Master's allowance: Rs 25 if enrolment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or below
			(ii) 85-5-125-10-175		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(i) 165-5-205-10-245		House Rent allowance : <i>In Madras City</i> Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and 10 per cent of the pay with a minimum of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2. for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 150 <i>In Towns with population of 50,000 and above</i> Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 <i>In other Municipal and taluk Head quarter Towns :</i> Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150
			(ii) 85-5-125-10-175		
		(ii) B. A. or B. Sc.	85 fixed		
		(iii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Secondary Grade and Trained	45-3-60-2-90		
		(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination	45 fixed		

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools--(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

MADRAS (Contd.)

Local Boards Head Master:

(i) Secondary Schools having Form V and above B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. 150-160-200

(ii) Secondary Schools having Form IV and below B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. 75-5-145

Asstt. Teacher (i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. 75-5-145
65 fixed

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.

(iii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Secondary Grade Trained 45-2-95

(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination 30 fixed

Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200

Head Master's allowance : Rs. 25 if the enrolment is more than 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less

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Rs.

MADRAS (Contd.)

Private	Head Master :				
(a) High Schools with 25 or more sections in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	250-15-400			
(b) High schools with sections 13 to 24 in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	165-7½-225-10-245			
(c) High schools with 12 sections or less in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	150-10-200			
Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145			
	(ii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Secondary Grade Trained	45-2-85			
	(iii) B.A. or B.Sc.	65 fixed			
	(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination	30 fixed			

Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60 Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200

Head Master's allowance, Rs. 25 if enrolment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or below

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

ORISSA

Government	Head Master:				
	(A) Schools in the District Head-quarters	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	200-15-260-25-485-25-610-EB-30-700	Rs. 19 for pay upto Rs. 44, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100, Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, Rs. 34 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750	
	(B) Schools in Other Places	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	70-2-80-4-100		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250		
		(ii) Passed B. A. or B. Sc.	70-2-74-3-98-4-110-EB-5-140		
		(iii) Passed Inter. and Trained	70-2-80-4-100		
		(iv) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2-50 (starting salary Rs. 40)		
		B. A. or B. Sc. and B. Ed.	130-10-300-EB-10-250		
		(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	100-5-150-EB-8-190-EB-14/2-210		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B. A. or B. Sc.	60-3-90-EB-5/120		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-3/2-85		
		(iv) Passed Matric	40-2-60-EB-2-80		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. Ed.	130-10-300-EB-10-250		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	100-5-150-EB-8-190-EB-14/2-210		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B. A. or B. Sc.	60-3-90-EB-5/120		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-3/2-85		
		(iv) Passed Matric	40-2-60-EB-2-80		

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

PUNJAB

Government	Head Master :				
	Men	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	230-10-270-EB-10-300		
	Women	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	(i) 230-10-270-EB-10-300 (ii) 150-10-190-EB-10-220		
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	Men	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	90-5-150	Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	Temporary allowance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250
	Women	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	90-5-150		
		(ii) Passed Matric and Trained (J.S.T.)	70-5-90-EB-5-100-EB-5-150		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	(i) 250-15-350 (ii) 230-10-300 (iii) 200-10-250 (iv) 150-10-220 (v) 150-8-190-EB-10-250		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	(a) 90-5-150-EB-6-180 (b) 90-5-150 (c) 80-1-100-5-150		
		(ii) F. A. or Matric J. A. V.	65-3-80-EB-1-100-EB-5-125		

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					

UTTAR PRADESH

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or L.T.	250-25-375-EB-25-500	Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 51 and 100, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 450
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or L.T.	120-8-200-EB-10-300	
		(ii) Passed High School Examination and Trained (Teacher's Certificate)	75-5-120-EB-8-200	
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or L.T.	200-10-300	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or L.T.	120-6-168-EB-8-200	
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	75-5-110-EB-6-140-EB-7-175	
		(iii) B.A. or B.Sc.	23rd of the scale 120-6-168-EB-8-200	
		(iv) Passed Inter.	23rd of the scale 75-5-110-EB-6-140-EB-7-175	

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Rs.

WEST BENGAL

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-20-650-25-750	Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 400 and 17½% of pay for pay above Rs. 400	"
	Asstt. Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200-5-250		
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	100-5-155-EB-5- 215-10-225		

Local Boards

There is no uniformity in the scales of pay adopted by different Boards

Private (Aided)	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. (Hons.) and B.T.	(i) 200-20/2-400	Rs. 5 (minimum)	"
			(ii) 175-15/2-325		
			(iii) 150-15/2-240		
			(iv) 150-10/2-200		

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

WEST BENGAL (Contd.)

Asstt. Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. (Hons.) and B.T.	75-5/2-120-EB-10/2-120	} Rs. 5 (minimum)	Asstt. Head Master's allowance: Rs. 50, Rs. 35 or Rs. 25	
Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	75-5/2-120-EB-10/2-150			
	Passed Inter. and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	60-5/2-100			
	Passed Inter.	50-5/2-80			

HYDERABAD*

Government and Private (Aided)	Head Master:	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or M.A.	70-50-1200-EB-50-1500	} Rs. 18 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 28 for pay between Rs. 51. and Rs. 100, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 101 and 200 and 17½ per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 200	House Rent allowance: Rs. 3 (Rs. 5 at Headquarters) for pay upto Rs. 55, Rs. 5 (Rs. 7 at Headquarters) for pay between Rs. 56 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 (Rs. 12 at Headquarters) for
	(A) 1st Grade High Schools				
	(B) 2nd Grade High Schools	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or M.A.	300-300-20-400-EB-25-600-EB-40-800		
	(C) 3rd Grade High Schools	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or M.A.	325-15-400		

* The scales of pay and allowances are given in Osmania Currency, Rs. 350 Osmania = Rs. 300 Indian.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Rs.

HYDERABAD*—(Contd.)

Government and Private (Aided)	Asstt. Teacher	(i) R.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or M.A.	(i) 325-15-400 (ii) 180-74-225- EB-10-325	}	pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200, Rs. 12 (Rs. 15 at Head- quarters) for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300, and Rs. 15 (Rs. 20 at Head- quarters) for pay above Rs. 300
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or R.A. or B.Sc.	150-5-180-EB- 74-225		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	95-4-155		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Government	Head Master	R.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	200-15-350	}	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) R.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	80-8-200		
		(ii) With lower qualifications	(i) 75-5-100 (ii) 50-5-90		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There is no uniformity in the scales of pay. Some aided private schools follow the scales prevalent in govern-
ment schools.

*The scales of pay and allowances are given in Osmania Currency, Rs. 350 Osmania = Rs. 300 Indian.

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scale of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

MADHYA BHARAT

Government and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 250-15-400 (in schools with an enrolment of 300 or more in classes IX and X)	In the Cities of Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain : Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	...
			(ii) 200-10-300 (in schools with an enrolment between 100 and 300 in classes IX and X)	In Other Cities : Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200.	...
			(iii) 150-10-250 (in schools with an enrolment of less than 100 in classes IX and X)		...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or M.A.	80-5-100-10-170	...	...
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	60-5-100-EB-5-120

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Rs.

MYSORE

Government and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc.	200-20-300	Rs. 20 (Rs. 21 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 80, Rs. 23 (Rs. 27/8 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100, Rs. 27/8 (Rs. 35 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 (Rs. 47/8 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 47/8 (Rs. 55 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	(i) 130-10-200 (ii) 60-5-90 E.P.-6-150 (starting salary Rs. 70 for a B.T.)	
Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	170-10-250	Rs. 20 (Rs. 21 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 80, Rs. 23 (Rs. 27/8 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100, Rs. 27/8 (Rs. 35 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 (Rs. 47/8 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 47/8 (Rs. 55 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. (ii) Passed Inter. and Trained	130-10-200 (starting salary Rs. 70 for a B.T.) 60-5-100	

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
P. E. P. S. U.					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 200-10-300-124 400 (ii) 150-10-200		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 130-8-170-10-19	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500	...
			(b) 150-10-200		
		(ii) Passed F.A. or Matric J.A.V.	(a) 90-5-140		
			(b) 50-3-80-4-100		
		(iii) B.A. or B.Sc.	65 fixed		
		(iv) Passed Inter.	50 fixed		
		(v) Passed Matric	40 fixed		
	There are no schools under these management				
Local Boards					
Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 200-10-300 (b) 150-10-220	It varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. (ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	(a) 150-5-220 (b) 90-5-130 (c) 65-5-100		...

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RAJASTHAN

Government, Head Master :

Local Boards
and Private

(A) Schools with an B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained
enrolment of
more than 500

250-10-280-EB-
15-325-EB-15-400

Rs. 25 for pay between
Rs. 60 and Rs. 99, Rs.
30 for pay between
Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and
Rs. 35 for pay between
Rs. 201 and Rs. 500

(B) Schools with an B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained
enrolment of
less than 500

250-10-350

Asstt. Teacher

(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained

100-5-150-EB-10-
200

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.

40-5-120

SAURASHTRA

Government Head Master :

(A) Schools with an B.A. or B.Sc.
enrolment of
more than 800
in higher
standards

250-15-400

Rs. 30 for pay upto
Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay
between Rs. 51 and
Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay
between Rs. 151 and
Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay
between Rs. 201 and
Rs. 250, Rs. 60 for pay
between Rs. 251 and
Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for
pay between Rs. 30
and Rs. 1,000

(B) Schools with an B.A. or B.Sc.
enrolment be-
tween 600 and
800 in higher
standards

200-10-300

APPENDIX-D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

SAURASHTRA (Contd.)

Government (contd.)	(C) Schools with enrolment between 300 and 600 in higher standards and more than 700 in all standards	B.A. or B.Sc.	170-10-250	} Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 1,000
	(D) Other Schools	B.A. or B.Sc.	140-10-220	
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	65-3-80-5-125-7-160-EH-9 200 (starting salary Rs. 77 for S.T.C. or T.D and Rs. 85 for B.T.)	
		Passed Inter.	52-3-70-5-130	
		Passed Matric	40-1-70-5-90	
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements			
Private	Head Master	Not specified	Between Rs. 60 and Rs. 200	} ...
	Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	Between Rs. 30 and Rs. 100	

* Information is not available

1

2

3

4

5

6

Rs.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Government Travancore Area.

Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	225-10-275	} Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 175 and 20% per cent of pay for pay between Rs. 175 and Rs. 275
Asstt. Teacher	B. A. or B. Sc.	(i) 175-10-225	
		(ii) 125-10-175	
		(iii) 50-5-100	

Cochin Area:

Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	150-12-250
Asstt. Teacher	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	80-4-100-5-125

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained with 7 years' experience	150-10/2-200	} 15 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 15
Asstt. Teacher	B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained	45-5-150	

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools--(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs

A J M E R

Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	250-10-300-10- 400-20-500	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T. or B. A. or B. Sc. with 5 years' teaching experience	120-8-200-EB-10-300	...	
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B. A. or B. Sc. with less than 5 years' teaching experience	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170		

A. AND N. ISLANDS

Government	Head Master	B. A. or B. Sc. and B.T.	300-20-400	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101	
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Rs.

A. AND N. ISLANDS (Contd.)

Government (contd.)	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	120-8-200-10-300	} and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500	...
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	80-5-120-9-200-10 300		
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170		
		(iv) Passed Matric	55-3-85-4-125-5- 130		

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements

BHOPAL

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200-10-250	} Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	...
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	100-100-5-150-150 -EB-5-200		
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc.	125-125-5-170-EB- 8-250		

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

BILASPUR Rs.

Government	Head Master :				
	Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-15-400-20-500	Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150. Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 400 and Rs. 80 for pay between Rs. 401 and 500	
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and P.T.	200-10-250		
	Asstt. Teacher :	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 200-10-250	...	
	Men		(ii) 140-8-210-202-250		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	140-8-220-102-250		
		(iii) Passed Matric (old entrants)	55-3-85-EB 4-125-5-120		
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	80-5-150-EB-7/2-185		

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements

COORG

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	250-10-350	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay of Rs. 101, and Rs. 150 Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for pay above Rs. 200
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	100-5-120-8-200-EB-10-300	
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-102-220	
		(iii) Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170	
		(iv) Passed Middle and Trained	70-2-60-3-90	
	Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements		
Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	200-10-300	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc.	100-300	
		(ii) Passed Matric and Trained	68 fixed	

1

2

3

4

5

6

Rs.

DELHI

Government, Head Master :

Local Boards
and Private(A) Higher Sec-
ondary Schools

M. A. or M. Sc. and B. T.

350-25-500-EB-
30-300Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs.
50, Rs. 50 for pay bet-
ween Rs. 51 and Rs.
100, Rs. 55 for pay
between Rs. 101 and
Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay
between Rs. 151 and
Rs. 200, Rs. 65 for pay
between Rs. 201 and
Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for
pay between Rs. 301
and Rs. 500House Rent allow-
ance :
Rs. 7 for pay upto
Rs. 54, Rs. 10 for
pay between Rs.
55 and Rs. 100,
Rs. 15 for pay be-
tween Rs. 101 and
Rs. 250 and 10 per
cent of pay for
pay above Rs. 250

Asstt. Teacher :

(A) Higher Sec-
ondary SchoolsM. A. or M. Sc. and B. T. or M. A.
or M. Sc. with 3 years' teaching
experience in a college or 7 years'
teaching experience in a school
or B. A. or B. Sc. (Hons.) with 8
years' teaching experience in a
school or B. A. or B. Sc. with 12
years' teaching experience200-10-250-15-
325-EB-15-100

(B) High School

(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.A.
or B.Sc. with 5 years' teach-
ing experience130-8-200-EB-10-
300City allowance :
Rs. 3 for pay upto
Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay
below Rs. 55 and
Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for
pay below Rs. 101
and Rs. 140 and Rs.
10 for pay above
Rs. 140(ii) Passed Inter and Trained or
B.A. or B.Sc. with less than
5 years' teaching experience80-5-120-EB-8-
200-10/2-220

(iii) Passed Matric and Trained

68-4-120-EB-5-170

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools-(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	(i) 230-10-270-EB-10-300 (ii) 150-10-190-EB-10-220	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 301 and 500	...
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	90-5-150		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private	Head Master	B.A. or B. Sc. and Trained	120 (minimum)	Rs. 20 (minimum)	...
	Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	30 (minimum)	Rs. 10 (minimum)	...

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		

KUTCH

Government and Private	Head Master :				
	(A) Schools in B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained Bhuj	170-10-250		Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	B.T. allowance : Rs. 8
	(B) Schools in B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained Other Places	150-8-230			
	Asstt. Teacher B.A. or B.Sc.	(i) 135-6-200 (ii) 100-5-135			

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

MANIPUR

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc.	150-10-200	17½ per cent of pay	Additional pay Rs. 6, Graduate allowance : Rs. 25 Additional pay : Rs. 6
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	(i) 100-5-150 (ii) 75-5-100	17½ per cent of pay 15 per cent of pay	
	Passed Inter.		45-3-75	20 per cent of pay	

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	No fixed scale of pay but the maximum salary paid is Rs. 200	Rs. 40 (maximum)	...
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APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		

TRIPURA

Government	Head Master	B. A. or B.Sc. and B. T.	(i) 150-15-300 (ii) 125-10-225	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	...
	Asstt. Teacher	B. A. or B. Sc. and B. T.	60 4-100-EB-5-125		
		B. A. or B. Sc.	50-1-90		

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Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private	Head Master	Not specified	Pay ranges from 120 to 300	} Rs. 10 to Rs. 15	...
	Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	Pay ranges from 35 to 170		

APPENDIX-D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		

VINDHYA PRADESH

Government	Head Master:				
	Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or M.A. or M.Sc.	150-10-200		
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or M.A. or M.Sc.	150-10-250		
	Asstt. Teacher :				
	Men	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or M.A. or M.Sc.	90-10-200		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	75-5-100	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	..
		(iii) Passed Inter.	60-3-75		
		(iv) Passed Matric	40-4-60		
	Women	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or M.A. or M.Sc.	125-5-175		
		(ii) Passed Inter.	100-5-175		
		(iii) Passed Inter.	75-5-100		
		(iv) Passed Matric	50-5-75		

Local Boards
and Private

There are no schools under these managements